"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thunder showers today; tomorrow partly cloudy; moderate south winds, becoming northwest tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,311. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## J. J. HILL DEAD. IN ST. PAUL HOME AT THE AGE OF 77

### Noted Railroad Man and "Empire Builder" Passes Away After a Short Illness.

### FORTUNE PUT AT $75,000,000

### 6,000 Miles of Railroad a Monument to His Work—Large Interest in Ships and Banks.

### 60 YEARS IN NORTHWEST

### Rose from Clerk to Commanding Position in Business—Many Pay High Tribute to His Memory.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. PAUL, May 29.—James J. Hill, builder of the "Northwest Empire," died at 9:30 A. M. today at his house, 240 Summit Avenue.

In his room, in the southeast corner on the second floor of the brownstone house, overlooking the city to which he came sixty years ago as a clerk, the end came. His age, 77 years, was a handicap in combating the hemorrhoidal infection, which dates from May 17.

At the bedside were the children, hastily summoned from homes throughout the nation, the only member of the immediate family not present being Mrs. Anson M. Beard of New York. Kneeling at the bed, her hands clasping the hand of the man whose wife and helpmate she had been since 1867, was Mrs. Hill. Near by was the Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of St. Paul, Mr. Hill having for years been on intimate terms with the clergy here, though not a member of the Church to which his wife belongs.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, who was called into consultation during the last illness of the financier, was the only physician present as the end approached. Drs. William F. and Charles H. Mayo had gone; there was no more they could do.

John J. Toomey, Mr. Hill's confidential business agent for many years, left the Hill residence twenty minutes after his chief died. Shortly afterward came Ralph Budd, assistant to Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern. Then came Louis W. Hill. The latter walked between the Rev. Father Gibbons and George A. MacPherson, intimate friend of the family. Grief, showing plainly in the faces of all the men, was most poignant in the face of the son, Louis, who will take up the generalship of the interests his father built and husbanded.

The funeral will be held at his Summit Avenue home at 2 P. M. Wednesday. Interment will be in a private mausoleum to be erected at North Oaks, long the Summer home of the empire builder.

The general public will not have an opportunity formally to pay tribute to the leading citizen of the Northwest, but Mr. Hill's associates and the faithful employes who made possible his great achievements will be admitted to the house to view the body before the funeral services. The family statement includes a request that no flowers be sent. The Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, vicar general of the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, who attended Mr. Hill during his last few hours, will officiate at the funeral.

The family statement was as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1916.

Mr. Hill passed away very peacefully after several hours of unconsciousness. All the members of the immediate family were present except one daughter, Mrs. Anson Beard, who will arrive tonight, and one grandson, James N. B. Hill, now in Europe, and Mrs. Samuel Hill, who will arrive from Cambridge tomorrow.

Vicar General Gibbons attended Mr. Hill during his last hours, and will officiate at the funeral services at the house and also at the grave. The public services will be held at the residence, 240 Summit Avenue, 2 P. M. Wednesday. Interment will be in private at North Oaks, where a family mausoleum or memorial chapel will probably be built.

Following the simplicity which the family know would be the desire of Mr. Hill, the request is made that no flowers or floral offerings be sent to the house. Tuesday at 2 P. M., at the residence, an opportunity will be given the veteran employes and the other employes of the Great Northern Railroad Company to pay their respects and take a last farewell of their old employer.

All afternoon telegrams continued to pour in from all parts of the country with expressions of condolence for the family.

The active pallbearers will be M. R. Brown, private secretary to J. J. Hill; Ralph Budd, assistant to the President, Great Northern Railway Company; C. W. Gordon, President Gordon & Ferguson Co.; J. M. Gruber, Vice President Great Northern Railway Company; W. P. Kenny, Vice President Great Northern Railway Company; Theodore Schulze, President Foot, Schulze & Co.; P. L. Howe, Minneapolis; G. A. MacPherson, intimate friend of the Hill family; J. J. Toomey, official of the Great Northern Railway and the First National Bank, and Charles Maitland, for twenty-five years a coachman in the Hill family.

At the announcement of the death of Mr. Hill Governor Burnquist ordered the flags at the Capitol placed at half mast, to remain so until after the funeral. This is said to be the first time that such deference has been shown a private citizen in the State.

"In the passing of James J. Hill the greatest constructive genius of the Northwest is gone," Governor Burnquist said. "He was acknowledged as its foremost railroad builder and business man, but his unparalleled ability appeared in many other fields of endeavor. He was ever greatly interested in agriculture, art, and education. His great and numerous gifts, especially to his city and to various institutions of learning, show his philanthropic spirit. The loss which his city, his State, and nation have sustained through his death cannot be measured."

James J. Hill's wealth is estimated all the way from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000.

Continued on Page 6.

## *RIOTING AT ATHENS OVER BULGAR INVASION*

### *Greece Aroused Over Occupation of Forts and Territory by Traditional Foe.*

PARIS, May 29.—A news dispatch from Athens says that grave trouble has broken out there following the news of the invasion of Macedonia by the Bulgarians.

**Italians Suspicious of Greece.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 29.—News from Greece is awaited with great interest, as any advance of the Bulgarians in Greece affects the Allies' position at Saloniki. It is considered here that converging pressure on the valley of the Struma and Xanthi can only mean the Bulgarians have Kavala as an object, while it is pointed out the Greek Government only protested after the event.

Military circles are inclined to believe that George has a secret understanding with the central powers, who naturally promised that the occupation to Greek territory would be only temporary, whilst Germany would support Greek pretentions in Epirus. Otherwise it is asked, how can Greek complaisance be explained to her hereditary enemy Bulgaria, who hitherto has been as a red rag to a bull to every Greek?

On May 26 the Bulgarians, in five regiments, occupied Fort Rupel, on the Struma, the most exposed outwork of Greece, north of Demir-Hissar, and then Forts Spatovo, Kanivo, and Dragotin, flanking it on the west, south, and east. Kanivo and Dragotin are new forts, constructed in 1913-14.

This occupation had been expected ever since May 13, when the Bulgars first crossed the border. It has been reported from Athens, via Paris, that the garrisons at these places had received orders to evacuate—at least, that is what the Bulgar commanders told the Greek commanders. While awaiting confirmation of these orders, it is said that shots, without serious casualties, were exchanged between the Bulgars and the Greeks.

## *KAISER IN STREET CAR RIDES WITH A CROWD*

### *Pays His Fare, Thanks the Motorman and Gets Off at Ship Yards in Ebling, Prussia.*

EBLING, Prussia, (via Berlin, May 29, to London, May 30.)—The German Emperor today appeared in the rôle of a street car passenger. He boarded a crowded car and paid his groschen—ten pfennigs—like the other "fares."

The Emperor with a small suite arrived here this morning, unheralded, to visit the Schichau shipbuilding yards. He walked to a car of the lobtail variety and asked the motorman whether the car ran to the Schichau yards. Receiving an affirmative answer he called out:

"All right, gentlemen, jump on."

The Emperor and the members of his suite each dropped a groschen in the box, and when the trip ended the Emperor thanked the motorman for his first experience in riding on a street car, emphasizing his thanks with a ten-mark piece.

The local authorities learned of the Emperor's presence before the inspection of the yards was concluded, and automobiles were in readiness to take the party to the station.

## *EAST AFRICA GERMANS BEING ROUNDED UP*

### *British, Belgians and Portuguese Forming a Ring Around the Defending Forces.*

LONDON, May 29.—The British, Belgian, and Portuguese forces who have invaded German East Africa are slowly but surely forming a ring around the Germans while General Smuts, the Boer commander of the South African forces, is rounding up the Germans who are defending the Usambara Railway and has occupied one of the important stations on that line as well as other towns in the district, according to an official report issued today.

A British force has penetrated twenty miles into German territory on the front between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The Germans have retired toward New Langenberg. The Belgians are advancing from the northeast, and Portuguese troops are occupying the southern frontier.

## *GERMAN-AMERICANS WARN CONVENTIONS*

### *Any Candidate Not in Accord with Views They Express Unworthy of Support.*

CHICAGO, May 29.—An official statement of the meeting of German-American leaders held here yesterday and today was given out this afternoon. Delegates were present from twenty-five States and Alaska, and other States were represented by proxy. These delegates, it is stated, were "authorized representatives of churches of many different denominations, of social, business, and quasi-political organizations, and of the German-American Press Association.

"All large organizations of Americans of German ancestry throughout the country were either directly represented or assured the committee of sympathetic support," continues the statement. It quotes a formal "platform of principles," the substance of which was made public yesterday, and announces adoption of the following resolutions:

We, the authorized representatives of millions of voters in the United States, in conference assembled at Chicago, Ill., this 29th day of May, 1916, resolve that:

1. We demand a neutrality in strict accordance with the advice contained in George Washington's address to the American people.

2. We urge a foreign policy which protects American lives and American interests with equal firmness and justice.

3. We condemn every official act and policy which shows passionate attachment for one belligerent nation or inveterate antipathy for another.

4. We deplore those utterances, voiced by officials, ex-officials, and others, designed to create or tending to create a division along racial lines among our people.

5. We hope that no party will nominate for the Presidency a candidate whose views tend to establish such division.

6. We trust that the Republican Convention will unite all the elements in the party upon a candidate whose views are in harmony with those hereinbefore expressed.

7. We trust the Democratic Convention will nominate for the Presidency one who subscribes to the views expressed hereinbefore.

8. We assert that any candidate for the Presidency who is not in accord with the views expressed hereinbefore is unworthy the support of a free and independent electorate.

**SAYING GOOD-BYE AT THE "HIP."**
This is the last week at the Hippodrome of the greatest success ever known. Every performance a gala farewell.—Advt.

## CHICAGO GIVES WARM WELCOME TO THE COLONEL

### Shouting Crowd of 5,000 at Station as He Stops Off on Way to Kansas City.

### DEMONSTRATION AT HOTEL

### Ex-President's Four-Hour Stay Devoted to Conferences—Third Ticket Talk Persists.

### HUGHES BOOMERS ACTIVE

### Hitchcock Plans to Have Name of Justice Presented First—Says He Would Accept.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, May 29.—The deliberations of the Republican leaders who are making tentative plans for the National Convention were disturbed late this afternoon when Theodore Roosevelt, on his way to Kansas City, stopped off for a few hours in the city and was welcomed by a cheering crowd of 5,000 at the La-salle Street station.

The demonstration began the moment the Colonel stepped off the train. The applause was coupled with cries of "Here comes our next President" and "We want Teddy." At least 500 men had passed the police lines and made their way to the train level. The crush was so great that Mr. Roosevelt was swept into the main auditorium of the station. There he faced another enthusiastic crowd. The nearby streets were thronged for blocks, and it was several minutes after the Colonel had been pushed through the crowd by his guards that a path was opened for the automobiles. The Colonel received the pledges of support with a wave of his black campaign hat and a broad and glowing smile.

Roosevelt adherents pointed out with satisfaction that the demonstration seemingly took no account of weather conditions. A heavy rainfall ceased only a short time before the Colonel arrived and the weather was still threatening.

There was another hearty welcome for the ex-President when he reached the La Salle Hotel. It was necessary to call upon the police to help the hotel employes keep the crowd back. The lobbies were filled with men anxious to see the Colonel, shake his hand, and shout a greeting. Mr. Roosevelt went at once to his suite to confer with Roosevelt leaders. He received reports from his managers, Republican and Progressive, and gave instructions for steps to be taken. Except for the brief time he took for dinner there was not one moment in the Colonel's four hours here which was not devoted to his political fight.

**Talk of a Third Ticket.**

With the arrival of the ex-President the talk of a third ticket, if the Republicans refused to accept Roosevelt, bobbed up again among the Progressives. No one was ready to make any open, definite statement with authority, but there was much talk that the Progressive Convention could not be controlled by Roosevelt or anybody else, even if Justice Hughes should be nominated by the Republicans, in view of the fact that the Justice has failed to announce his views on public issues.

One prominent Progressive leader who visited the Roosevelt suite said he believed that not even the Colonel could restrain the Progressives if they felt they had not received a square deal from the Old Guard Republicans. There are plenty of Progressives who assert that the nomination of Hughes as an "unknown quantity" would not be a "square deal."

This dispatch is being written in a room of the Roosevelt suite used as a lobby for waiting visitors. There has been a continuous stream of men—Republicans, Progressives, and not a few Germans. They have all come to pledge support to the Colonel, to give a bit of advice or information. Apparently there is not a political leader in Chicago tonight who believes that the ex-President will accept a half-hearted compromise on the part of the Old Guard.

Colonel Roosevelt was met at the station by a committee including A. L. Farwell, Alfred L. Baker, Edwin C. Larned, Colonel Nathan William MacChesney, President of the Illinois Bar Association; A. H. Russell, Dr. G. S. Isham, Vincent Healy, and Douglas Stuart, of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League; Charles H. Sergel, City Treasurer; George F. Porter, Chairman of the Progressive Convention Committee, and Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeemen from Illinois. Among his early visitors at the La Salle Hotel were Chief Judge Harry E. Olson of the Municipal Court and Otto Butz, both prominent men of German extraction.

**Outlines Preparedness Views.**

Mr. Roosevelt made brief statements to the Chicago newspaper men outlining his views on preparedness. He refused to comment on a report that the German-American Alliance had considered resolutions condemning him, saying he would prefer to wait until such resolutions were known to have been formally adopted. He also put aside the interview with Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Chairman, published in the morning papers. He took issue with the pacifist assertion that preparedness means war, asserting that it would be just as wise to advocate abolishing teaching of writing in the schools because unless children were taught to write they could not commit forgery.

To a committee working in behalf of the Fort Benjamin Harrison military training camp at Indianapolis he said: "There is nothing better for the future of the country than these camps, and I want to put it in the power of all to go—the son of the worker as well as the son of the professional or business man. I would like to visit you and make the same address I did at Plattsburgh. It woke them up, and they needed it."

The Colonel ended by saying he had been deeply touched by the demonstration in his honor.

There were crowds about the hotel all the time the Colonel was here and another crowd to see him off at the Santa

Continued on Page 8.

**An Extraordinary Literary Find**

The complete correspondence, never before published, of MARK TWAIN with a little girl fifty years his junior, an American countrypart of the famous friendship of Sir Walter Scott and Marjorie Fleming, has come to light through the American "Marjorie" herself. After keeping the secret for ten years she has consented, at the instance of friends, to permit publication of the story of her romantic friendship with one of America's best beloved men of letters. It will be told

**In Next Sunday's New York Times.**

Order The Sunday Times Now. It Is Always Sold Out Early.

## *Carranza Accepts Our Position in Mexico; Recalls His New Note*

### *Messenger Not to Deliver Communication Containing Alleged Proofs That Americans Financed Raids—Was Designed for Party Conventions Here.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 29.—From an interview with Naftali Amador, Foreign Sub-Secretary, tonight, I learn that General Carranza has consented that the forces of the original American punitive expedition shall remain on Mexican soil, near the frontier, for the present, on condition that no more American troops enter Mexico to augment their number. The forces of all subsequent punitive expeditions have returned to the United States, and this, with President Wilson's concessions and assurances to General Carranza, has so cleared the international situation that the First Chief has decided to order his emissary not to present his latest note on arrival at Washington.

The note sent to Washington by special messenger was written for political use at the coming national conventions. From unofficial sources it is learned that the note contains charges and what are considered to be proofs of American complicity in raids on Mexican soil, and direct proofs that certain capitalists in the United States not only financed, but virtually directed the raiders' movements in order to force intervention.

These alleged proofs will be presented in case of another crisis with Washington. It is said that several politicians are implicated. The note will not be used at present by the de facto Government's Ambassador Designate, Eliseo Arredondo, but will be held for future reference.

From statements made today it is evident the communication will not be made public here. Mexicans here take great interest in the coming national conventions. Officials state that the fate of Mexico depends on the selection of the candidates. It is their present belief that in President Wilson lies the only hope of Mexico's being allowed freedom to reconstruct the country.

### CARRANZA COURIER ARRIVES.

**Denies in Washington That He Bears Note from Chief.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mystery tonight surrounds the note which was supposed to have been sent from Mexico City last week by the Carranza Government of Mexico dealing with the presence of American military forces in that country.

Washington had been led to believe that General Carranza was sending the communication to the Mexican Embassy here by a special messenger, and it was asserted that this messenger was Manuel Mendez, who arrived here today. But when Mr. Mendez reported at the Mexican Embassy he denied that he was the bearer of any communication whatever from the de facto Government, and it was so announced at the Embassy.

Mr. Mendez's denial was apparently as complete a surprise to Carranza's representatives here as it was to the officials of the State Department, who had received information which led them to believe Mr. Mendez was bringing the alleged note to Washington. Inquiry developed that the State Department did not have any assurances from the Carranza Government that a note was being dispatched, but that the information received by the department, on which was based the assumption that such a communication was en route to Washington, came from a State Department agent, who forwarded the information concerning the reputed note not as fact, but only as "a report."

As the matter now stands, neither the State Department nor the Mexican Embassy appears to have any positive information that a note is en route to Washington. Failure of Mr. Mendez to bring the note caused considerable speculation. One theory is that the note was given to another messenger, who may now be en route to Washington. Another theory is that the note was given to Mr. Mendez, but that its delivery was ordered to be withheld after the de facto Government learned that the second punitive expedition, led by Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne, had been withdrawn from Mexican soil. Still another view entertained was that no formal note whatever had been prepared by the Carranza Government for delivery to the United States.

Major Gen. Funston today telegraphed to the War Department that reports were current in lower Chihuahua State, particularly in the Parral region, that General Luiz Herrera, commanding the Carranza troops around Parral, had issued a proclamation promising the people of Northern Mexico that if the American forces did not evacuate Mexican soil within two weeks they would be driven across the border. General Funston did not forward this information as a fact concerning which he had an absolute knowledge, but merely sent it for the information of the War Department as a generally current rumor.

Rumors transmitted by the border military commanders, as matters of information for the War Department, said 22,000 Carranza troops were mobilized near Chihuahua City. Officers here showed little interest in these reports, General Scott's comment being that General Trevino and General Pershing already had been authorized to confer as to military movements.

The protest of eighty-four American oil operators in the Tampico region against decrees of the defacto Government affecting their work is still awaiting consideration at the State Department. Navy advices reported quiet at Tampico. The seizure of several American-owned tank cars has been the only disquieting incident in that region officially reported. A protest will be made.

### NEW CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

**Gavira Says He Will Meet Pershing at Casas Grandes.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Texas, May 29.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander, said in Juarez today that he would go to Casas Grandes Wednesday or Thursday for a conference with General Pershing on co-operation in combating bandits. He said it had been his intention to exchange information by telegraph, but attempts in that direction proved unsatisfactory owing to wire difficulties.

The movement of 20,000 Mexican troops of the de facto Government into Western Chihuahua was being watched by the Intelligence Department of the United States Army on the border, it was stated at Fort Bliss tonight. There was no present apprehension, army officers said, in the light of a previous announcement made by General Jacinto B. Treviño, division commander of Chihuahua City, that 30,000 troops would be thrown into the State to exterminate the Villa bandits.

According to the best information obtainable here today, between 10,000 and 15,000 Carranza troops are detraining along the Mexican Central at various stations between Chihuahua City and Jaurez. Villa Ahumada, ninety miles south of Juarez, is a principal base for the transportation of troops westward, and a field base has been established at San Lorenzo, fifty miles northeast of Namiquipa, which is General Pershing's most advanced base. Garrisons at Casas Grandes, Galeana, Temosachic, and San Antonio have been reinforced strongly.

Sensational stories that thousands of Mexican troops were approaching the American border and that entrenchments were being constructed in Juarez were found today to be baseless.

### VILLA MUNITIONS FOUND.

**Americans, Aided by Mexicans, Think Cache Is First of Series.**

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 28, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 29.)—Ten machine guns, all in good condition, and 380 rifles, some used and many brand new, were brought to Namiquipa today under supervision of American Army officers, who, with the assistance of Mexican guides, who were emboldened by the death of Candelario Cervantes, the bandit, unearthed the first cache of Villa arms since the punitive expedition crossed the border.

The entire loot, checked by officers, is now stored in locked adobe houses near Namiquipa. Ten machine guns exceeds the equipment of two of our regiments. General Pershing regards the find as important, especially as it may be the first of a series to be discovered, through which lies the hope of finding an open chain of mountain caches which Villa is known to have established on his ride northwest toward Columbus.

The cache just discovered was in an almost inaccessible cave in Ojo Cañon, Villa's old-time retreat, to reach which the searchers left their horses and climbed on foot, finding the mountain trail. Because of the dryness the machine guns bore only a trace of rust and all are serviceable. They were not incased or wrapped, but were ingeniously hidden in dark nooks and crannies of the cave. The rifles were of assorted makes, (7 millimeters,) Mausers and Winchesters predominating, with a scattering of Remingtons, Lees, Marlins, and Savages.

It is believed they form part of big caches that Villa had planted near Bachinava on his ride north.

### ELEVEN BANDITS KILLED.

**Carranzistas Report Fight with Outlaws in Tampico District.**

CHIHUAHUA CITY, May 29.—Skirmishes between a small band of bandits and Constitutionalist troops under Colonel José Cavazos, in the Tampico district, in which eleven bandits were killed, were reported by General Nafarrate from Tampico today. He says Colonel Cavazos encountered the marauders at Los Angeles, and after a skirmish in which the bandits lost four killed, they fled with the evident intention of derailing and looting a passenger train.

This, however, was frustrated by Colonel Cavazos, who made a surprise attack, killing seven of the bandits and taking ten prisoners, while only one Constitutionalist was wounded. Wagons and supplies also were seized.

**NEW TORONTO SLEEPING CAR,**
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Leaves West 23d St. Ferry, 8:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 9:00 P. M.; Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:21 P. M.; Newark, 9:38 P. M. Arrives Buffalo 7:55 A. M. Toronto 11:38 A. M. This is in addition to regular Toronto sleeping car on train leaving West 23d St. Ferry at 5:50 P. M. Liberty St. Ferry 6 P. M.—Advt.

## BERLIN LIMITS MEDIATION TO PROPOSALS; WON'T HAVE DICTATION OF PEACE TERMS; EXPECTS NEW CROPS TO END FOES' HOPES

### *Large German Cities Will Feed the Population From Municipal Kitchens for the Rest of the War*

BERLIN, May 29.—Feeding the masses of the population in the larger cities by means of central kitchens under municipal auspices is the solution adopted by the Government to meet the problem of the food supply and distribution during the period of the war.

Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, announced to the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag today that an appropriation bill for funds to assist the municipalities to organize and operate the kitchens would be submitted to the Reichstag at once.

The municipality of Schöneberg, the second largest Berlin suburb, has already arranged to feed 30,000 persons in such institutions. A similar organization for Berlin was called into life at a conference today, which was notable for the presence of two women—Frau Hedwig Heyle and Fraulein Landsberg—among the members of the conference.

The Prussian Government has issued a decree tending to end one of the most serious causes of the scarcity of meat in the larger cities, namely, the growing tendency of authorities in the country districts to prohibit the export of provisions. The decree, which is addressed to the Provincial Presidents, states that such prohibitions cannot be tolerated, save in exceptional cases, and points out that the special powers, granted earlier, were intended to equalize the conditions of living and not to give preference to the producing districts. It is added that under the war conditions no class of people can claim the right to live on an ante-bellum scale.

The decree confirms the reports brought to Berlin by travelers, who expressed surprise at the abundance and cheapness of food in the country districts.

Herr von Batocki, in the committee, declared himself optimistic with regard to the crop prospects and the outlook of additional sustenance for the people—a declaration which is supported by the favorable reports from all districts in the Empire.

### *Berlin Meat Ration Is Cut and Sugar Is Getting Short*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Berlin has made a further reduction of the meat ration. Beginning today, this is fixed at half a pound of meat or fat per adult each week. Under the new arrangements the ration is subject to revision each week. It is doubtful whether the supplies in hand will meet even this allowance.

"The shortage of eggs continues, and in the absence of the ordinary variety the Government is encouraging the use of gulls' eggs, which, it is claimed, are suitable for certain cooking purposes.

"There is also a serious lack of sugar. Last week the hotel and restaurant keepers appealed to the municipality to increase the minimum allowed to be purchased. The request was refused and notice was issued that restaurant customers in the future must bring with them the sugar which they wish for their coffee, tea or cocoa.

"Soap is now so scarce that workmen in Berlin factories have to bring their own supply with them if they wish to wash before leaving the works."

## COUDERT INDORSES WORLD ALLIANCE

### Says Wilson's Proposal Is Sound Doctrine, but Thinks President Is Inconsistent.

### PROF. SHEPHERD DISSENTS

### He Holds That America Should Keep to Old Path and Avoid Foreign Entanglements.

Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer, and William R. Shepherd, Professor of History in Columbia University, differed in expressions of views yesterday concerning the suggestion of President Wilson in his spech in Washington Saturday night that the United States would be willing to join in a league to enforce peace. Mr. Coudert held that an international alliance of the sort discussed by the President was based on "sound doctrine," but Professor Shepherd was opposed to this Government's departing from the policy of avoiding "entangling alliances."

Mr. Coudert said in part:

"The address of the President deals with very fundamental questions indeed. In the first place, as to a peace league, the President recognizes that the United States has common interests with the other nations of the world and no longer occupies that position of isolation which the circumstances of the times dictated to the fathers of the Republic a century and a quarter ago.

"This seems to me sound doctrine, though I find it difficult to reconcile with recent utterances as to our having no concern with the causes and effects of the struggle among the 'war-mad' nations of Europe.

"As to the integrity of small nations, when the greatest violation of that integrity which the world has seen since the partition of Poland took place, the United States, the only outstanding great neutral, maintained silence. This may have been discreet, but was certainly incompatible with the present postulates of the address in question.

"No such league will succeed until there is a general agreement on the fundamentals of international law, and, moreover, until each party sincerely means to maintain this agreement. As long as some of the nations are too selfish to take their part in the burden, so long will wars continue to exist.

"Our Government has recently sent marines into Haiti, and dominates the Government there. This was a necessary measure, in my judgment, but we should hardly be inclined, I think, to submit it to the arbitrament of other nations.

"Mere general phrases as to the freedom of the seas possess no value as disconnected from some definite program for the defining or amelioration of present international usage.

"It would not do for the United States hastily to enter into some general agreement which would paralyze the future use of its sea power if it found it necessary to use it for blockade and the stoppage of contraband.

"The Presidential address is valuable by its recognition of the fact that modern conditions no longer permit the United States to live in isolation, appropriate when its population was 5,000,000 people and when sail power was the only mode of crossing the ocean."

Professor Shepherd said in part:

"I find in the statement of what Mr. Wilson calls fundamental things, two assertions difficult to prove and difficult to define when it comes to ascer-

Continued on Page 2.

## ENGLAND DEBATES WILSON'S SPEECH

### Sees Significance in World Alliance Statement, but Criticises Other Remarks.

### CALLS ENTENTE CAUSE OURS

### Morning Post Sees Politics in Wilson's Reported Desire to Bring War to an End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—Both the London and the provincial papers are devoting much attention to President Wilson's speech in Washington Saturday and the reports of his desire to help to bring the war to an end.

The Morning Post says in an editorial this morning:

"We in this country have nothing to do with the domestic politics of the United States, having, indeed, quite enough of our own. Nevertheless, we cannot contemplate without some emotion the prospect, delineated by our Washington correspondent, who plainly affirms that if President Wilson can make peace or can associate himself with an arrangement of terms of peace his re-election is assured.

"It may be a coincidence that as the time for the Presidental election draws near Mr. Wilson should be devoting his skilled oratory to the subject of peace, but if it be a coincidence it is unfortunate, for it can hardly be a grateful reflection to allies who have spent and are spending their best blood in mortal conflict that the issue is to be anticipated in order to serve the ends of American politics. It is open to the United States either to fight in this quarrel or to stand aside, but it is not competent for America, after having stood on one side with quite extraordinary determination, to intervene to bring the conflict to an end.

"The Allies happen to be fighting for what President Wilson affirms to be American ideals. It occurs to a student of affairs that if the Allies had renounced all concern with freedom of conscience and the liberties of civilization the belief in them of America would have been somewhat formidably tested.

"America may be perfectly right in standing aloof while President Wilson explains in what American ideals consist, but it remains a cold fact that they are being lost and won on the battlefields of Europe, and if they are won America will have been saved, not by her own convictions but by the fidelity of others, for, says President Wilson, 'We are in no sense parties to the present quarrel.'"

The Daily Mail says:

"President Wilson's speech was attentively read in the official and diplomatic world, but it aroused only academic interest. No really new note in the American Chief Magistrate's attitude toward the war was discovered in his abstract proposition. If it were appropriate for the British Government to

Continued on Page 2.

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## PRESS VIEWS SIGNIFICANT

### Leading Editors Agree Early Peace Action Is Not Likely.

### ALLIES MUST BE CONVINCED

### Meanwhile, It Is Argued, Germany's Military Position Improves and Will Rule.

### STILL TALKING OF WILSON

### But George Bernhard, in Vossische Zeitung, Doubts if President Will Take Any Step Now.

### *Severe Storms Damage Young Crops in Germany*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 29. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—All hopes that Germany will not be starved into submission are fixed on the results of the next harvest.

The Government has described the prospects in glowing colors, but already, according to telegrams from Dresden and Chemnitz, there have been great thunderstorms in Saxony, Bohemia and elsewhere, accompanied by terrific hail showers and floods. Considerable damage was done to young crops, and in some places whole potato fields have been swept away.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 29.—The question of peace, and particularly of possible mediation by President Wilson, continues to be much discussed here.

Eugen Zimmermann, editor of the Lokal-Anzeiger, says:

"The idea of bringing the war to an end through the mediation of a neutral power arose in the first months of the war, when it was seen how the conflict continued to spread and what colossal values it must annihilate.

"The few men who came into discussion as mediators and to whom the neutral powers behind them lend the requisite importance in addition to their own personalities, are regarded with confidence or suspicion, according as they have shown themselves friendly or unfriendly to one side or the other during the course of the war. In this connection, however, the influence of the mediator in the final outcome of peace negotiations has undoubtedly been overestimated.

"The thought that the peace mediator might prove a peace dictator springs from the curious idea that one would be compelled to do what the peace mediator desired. In serious political circles in Germany, fortunately, this idea is not held. Should a peace mediator ever become really necessary and appear on the political stage, his part should prove a rather short one. If he ascertained the peace inclinations of warring powers and proposed and brought about an armistice, he would have done enough to be mentioned gloriously in history. The question of peace itself would have to be left entirely to the powers immediately concerned in the war.

"It is quite another matter whether incidentally all the civilized peoples could and should discuss their future vital interests at a joint conference, but that would have nothing to do with peace mediation as such.

"The most pleasing solution of the conclusion of peace for us would be, of course, when we alone could dictate the peace conditions. The hope that such will be the case we all harbor. Its fulfillment lies with our army and navy and national strength.

"There is no hurry about all these things. It seems beyond all doubt that our enemies desire the war to go on through the Summer, because they have a firm, but erroneous, conviction that Germany will collapse from the lack of foodstuffs before a new harvest can be brought in. In this, as in so much else during the war, they will deceive themselves. We shall have to limit ourselves even more than heretofore and give up many habits of life, but we will come through.

"Only when our foes shall have realized the true situation, that is to say in the Fall at the earliest, will they consider the then most important question, whether they shall fight on or conclude peace on the basis of the war situation.

"Whether in the latter case they care to send a mediator or themselves come to us will be a matter of indifference to us, for neither the one nor the other step would alter the situation. Therefore it could not alter the final result of the war."

**Expects No Early Action.**

Under the head line, "When Will Peace Ripen?" George Bernhard writes in the Vossische Zeitung:

"The moment seems to be approaching gradually where public opinion must concern itself with war aims and peace

terms. All the newspapers in the world are discussing peace more or less. If in view of this one assumes that peace wishes and peace portents will in the near future take the form of earnest peace efforts, the chance must be given the people of finding their bearings, and to their spokesmen the opportunity of free and open discussion.

"No matter how the peace which must come some time will look, the most dangerous thing of all, so far as popular feeling is concerned, would be surprises in connection with the final outcome. We greatly need to get the poison out of our systems by means of open discussion.

"Yet it must be said that peace is not as near as many believe.

"From the utterances of the American Ambassador the conclusion has been drawn in many quarters that President Wilson will now immediately take some step. This, however, is highly improbable. President Wilson probably cannot and will not undertake anything before his renomination.

"But it cannot be too often and too earnestly emphasized that we have no particular interest in any acceleration of peace mediation. We must recognize the fact that for the moment no really serious inclination exists in England to enter upon negotiations on any basis that could in any way be acceptable to us. England must first convince herself that the idea of Germay being starved out before the next harvest is a phantom. The French, even more than the English, are living on this phantom.

"We must also make it clear that he who desires to mediate a peace must confine himself exclusively to broaching and starting the discussion. We cannot permit the mediator to make conditions for us. We must formulate the conditions and present them to the mediator. These conditions must result logically from the military situation, which is growing better for us from day to day. Not until around the harvest time should the first fruits of our labors, cares, and victories in many hard months of the war become ripe for the political harvest."

## BRYCE HOPES GERMANS WILL LEARN BY DEFEAT

### *And Return to Better Spirit of 1848—Says Turkey Must Become a Vassal State.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—Lord Bryce, speaking at London University College on the war's effect on the German people, said that from his recollections of Germany as he knew it as a student at a university there, he did not think that its doctrines of omnipotence and of its right to justify all the country's acts by its own necessity and override every other country were the sentiments of the German Liberals of 1848-9 or for a long time afterwards. It was the result of three wars in which the spirit of aggression and the military spirit above all was crowned by success.

"What is our hope for Germany?" he asked. "It is that she will repudiate the detestable doctrines recently preached there, and our best wish is that she be defeated in order that she may unlearn those pernicious doctrines and revert to the better spirit of an earlier date."

He added that there were two empires in the world fundamentally opposed to the principles of nationality—Turkey and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Turks must be reduced to merely a vassal State. The territories in which they have been conducting massacres of Christians must be taken away from them. The Turk massacres must end forever, he said, and if any Turkish territory remained it must be in districts mainly Musselman. The problems of Austria were more difficult, but if the Allies achieved a decisive victory these problems ought to be solved on principles of nationality.

## TRIES TO KILL ENVOY.

### Dispatch to Berlin Tells of Plot by Pro-Russian in Persia.

BERLIN, May 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Persia is reported in a Constantinople dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today. The attempt, according to the dispatch, was made by Djemel Bey, "who several years ago was involved in the assassination of Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier and Minister of War, and who in consequence was expelled from Turkey.

"Djemel Bey," continues the dispatch, "who has been for some time in the service of Russia, wore the uniform of a Cossack when he attempted the assassination. An attempt to arrest Djemel Bey, made by a Persian soldier, was interfered with by a Russian officer. The Persian Government has instituted an investigation into the affair."

## DELBRUECK WILL LECTURE.

### Former Minister of Interior to Join Faculty at Jena.

BERLIN, May 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Clemens Delbrück, who recently resigned as Minister of the Interior and Vice Chancellor because of ill-health, after taking a prolonged cure will lecture at the University of Jena on political economy, especially dealing with workingmen's protective and insurance legislation, and possibly also treating upon the economic influences of the war.

He expects to begin his lectures at the university at the close of next Winter.

## COUDERT INDORSES WORLD ALLIANCE

Continued from Page 1.

taining the precise basis upon which they rest. He says that every people have a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Literally, the application of this would shatter every colonial empire in existence.

"A second assertion of Mr. Wilson's is that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity as great and powerful nations expect and insist upon. This assertion seems to be very difficult to reconcile with the conduct of the United States in reference to certain neighbor nations, especially Haiti and Colombia.

"Also, any attempt to form a union of the nations of the world to assure peace and to prevent any member of members of such union from gratifying a national desire due to causes beyond the control of such member or members would be equivalent to saying that the state of affairs existing at the close of the present war is to be held permanent and unchangeable. Any effort to regulate the relations of States, great or small, upon such a basis seems to me altogether impracticable.

"And it is fraught with the peril that the United States might be drawn into conflicts with which it has nationally nothing to do, and that foreign countries might be tempted to engage in determining the relationships of States in the western world, among which our country holds a paramount position. Personally, I adhere to the beliefs of the fathers that we should remain free from entangling alliances, and that we should associate ourselves with other nations for a common purpose only when it has became practically manifest that such a proceeding lies within the realm of possibility.

"I feel sure that all American citizens are in thorough accord with the desire of the President to maintain inviolate the security of the highways of the seas for the unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to enter upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy that shall remove the veil behind which ministers, potentates, and selfish private interests carry on their machinations. If, through the tender of its friendly services, our country aids in composing the differences among the powers at war and in establishing a satisfactory basis of adjustment on an observance of the two principles just mentioned, the United States will have performed a deed of incomparable value in assuring peace among nations and peoples."

## GERMAN INFANTRY MAKE FIVE ATTACKS

### Shifting Their Efforts to West of the Meuse, They Gain 300-Yard Front Near Cumieres.

### BEATEN OFF AT HILL 304

### Heavy Artillery Fire Around Douaumont—German Guns Busy on the British Front.

LONDON, May 29.—Again the centre of chief German activity on the Verdun front has been shifted to the western side of the Meuse.

The French positions between Dead Man Hill and the village of Cumières have been attacked three times with great violence since 7 o'clock last evening, and the net result of these efforts, according to Paris, was the capture in the final assault this afternoon of advanced trenches northwest of Cumières on a front of about 300 meters.

All three attacks in this region were delivered from the Corbeaux (Crows') Wood, but the French artillery fire was effective in stopping two movements as the Germans emerged from among the trees.

Heavy fighting took place this afternoon on Hill 304 to the southwest of Dead Man Hill. Two violent assaults were made by the Germans, but without making any gain.

On the east bank of the river today the firing east and west of Fort de Douaumont has been particularly severe. Last night there was spirited artillery work around Fort de Vaux.

The Berlin Headquarter's bulletin mentions especially the vigor of the artillery duels which are continuing on both banks of the Meuse. French troops, it is stated, made two weak attacks on Cumières, and were easily repulsed.

**Heavy German Attacks.**

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy directed all day an intense bombardment with shells of large calibre against our first and second lines from the Avocourt Wood to Cumières.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans violently attacked our positions on Hill 304. Repulsed the first time with considerable losses, the enemy renewed his effort at 5:30 o'clock and suffered a new sanguinary check. Concentrations of the enemy, reported west of Hill 304, were taken under the fire of our batteries and dispersed.

Between Le Mort Homme and Cumières a strong enemy attack, debouching from the Corbeaux Wood, was broken by our barrier fire, except at one point where the enemy gained a footing on a front of about 300 meters in one of our advanced trenches northwest of Cumières.

On the right bank there was a violent artillery action in the regions to the east and west of Fort de Douaumont.

Except for the usual cannonading, which was particularly spirited in the Apremont Forest, there is no event to report along the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

To the south of Roye, in the region of Beuvraignes, French artillery overwhelmed the first-line German organization.

On the left bank of the River Meuse both the French and the German artillery were active last night.

Last evening at 7 o'clock a German attack, advancing from the Corbeaux Woods, was completely repulsed by our curtain of fire and the fire of our artillery. A second vigorous attack, delivered at about midnight in the same locality, also was driven back.

On the right bank of the river the night passed in relative calm except in the region of the fort of Vaux. Here there was very spirited artillery fighting.

In the Lorraine district we have dispersed a strong German reconnoitring party in the forest of Parroy.

French pilots yesterday delivered fifteen attacks upon German aeroplanes. Two of the enemy machines were brought down. One fell flaming on the edge of the Argonne Forest, near Monthers, and the other came down in the region of Ami-Fontaine, to the north of Berry-au-Bac.

While one of our pilots was making a trial flight, he was attacked in the region to the north of the River Aisne by a German Fokker. The enemy machine fired over a thousand shots at the French aviator. Under this hail of bullets and in spite of the fact that his machine was virtually cut to pieces by this fire, the French aviator succeeded in getting back to our lines, followed by his adversary. Another French machine came forward and attacked the German. He was not more than thirty yards distant and was brought to the earth at a point near Bourgogne, to the west of Rheims.

On the left bank of the River Meuse cannon, mounted on automobiles, brought down two German air machines, the first to the north of Avocourt and the second in the direction of Forge.

The German Army Headquarters statement is as follows:

Enemy monitors, which approached the coast, were driven off by our artillery.

The aerodrome at Furnes was successfully bombarded by German aviators.

Artillery duels were continued with undiminished violence on both banks of the Meuse. Two weak attacks by the French on the village of Cumières were easily repulsed.

**Activity on British Front.**

This communication was issued by the British War Office:

During the last twenty-four hours the enemy artillery has been very active on certain portions of our front, particularly between La Bassée Canal and Arras. The enemy bombarded our front and support lines in the neighborhood of Loos. The bombardment was particularly heavy in the early morning and continued intermittently throughout the day on all tactical points in this locality. The town and neighborhood of Arras, and as far as Neuville-St. Vaast, were also the scenes of intermittent and heavy concentrated bombardments. We replied effectively, in some cases silencing hostile batteries.

In the region of Loos mines were sprung by the enemy, but without damaging our defences. On our right the re-entrant in our line about Mametz and Fricourt has been the scene of some artillery activity, but not of a serious nature. On the left our front from Zillebeke to Hooge and the vicinity of Elverdinghe has been heavily shelled. North of Hooge our artillery breached a hostile parapet, destroying a machine gun emplacement.

Our guns caused considerable damage to the enemy at various points, in addition to engaging hostile batteries.

There has been no infantry action during the last twenty-four hours. The fine sunny weather has been suitable for aerial work, and much successful work has been accomplished by us. Few German aeroplanes were seen.

The Belgian communication reads:

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides to the north and on the centre of the front. In retaliation for the bombardment of Pervyse and Caeskerke our batteries of all calibres carried out a destructive fire on the German works around Dixmude.

## U-BOAT SINKS BRITISH SHIP.

### Twenty-six Members of the Trunkby's Crew Arrive at Algiers.

ALGIERS, May 29, (via Paris.)—The crew of twenty-six men of the British steamer Trunkby, sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality, have arrived here.

The Trunkby measured 2,635 tons gross, and was owned by R. Ropner & Co. of West Hartlepool. She was built in 1896. The steamer was last reported as having arrived in the Clyde March 26.

## TRENCH RAIDS BECOME KEENEST WAR "SPORT"

### *Fine Strategy in Attacks Wherein Men Fight Hand to Hand and Guns Are Least Needed.*

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Midway between the British and German systems of machine warfare, wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the deadliest ferm of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such sallies. No subject is more taboo in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains, and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine, are valuable to the player.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle-axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes, and then to get back to their own trench. If the assaulters try to hold the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

Uncanny curiosity is an incentive for the raids. Ordinarily the soldiers never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on, and the trenches of the adversaries remain in the same place. The grim monotony of usually inactive and watching continues. This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the houses of the enemy and proving man to man on his door step which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. To make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wires in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and the return of the raiders.

But the guns are not all; there are all kinds of organized trickery to enable soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at hand close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. When one runs into a German around the corner of a traverse a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or a prisoner, while the raiders' own less was not one in ten to five, or worse. There was no failure. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding which the Germans promptly adopted. Where its development will end no one dares ventures to say.

## TEA GAMBLERS IN LONDON.

### Authorities Make Inquiry Into Resultant Rise In Prices.

LONDON, May 29.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons today from Sir Richard Essex, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said he had been making careful inquiries into the increase of tea prices caused by "gambling of certain persons operating in the London tea market."

Mr. Runciman said his investigation had been made with a view to determining what action was appropriate, and promised that if there had been any withholding of foodstuffs the Board of Trade would exercise the powers it possessed.

## ENGLAND DEBATES WILSON'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

take any note of Mr. Wilson's latest utterance, the only possible comment would be that the Allies' attitude remains that which was cogently expressed by both Premier Briand and Foreign Secretary Grey last week. M. Briand said to the Russian parliamentarians in Paris: 'Today the word peace is a sacrilege.' Grey said in the House of Commons three days later: 'The first step toward peace will be when the German Government begins to recognize that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be.'"

**Discussed from Many Viewpoints.**

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—"Irresponsible peace talk received its quietus from Sir Edward Grey last week, but no doubt President Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace will revive the discussion in certain quarters," says The Liverpool Post. "Its definiteness in certain particulars is arresting, but perhaps to many of his own countrymen the air of definiteness, which the President gives to some of his phrases, may seem elusive.

"One can imagine many being specially disappointed when he says that with the causes and objects of the war the United States has no concern. To us, who believe we are opposing an attempt at world domination, it is hard to believe that the cause for which we stand is not of some concern to the great Republic of the West."

The Post argues that the Entente Allies are fighting for virtually the same object for which President Wilson proposes a league of nations.

The Manchester Guardian says that this plan of the President is almost as old as the first formulation of the ideal of organized peace, but that it has never before in any part of the world commanded the support accorded it in America today. This newspaper says further:

"The President inevitably has confined himself to cautious and general terms, but it is impossible to miss the significance of his declaration that the United States would be ready to become a party to any feasible league of nations. Twenty-one months of war have done much to undermine even the rooted American aversion for alliances and leagues."

The Westminster Gazette says that if one is to understand President Wilson's aim, his speech must be considered from two points of view—the immediate point of view of the war, and the more remote one of reconstruction after the war. It continues:

"This proviso is necessary, for the President's neutrality 'in mind and thought' is an ice-cold abstraction for a belligerent who believes he is fighting in the sacred cause of law and right. We do not understand how a neutral can expect to influence these events if he begins by declaring himself not to be concerned with their causes and objects. We do not see how he is to control this 'stupendous flood' if he is not 'interested to search for or explore the obscure fountains' from which they burst forth."

Presenting the argument that the Entente Allies cannot be expected to welcome the implied judgment that they are really responsible with their enemies for starting the war, The Gazette continues:

"We must guard ourselves in advance against being thought unreasonable or aggressive if we are unable to accept peace overtures based on the assumption of equal guilt. That being said about the immediate prospect, we should be extremely foolish to write off as unimportant or impracticable what the President says about reconstruction after the war."

The Gazette thinks President Wilson's declaration that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations a momentous one, and asserts that Great Britain's record for a century is an endorsement of his suggestion for establishing the security of the highways of the seas. It adds that if the President means that sea power in war is to be reduced or limited in such a way as to deprive us of our principal weapon and means of defense, we should naturally have a good deal to say on that subject." But the association of nations to prevent war has the hearty assent of The Gazette, which says that if the President's speech can be taken as a declaration of the adhesion of the United States to this idea, it has high significance; "for it brings the United States definitely into world politics and makes her from henceforth one of the nations that must be reckoned with in any scheme of international politics, balance of power, associations of nations or whatever it may be."

Pointing out that an association of nations would be compelled to use force to prevent any nation from committing an act of aggression, The Gazette says that if the United States joined with European peacemakers, economic weapons would come into play.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Enforcement of peace is precisely what we ourselves are pursuing in what we believe to be the most effective, indeed the only way. But it is worth while noting that if the President is not a partner to that undertaking and is obliged to limit his interest in the subject to an academic sphere, his aspirations seem to coincide closely enough with those objects for which the Allies are making their heroic sacrifices."

The Allies are fighting, the newspaper says, for precisely President Wilson's doctrine of the autonomy of individual nations.

The Evening Standard heads its comment "The President's Dream." It says that President Wilson gives no hint of perceiving "that his dream of universal peace lies in the lap, not of the gods, but of the Allies."

## COMMONS ADOPTS SECURITIES TAX

### Two-Shilling Impost on American Holdings Agreed To After Sharp Opposition.

### BECOMES EFFECTIVE JULY 1

### Purpose to Compel Sale to Government Under Mobilization Plan—3-Year Exchequer Bond Issue.

LONDON, May 29.—In the House of Commons today Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the resolution he gave notice of last week, the purpose of which is to compel sale to the Government under the mobilization plan of American securities hitherto withheld by their owners. Mr. McKenna's measure imposes an additional income tax of 2 shillings in the pound on American securities, exempting those which are deposited with the Treasury. The resolution was adopted and the tax will go into effect on July 1 for one year.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, explained that as the balance of trade was against England there was a limit to the exportation of gold. A loan already having been raised in America, the Government had resorted to the mobilization of securities to meet the balance of liabilities.

This scheme, Mr. Tennant said, had been carried out with great care and without any injury to the American market. The Government had been able to pay its way and preserve a substantial balance in New York to enable it to meet charges which might become due. For some months past, however, the supply of American securities offered to the Government had dwindled from a torrent to little more than a trickle. It had been suggested that this was due to natural exhaustion of the supply, but he did not think this was the case. He said a great many holders of American securities were shy, and, while conscious of their duty, had allowed that consciousness to remain inactive. They now required this spur in order to remind them of their true duty to their country.

After the announcement of the plan last week, Mr. Tennant continued, the Treasury received a much greater volume of American securities than had been the case for some time. He said he was in favor of a tax of 10 shillings in the pound in the event that Mr. McKenna's proposal proved ineffective.

Sir Edward Carson asked whether there should not be enacted at once a measure compelling every holder of American securities to give over this property to the Government. Mr. McKenna said the Government had obtained securities in a steady stream under the present system, had never paid at least a year's advance before they were realized on in America, and had taken them over without risk of loss when they were required. He believed his plan would be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. McKenna's resolution met with considerable hostile criticism. The debate brought out the fact that the resolution was applicable to any foreign securities, but that the Treasury must be willing to buy a security before it could be affected by the law.

William Watson Rutherford, Unionist member for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, said the tax was "sheer robbery." He declared it was a tax not for revenue, but for punishment. He wanted the Government to be honest and bring in a bill compelling the sales of securities. That would be coercive, but not mean.

Sir Frederick Banbury, Unionist, denounced the Chancellor's proposal, saying it was going back to the days of Isaac of York.

Winston Spencer Churchill defended the resolution. He thought the Chancellor's proposal was a very modest one. Those were the times when it was not possible or desirable to draw nice distinctions about equality of sacrifice, for unless the war were prosecuted vigorously there would be equality of ruin for all.

The debate then terminated.

The British Treasury announces that it will not buy any Canadian Pacific common shares. It is explained that while the Government is not willing to purchase these shares it is ready to take this stock on loan. The reason for this is that it is not considered advisable that the British holdings of this particular stock should be sold, in view of the importance of keeping the control in British hands.

American dollar securities are arriving in increased quantities at the offices of the committee which is carrying out the plan for mobilization of this property, and another amounts are being sold through the Stock Exchange in order to escape the additional tax.

American exchange thus far has not responded materially. The rate this morning was $4.76 7-16. It is expected, however, that the influx of securities will soon have a favorable effect.

Dealers in exchange are of the opinion that the imposition of the tax indicates the authorities are supporting the market and are determined not to allow the rate to fall away materially. It is believed that, if necessary, more stringent measures will be taken to keep the New York and London exchange rates on a satisfactory level.

The Government will inaugurate on Friday a plan for the issuance of three-year Exchequer bonds which will be easily transferable. These bonds are expected to attract much of the money which is now being paid out for dollar securities.

## GEN. HAIG REPORTS ON 5 MONTHS OF WAR

### *Taking Over French Front Difficult Operation—Struggle Is Incessant.*

LONDON, May 29.—General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces in France and Belgium, in a dispatch covering the operations of the British Army in that territory from Dec. 19 last, when he took over the command, until May 19, pays high praise to the French defense of Verdun and reviews in detail the actions in which the British have taken part.

"During this period," he says, "the only offensive effort made by the enemy on a great scale was directed against our French allies near Verdun. The fighting in that area has been prolonged and severe. The results have been worthy of the traditions of the French Army and of great service to the cause of the Allies.

"The efforts made by the enemy have caused him heavy losses, both in men and in prestige, and he has made these sacrifices without gaining any advantage to counterbalance them.

"During this struggle my troops have been in readiness to co-operate as they might be needed, but the only assistance asked for by our allies was of an indirect nature, namely, the relief of the French troops on a portion of their defensive front. This relief I was glad to be able to afford. Its execution on a considerable front, everywhere in close touch with the enemy, was a somewhat delicate operation, but it was carried out with complete success, thanks to the cordial co-operation and good-will of all ranks concerned, and to the lack of enterprise shown by the enemy during the relief."

While no action comparable with that at Verdun has been fought on the British front, General Haig says the struggle has been continuous, and that there have been many sharp local actions. The maintenance and repair of the trenches alone entailed constant and heavy work. Bad weather and the enemy forces combined to flood and destroy trenches, dugouts, and communications, and all such damage had to be repaired promptly under fire and at night. He speaks of the continual activity of the artillery, infantry, airmen, and sappers and miners, and adds:

"Ever-present threats cause a more constant strain than any other form of warfare."

There were sixty local actions during the period under review, some of which, says General Haig, "although individually insignificant in themselves, made an immense scale would have been considered worthy of a separate dispatch under different conditions."

The British commander makes special mention of raids, or "cutting out parties," which have been made at least two or three times a week against the enemy lines.

"They consist," he says, "of a brief attack, with some special object, on a section of the opposing trenches, and are usually carried out by only a small body of men. The character of these operations, the preparation of the road through our own and the enemy's wire, the crossing of open ground, the unseen penetration of the enemy's trenches, hand-to-hand fighting in the darkness, and the uncertainty as to the strength of the opposing force give peculiar scope to gallantry, dash, and quickness of decision of the troops engaged, and much skill and daring are frequently displayed in these operations.

"The initiative in these minor operations has been taken, and on the whole has been held by us, but the Germans recently have attempted some bold and well-conceived raids against our lines, many of which have been driven back, although some succeeded in penetrating."

General Haig mentions the arrival of the Anzacs and South Africans and additional Canadian forces in France, and says that this year they are taking over of a greater extent of front. He then tells of the improvement in the different branches of the army and in the health of the armies. He says:

"The sick rate has been consistently low. There has been no serious epidemic, and enteric fever, the ban of armies in the past, has almost entirely disappeared owing to preventive measures energetically carried out."

The dispatch closes with a tribute to Field Marshal Viscount French, who, says General Haig, "starting the war with our small expeditionary force, faced an enemy far superior in numbers and fully prepared for this great campaign.

"During the long and anxious time needed for the improvisation of the comparatively large force now serving in this country," continues General Haig, "he overcame all difficulties, and before laying down his responsibilities he had the satisfaction of seeing the balance of advantage swing steadily in our favor. Those who served under him appreciate the greatness of his achievement."

## ANSWERS DR. HOLLWEG.

### British Foreign Office Statement About the Bosnian Crisis.

LONDON, May 29.—The Foreign Office issued a statement today countering the allegations of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, about the Bosnian crisis, which Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons characterized as "a first-class lie."

The statement is chiefly of historic interest, but shows that Sir Edward Grey, writing to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on Feb. 27, 1909, declared that no territorial concessions could be obtained for Serbia without a successful war, and that "to risk for Serbian territorial claims a war which might eventually involve the greater part of the Continent of Europe must be out of all proportion to the interests at stake."

The statement adds:

"The records of the period leave the impression that war was avoided because both Russia and Great Britain were reluctant to press the Serbian claims against Austria to the point of war, and had Germany taken a corresponding view in 1914, when the Austrian demands upon Serbia were pressed to the point of extinguishing Serbian independence, war would have been averted then."

## ADVANCE ANTI-BEER BILL.

### Commons Acts on Measure to Prohibit the Importation of Hops.

LONDON, May 29.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of the bill which would reduce by 15 per cent. the output of beer. The object of the bill is to relieve the room in ships required for importing foreign hops.

The measure empowers the Government to prohibit the importation of hops unless the home-grown supply is insufficient to meet requirements, when licenses for importation will be granted.

## AUSTRIAN NOTE ON WAY.

### Communication on Allies' Submarine Warfare Is Received in Paris.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The State Department has been advised by the American Embassy at Paris that the text of an Austrian note on submarine warfare has been received there from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna and is being forwarded by mail. This is the communication which press dispatches from Vienna recently said had been handed to the diplomatic representatives at the Austrian Court. It cites several cases in which it is alleged submarines of the Entente Allies have attacked Austrian merchant ships without warning.

Unless it should develop that American citizens were aboard the ships mentioned in the communication, the text of which already has been sent to this country in press dispatches, the United States probably will take no action.

## DOCTORS DESCRIBE CRUELTY OF BULGARS

### English and French Prisoners Stripped of Clothing by Captors in Winter.

### FIND HATRED OF AMERICANS

### After Sixteen Months with Armies of Central Powers, Two Americans Return.

Two young American physicians, Dr. B. F. Morowitz of 130 West 113th Street and Dr. Charles S. Pancoast of Philadelphia, have just returned after sixteen months of service in the Hungarian Army and in Bulgar hospitals treating prisoners of war. Yesterday Dr. Morowitz told of his experiences and said that the Bulgars treat their prisoners, particularly the French and English, with unspeakable cruelty; that when he left Budapest a few weeks ago it was known that one-third of the soldiers fighting on the Italian front were Germans in Austrian uniforms, and that every man in Austria-Hungary between the ages of 17 and 60 who is physically able to carry a gun has been called to the colors.

The Germans and the Austrians, Dr. Morowitz said, are still confident that victory will ultimately be with the Central Powers, but in Hungary the people are beginning to realize that after all the war may end in a triumph for the Entente nations.

The Germans, said Dr. Morowitz, hate the Americans even more than they do the English, and about the only subject they can talk about when they meet Americans is the American supply of munitions to the Allies. Both President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt, he added, are hated by the Germans, the Colonel perhaps a little more than the President. In Hungary the feeling on the part of the people is one of resentment rather than of hate so far as Americans are concerned.

Drs. Morowitz and Pancoast were in Hungary about eleven months and in Bulgaria about five months. They were also in Austria and Germany a few weeks on their way to the United States.

**Conditions in Central Powers.**

Here is the story of the sixteen months these two young Americans spent in Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as of their limited observations in Austria and Germany on their way back to the United States. Dr. Morowitz is the narrator, and this is what he said yesterday:

"When we arrived in Hungary about seventeen months ago things were in pretty good shape, when everything was taken into consideration. Then it was possible to get a fairly good meal for two or three crowns, and the people generally had enough to eat. Today everything is changed. You never see young men in the cities and towns any more, unless they happen to be physically crippled or maimed as a result of previous war service. All the work is done by old men, children, and women, the latter of all ages. The street car conductors are all women, and in numerous instances they have had to take the place of the motormen because there were not enough old men left to do that work.

"I do not believe that there is a family in Hungary which is not in mourning; at least I did not come in contact with any whose family circle had not been saddened by some tragedy due to the war. Coffee is almost unknown and there is hardly any milk left in the country. Aside from the beggars, infirm, and old men and women who can neither fight nor work are everywhere. In Budapest the beggars average about four to every corner in the city.

"Now I want to make it plain that I have only the deepest sympathy for the Hungarians. They are a fine people and their men are as good soldiers as there are fighting anywhere in Europe today. They are generous foes, too, a fact that is proved by their treatment of thousands of prisoners in their country. For instance, you will see Russian prisoners going about Budapest and other Hungarian cities unguarded and everywhere treated with kindness and consideration.

"As a matter of fact, it sometimes struck me that the Hungarians had a much more kindly feeling for those big, good-natured Russian prisoners than they did for the Germans. Down deep in his heart the Hungarian does not like the German.

**Resent German Seizure of Food.**

Last year the Germans managed to get a large part of the Hungarian harvest for the use of their own people, and the result was a condition approaching half starvation in Hungary. But this will not happen again, and, as a Hungarian officer expressed it to me, 'We won't ever trust such fools again as to let our people face starvation in order to feed Germans in Germany.'

"When the Germans came to Bulgaria following the jump of Bulgaria to the side of the Central Powers they both proceeded to make an inventory of everything in the country in the way of food. As a result thousands of cattle and pigs were shipped out of the country to Germany, the Germans fixing a price and the Bulgarians being forced to take it.

"The hotels in Bulgaria are filled up with German merchants and buyers, and the German soldiers live in good style while the poor Bulgar soldier gets along as best he can.

"Bulgaria's treatment of her prisoners of war will, when the story is fully told, prove to be one of the blackest pages in the history of this frightful war. The treatment accorded to the French and British prisoners is so horrible as to be almost indescribable. When they take prisoners they make them take off their shoes and socks and whatever else in the way of clothing they want. I have known them to strip prisoners naked and leave them in the cold of Winter. Likewise they take everything the prisoners may have in the way of rings, watches, money, or anything else.

"During the past Winter the Bulgars compelled British and French prisoners to work on roads and in other exposed places barefooted and with little clothing. Case after case of frozen feet came under my care. I call to my mind now two poor young Englishmen, one 19 and the other 21 years of age, who lost both their feet as a result of the inhuman treatment by the Bulgars. I simply cite this as a case among scores of the same kind.

"You ask me about the treatment of Americans. In Bulgaria they have come to hate us just as they do in Germany and Austria. The Bulgars are as a rule ignorant and easily impressed by the tale bearer, and the story taken to them is that all Americans in Bulgaria are spies. Shortly after the invasion of Serbia some seventy American physicians who had been working in Serbia came to Sofia. They were given forty-eight hours to quit the country and were forbidden to travel through Austria or Germany.

"In Hungary Americans are not hated so much as in the other countries of the central combination. The people feel a resentment, so to speak, because of our supposed attitude in the war, but nowhere do you see the unmistakable signs of deep-seated hatred so common in Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria.

"As a matter of fact, the Germans hate Americans more than they do the English, and so do the Austrians. All that is necessary to prove this is for an American to go into a coffee house or other public place and listen to the sneering remarks that will be uttered for his or her benefit at the other tables.

"As for the President and Colonel Roosevelt, the less said about them the better when you are in Germany and Austria. They are both hated to the limit, with the limit stretched a little on the side of Colonel Roosevelt."

Both Dr. Morowitz and Dr. Pancoast were with the Hungarian Army during the last Teutonic drive in the Carpathians. Both spoke in the highest terms of the gallantry of the troops of the Central Powers in that campaign.

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## ITALIAN LINES HOLD AGAINST ALL ATTACKS

### *Charge by a Regiment Rescues Two Surrounded Batteries and Saves the Guns.*

ROME, May 29.—The official statement issued by the War Office tonight indicates that the desperate efforts of the Austrians to force an advance have been checked by the stubborn resistance of the Italian troops, who have repulsed the enemy forces at all points except one, the battle being still undecided only around the Asiago basin.

The Minister of War has made a detailed report on the military situation in the Council of Ministers, supporting the opinion of the high command that the present state of affairs need cause no anxiety.

It is said that the Socialist leader, Deputy Bissolati, who is serving as a Sergeant of the Alpinis and who recently came to Rome to confer at length with the members of the Government, has left for Paris on a special mission, the nature of which is not disclosed.

The official report issued today says:

In the Lagarina Valley Sunday night and Monday morning the enemy renewed his stubborn, sanguinary attacks against our positions between the Adige and Val d'Assa. The attacks were always broken by the firm resistance of our troops. In the Posina-Astico sector the intense artillery duel continued yesterday. A large force of the enemy in the afternoon attacked a part of our position south of the Posina Torrent, but after a determined struggle it was repulsed with considerable losses.

On the Asiago Plateau our troops are now occupying and consolidating positions dominating the Asiago Basin. A brilliant counterattack by the Fourteenth Regiment relieved two batteries which had been surrounded on Monte Mosciag, and saved the guns. In the Sugana Valley there were some skirmishes.

On the remainder of the front the artillery actions were especially intense at Plava and Monfalcone.

VIENNA, May 28, (via Berlin and Wireless to Sayville, May 29.)—Austro-Hungarian troops have captured a fortified position west of Arsiero, Italy, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops captured the fortified works at Cornovo, west of Arsiero, and the fortified dam across the Italyssa, southwest of Monte Interotto, in the fortified district of Asiago.

**Savage Fighting in the Trentino.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 29.—An idea of the intensity of the struggle in the Trentino may be gathered from accounts which have reached here.

Seven times masses of Austrian infantry were hurled against Coston d'Arsiero, while their artillery dropped a curtain of fire behind Rio Freddo and Posina to prevent reinforcements and ammunition being rushed up. The Italians, being literally reduced to their last cartridge, rolled boulders down upon the ascending Austrians. Six times they repulsed them, but at the seventh attack were obliged to retire.

At Monte Maggio and Spitz Tonezza the Alpini were ordered to hold the position for twenty-four hours to permit reinforcements to reach them. It was forty-eight hours, however, before they received word to retire. They had held out by incessant fighting conducted with a ferocity seldom seen even among these famous fighters.

## U-BOAT PROTEST IN SPAIN.

### Shipowners Call on Premier, Who Promises Action.

MADRID, May 29, (via Paris.) — A committee of Spanish ship owners today protested to Count Romanones, the Prime Minister, against the torpedoing recently of the Spanish steamer Antera. The committee insisted that the Spanish Government demand of Berlin that Germany's submarine warfare be limited to cargoes which are considered contraband and that Germany take into account the fact that Spanish traffic with England is absolutely necessary in order to procure in compensation English products which Spain needs.

The committee added that a continuation of the present German policy would mean the rapid ruin of the Spanish merchant marine. Count Romanones promised to deal with the situation.

A dispatch from Bonifacio, Corsica, last week said twenty-four survivors of the Aztec, which had been sunk by a submarine, had arrived there in the ship's boats.

## DANISH COFFEE SHIPS HELD.

### Three Compelled by British to Unload Cargoes, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, May 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Three Danish steamers on their way to Denmark from Brazilian ports were forced by the British authorities to unload their cargoes of coffee at Newcastle, according to the Copenhagen newspaper Ekstrabladet, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency today.

The vessels were the Moskov, the L. P. Holmblad, and the Pennsylvania. Only the Pennsylvania, according to the newspaper, was allowed to continue her voyage, both of the others having been detained in

# FAVORITE SONS SEEK SECOND PLACE NOW

### Tanner Gets Proposals from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Massachusetts.

### ASSUME HUGHES WILL WIN

### New York State Leaders Favor Fairbanks for Vice President—Not Disturbed by Roosevelt.

Many Republican State leaders are so thoroughly convinced that nothing can stop the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes for President at Chicago next week that they are now turning their attention almost entirely to the second place on the ticket. Yesterday representatives of at least four favorite sons from as many different States, who are candidates for the Republican nomination, held a conference with State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner.

Mr. Tanner would not discuss what the conference was about, but it was learned that the visitors talked about the chances their candidates would have for obtaining the Vice Presidential nomination. These candidates, it was learned, were ready to "talk business" with the New York leaders regarding the probability of the Empire State voting for them for the second place on the national ticket, and were willing to swing their delegates to Mr. Hughes in return for Vice Presidential nomination support.

"The rush for the Vice Presidential band wagon has begun," was the way one of the local leaders put it. "Every favorite son is convinced that he has no chance to get the Presidential nomination—that nothing can now stop Justice Hughes—so the scramble for the second place on the ticket has begun. These candidates recognize that the support of the New York delegation is essential if they would win, so they have begun to dicker with the local Republican leaders. The candidate who can make the best terms with these leaders stands the best chance of getting the votes of the New York State delegation."

**Fairbanks for Second Place.**

From present indications the race for the Vice Presidential nomination will be between ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana and ex-Senator Burton of Ohio. Both men are favorite son candidates for the Presidential nomination, and each has the delegates from his own State behind him. Mr. Fairbanks is considered to be well in the lead as the convention's choice for second place on the ticket, and it is understood he is ready to swing his entire delegation, as well as the other votes he controls, to Justice Hughes in return for the Vice Presidential nomination. The New York State leaders favor Mr. Fairbanks for second place over all other candidates, it is said.

State Chairman Tanner would not divulge the names of his visitors yesterday, but they came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Massachusetts. It is understood that they brought the tidings that the Hughes strength had been growing rapidly in their States, and that there is very little sentiment for Colonel Roosevelt and practically none for Elihu Root.

The Massachusetts callers made the proposal to Chairman Tanner that if the New York delegation would vote for Senator Weeks for Vice President the entire delegation, after a complimentary vote for Weeks, would line up for Mr. Hughes. The Indiana visitors made the same proposal in regard to Mr. Fairbanks. It is understood that Chairman Tanner and the other leaders gave no definite promises, but agreed to take the suggestions under consideration.

Chairman Tanner and the other leaders are not alarmed at the eleventh-hour activities of Colonel Roosevelt and his followers. Not a single delegate, so far as New York State is concerned, has been influenced away from Mr. Hughes, they said. They recognize that the Colonel is making a desperate fight, but all the sentiment he stirred up, they said, would not be enough to give him a seat in the convention and who would have no influence whatever upon the delegates. The same thing, they argued, was true all over the country.

**Gives T. R. Three New York Votes.**

Their attitude is that while the Colonel and his friends are making a lot of noise it will get them nowhere so far as the nomination is concerned. Votes in the convention and not noise is what the Colonel needs to win is their theory. The Colonel's activities are simply crystallizing the Hughes sentiment, they said.

According to the Republican leaders, the Colonel will not get more than three votes from New York State. They figure that two of them may be Lou Payn of Chatham, Republican leader of Columbia County, and Francis Hendricks, Republican leader of Onondaga County. Word reached State headquarters yesterday that Mr. Payn was showing indications of favoring the Colonel. It was said that he would vote for Mr. Root on the first ballot and then switch to the Colonel. Regarding Mr. Hendricks, the indications were not so definite, although the leaders would not be surprised if he stood by the Colonel because of long-time friendship. It was denied that there was any indication that Bridge of Monroe or Ward of Westchester would desert and go over to Roosevelt.

Chairman Tanner has been making a thorough canvass of the New York State delegation, and the result showed, he said, that most of the delegates were strongly in favor of Hughes.

"A canvass of the New York State delegation, just completed, shows a clear majority for Justice Hughes," said Mr. Tanner. "This is notwithstanding the high regard for Senator Root's ability and experience, and is in spite of Justice Hughes's refusal to take any part in the contest. The people want Hughes and the office is seeking the man.

"I have talked with political leaders from every part of the State. The sentiment is overwhelming to nominate a candidate who will be certain of election and whose candidacy will reflect the belief and determination of Republicans, including those who left the party in 1912. The man who will certainly do this is Governor Hughes. No one who knows him doubts for a moment his stalwart Americanism or his real Republicanism."

**Give Root Thirty-five from New York.**

The State leaders do not concede that Mr. Root will receive more than thirty-five votes in the New York delegation. After it is seen that he cannot be nominated this strength would be thrown totally to Mr. Hughes, they said. The leaders do not believe that Mr. Hughes is injuring his candidacy by remaining silent. They say his position on the vital questions of the day is well known through his speeches while Governor, and that it will make no difference if he does not say a word until after his nomination. Democrats, they say, fear Mr. Hughes far more than they do Colonel Roosevelt. Chairman Tanner said he had not seen Justice Hughes since last November, and had had no word from him. Asked if he thought Mr. Hughes would have a spokesman at the convention, some one with authority to express his views, the State Chairman said he did not care to discuss the question.

The State leaders do not believe that there will be any contest among the delegates over the selection of a Chairman of the delegation. Governor Whitman is slated for this position, and the indications are that he will be chosen. The delegates will meet at the Congress Hotel in Chicago on the night of Tuesday, June 6, to select their Chairman. Neither is there likely to be a contest over the selection of a National Committeeman from this State to succeed William Barnes. It is understood that Mr. Barnes does not want the position again, and will make no fight. When Chairman Tanner was asked if he was a candidate he said nothing would induce him to take the office.

The Roosevelt Republican Committee was busy yesterday. Among the visitors at the committee's headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore was Alexander P. Moore, a former Progressive of Pittsburgh. He is a delegate to the Republican Convention from the Thirty-first Congressional District, and has just returned from a week's trip through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. Mr. Moore reported that the Roosevelt sentiment in those sections was a hundred per cent. stronger today than it was a month ago, and seemed to be increasing all the time.

**Roosevelt Boomers Busy.**

He said that the Pennsylvania Roosevelt Republicans had engaged headquarters at Chicago for their own use and would conduct an active campaign for the Colonel there among the delegates. He declared that the Pennsylvania Republicans felt they must have not only a strong platform but a strong man to carry out that platform.

It was stated at the headquarters that hundreds of representative Republicans from all over the country had been added to the committee since it was started with 200 members ten days ago. Among those who have announced their intention to support the Colonel are:

Edward Kent, ex-Chief Justice of Arizona; J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, John A. Wilkie of Chicago, former Chief of the United States Secret Service; P. L. Goldsborough, ex-Governor of Maryland; Colonel H. C. Jones of Baltimore, Seth Bullock of Deadwood, S. D.; Judge H. B. Lindsay of Knoxville, Tenn.; George Curry, ex-Governor of New Mexico; Elias P. Mann, ex-Mayor of Troy, N. Y.; Gouverneur Morris, the author; Seth Low, Nathan A. Elsberg, Herbert L. Satterlee, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mortimer L. Schiff of New York City.

## WHITMAN TO SEE TANNER.

### Plans Several Conferences Here Today—Theatregoer Last Night.

Governor Whitman reached New York last evening on his last visit to this city prior to his start for Chicago to attend the Republican convention. He attended a theatre with Mrs. Whitman.

When asked in the Hotel St. Regis if he had anything to say about the latest developments in the wire-tapping scandal or the filing of charges against Mayor Mitchel, the Governor said:

"I must decline to answer. I am in New York for a holiday, and tonight I am a private citizen."

The Governor will review the parade today and speak in the Seventh Regiment Armory before the Federation of Women's Clubs. He has several conferences arranged for the day, and it is believed that there will be one with Frederick C. Tanner Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The Governor will return to Albany tonight.

## FAVOR HUGHES AS 'NEUTRAL'

### Elizabeth, N. J., German-American Alliance Indorses the Jurist.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 29.—The German-American Alliance indorsed United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes for the Republican nomination for the Presidency last night, and urged that all members, regardless of their party affiliations, join the newly formed Hughes Club and give it their support. Hughes was spoken of as "the right man for the position and one of high character who would be neutral in all matters."

"We don't want a President who is pro-German," said one speaker. "We want it understood that we want one who will be fair in his dealings with all nations. As we don't want one who is pro-German, neither do we want one who is pro-English, pro-French, or for any other nation but America. We will support the man whom we think is for America and for America alone."

## REAPPORTIONMENT ADOPTED

### One Brooklyn Alderman Threatens Court Proceedings.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed a week ago to reapportion the Assembly districts of the city. The Brooklyn Republican Aldermen objected to the lines of several of the districts, saying that new election districts were created where they were not needed.

Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn declared that in the Fifth Assembly District of Kings an election district had been made of one square block in which, at the last election, only sixty-seven votes were cast. He said it would cost the city between $400 and $500 to take the vote there each year.

Alderman Diemer of Brooklyn also objected to the reapportionment on the same ground, and threatened court proceedings. Alderman Wirth moved to send the report back to the committee but it was lost, and a motion by Alderman O'Rourke to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

# CLARK WILL MISS PARTY CONVENTION

### Speaker, Slated for Permanent Chairman, Decides Not to Go to St. Louis.

### LEGISLATION TOO PRESSING

### Kitchin Sends Notices to Democrats in House to Remain There During Conclave.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has definitely decided not to accept the post of Permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Clark was elected a delegate at large from Missouri to the convention, but he will not go to St. Louis convention week. The Speaker's reason for his decision is that the pressure of legislative business is too great to permit the House to suspend its sessions while the national party conventions are in progress.

Unlike the House, the Senate will take a virtual adjournment for the period covered by the sessions of the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic National Conventions. A resolution adopted in that body by unanimous consent today provided that from the hour of adjournment on June 3 until noon on June 19 no business should be done by the Senate except by unanimous consent, and the Senate should adjourn from every Monday and Thursday to the following Thursday and Monday, respectively, of each week during the period covered by the resolution. This resolution embodied an agreement entered into by the Democrats and the Republicans to enable Senators to attend the national conventions of their parties. Many Senators are delegates to the conventions.

Speaker Clark's decision not to accept the offer of the Permanent Chairmanship of the Democratic Convention or to go to St. Louis to take his seat as a delegates at large was reached as a result of conferences with Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader of the House. They agreed that there was so much business before the House and the work of the session was so far behind that it would be unwise to suspend the sessions to enable members to attend the conventions. There was also a question of the constitutional right of the Speaker to absent himself from the rostrum for more than three days at a time. Following the decision, Mr. Kitchin is sending out notices to Democratic members of the House to remain in Washington while the conventions are on. He and Speaker Clark reached the conclusion that if the House suspended its sessions for the convention period final adjournment would not fall before October.

The decision of the Speaker and the majority leader will be embarrassing for many Republican members who planned to go to the Chicago convention, either as delegates or to exert their influence in the party councils. It will be necessary for a large part of the Republican membership to remain here to prevent the Democrats from passing partisan measures with a rush.

The platforms to be adopted by the Democratic National Convention seems to have been pretty well decided on. It was said today in well-informed quarters that it would be brief, and would be devoted in the main to reciting the achievements of the Wilson Administration. There would be a plank with reference to the attitude of the United States in international affairs growing out of the European war, it was said, and a separate plank dealing with the Mexican situation.

Senator William J. Stone, who is to be the Missouri member of the committee on Resolutions at St. Louis, is expected to be Chairman of that committee for the reason that he is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the platform will emphasize the present importance of the international problems confronting the nation.

**June 18, Zionist Fund Day.**

The Provisional Zionist Committee, of which Louis D. Brandeis is Chairman, has designated Sunday, June 18, as Emergency Fund Day when Zionist committees will make a street collection and hold mass meetings for the Zionist Emergency Fund. Notices have been sent out to more than 250 centres calling upon the organizations to form local committees and to prepare at once for the work.

## "HOW BRITAIN PREPARED."

### A Graphic Film at the Lyceum—Mary Garden Sings "Tipperary."

The absorbing story of how Britain converted 5,000,000 of her men into a mighty war machine is graphically pictured in some motion pictures, entitled "How Britain Prepared," shown here publicly for the first time yesterday in the Lyceum Theatre. The pictures were taken under the supervision of the British Government, and the right to exhibit them in America was obtained by a group of New York business men who saw in them an effective argument for preparation in this country.

The pictures are divided into two groups, the first of which has to do with the land forces and the second the North Sea fleet on guard and in action. The drilling of the raw recruits in the concentration camps is shown in detail. Bayonet practice in which the men attack swinging stuffed sacks and other sacks in trenches, cavalry sword drill, and the games played to keep the men in condition are interesting scenes revealed.

The various processes of shell making in the Vickers and other munition plants are pictured, and in some of these views women are shown doing all the work. The vast piles of shells as they are being assembled, and the endless string of armored motor lorries to convey them from the plants conveys a deep impression of the waste of war. Another scene that suggests the vast resources necessary to keep an army in the field is that of a field bakery at work, with loaves of bread in a huge pile near by.

Batteries of motor cycle machine guns with the gunners riding in baskets alongside maintain their equilibrium in spite of rough going. The speed with which the field telegraph and signaling corps work and the work of the aviation corps, including the dropping of bombs and the carrying and delivering of messages, is pictured.

One of the scenes that elicited the heartiest applause showed the review of 40,000 Irish troops by King George V., and when the men of Dublin marched by the audience enjoyed it even more. As far as vision carried the marching men stretched across the plain. When the orchestra swung into "Tipperary" a voice took up the refrain. The voice was that of Mary Garden, who was in the box, and soon the whole audience was singing with her.

The naval section of the film shows every phase of this branch of the service, from the building and launching of a battleship to the making of a 16-inch foot gun to the dreadnoughts of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet on the lookout for trouble in the North Sea. The firing of a torpedo from a battleship with the subsequent recovery of the torpedo, the submerging of a submarine, and a view of the fleet through the periscope, the firing of 15-inch rifles, the exercising of the men on deck, and the buffeting of the great ships in a heavy sea are only a few of the many interesting glimpses of the power that keeps the German fleet bottled up.

Edward S. Curtis, the American Indian authority, who is Vice President of the company presenting the pictures, made a brief address last night. The audience included representatives of the army and navy and men prominent in the preparedness movements.

## PRESIDENT TO SPEAK TODAY

### Will Make an Address at Arlington on "American Ideals."

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Wilson will celebrate Memorial Day by delivering an address at Arlington National Cemetery on "American Ideals." The exercises will be held under the auspices of patriotic organizations.

After the exercises at Arlington the President will go to Baltimore to attend a benefit performance given by the Friars' Club of New York.

## POLES MAY GET NO RELIEF.

### Germany Not Likely to Agree to Britain's Terms, It Is Said.

BERLIN, May 29, (via London, May 30.)—Great Britain's counterproposals to Germany's program for the relief of Poland, as submitted to the Government by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, have been the subject of repeated conferences between Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, Minister of the Interior.

The probability is not strong that Germany will accept the British terms. It is said she had gone to the limit of her ability in the original proposition submitted through the Belgian relief and Rockefeller commission, and the British modification is felt to be not acceptable. The excellent crop prospects, particularly in the occupied region of Russian Poland, form an additional reason for non-acceptance.

# RIVER-HARBOR BILL PASSED BY SENATE

### Majority of Three Mustered for So-Called Pork Barrel After Month's Filibuster.

### KENYON CHARGES WASTE

### Says Measure Dumps $20,000,000 Into Impossible Streams—Carries $44,000,000—Goes to Conference.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—After a filibuster of more than a month the Senate this afternoon, 35 to 32, passed the River and Harbor bill, appropriating about $44,000,000. The bill had been furiously denounced by the Republicans as an old-fashioned pork barrel raid on the Treasury. They were assisted in their fight by certain prominent Democrats. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a progressive Republican, led the opposition, holding the floor for days in succession. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that the money thrown by the bill into local improvements of little value would be taken from the fund needed for national preparedness.

On the final vote only nine Democrats voted against the bill, while twenty-eight Democrats voted for it. Only seven Republicans voted for the bill, and four of them were either on the Committee on Commerce or had a colleague on the committee and were interested in the committee's amendments appropriating money for their States. Twenty-three Republicans voted against the measure.

The bill is several millions larger than when it passed the House, as eleven members of the Senate Committee succeeded in adding amendments of local interest to their States. To make a basis for trading with the House the Senate Committee struck out the provision specially recommended by the President for deepening the channel between the East River and the Brooklyn Navy Yard to a depth safe for battleships at all stages of tide. But as the Senate overwhelmingly restored that provision, it is probable that many of the Senate increases will be eliminated by the conferees.

**Talk of a Presidential Veto.**

There has been talk that President Wilson might veto the bill. It is pointed out that the measure runs counter to the Democratic platform's declaration for economy and that it also cripples the Treasury by more than $40,000,000—the annual sum expected from the sugar tax—in the face of the strain that will be put upon the country's resources by the preparedness program. But there has been no word from the White House indicating whether the President approves or disapproves of the bill.

The nine Democrats voting against the bill were Senators Ashurst of Arizona, Gore of Oklahoma, Hollis of New Hampshire, Husting of Wisconsin, Newlands of Nevada, Pomerene of Ohio, Shafroth of Colorado, Taggart of Indiana, and Thompson of Kansas. The seven Republicans voting for the bill were Senators Brandegee and McLean of Connecticut, Nelson of Minnesota, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Poindexter of Washington, Smith of Michigan, and Sterling of North Dakota.

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican member of the Commerce Committee, in spite of favors granted to his State in the committee amendments, voted against the bill. Today Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, obtained without opposition the adoption of an amendment authorizing the expenditure of $300,000 for the improvement of the Duluth and Superior harbors and another amendment for surveys of the lake harbors with a view to deepening them and the Welland Canal for ocean steamers. But on the last roll call, he, too, voted against the bill.

Just before the final vote was taken Senator Kenyon predicted the bill would be the last of its kind to pass an American Congress.

**Says $20,000,000 Is Wasted.**

"You are voting at least $20,000,000 into this bill that is absolutely unjustifiable," said Senator Kenyon. "You are dumping thousands of dollars into streams where commerce is rapidly disappearing, and into streams with less than a foot of water in them, and into streams that you could not recognize as such when you crossed them.

"You have had an opportunity to correct some of these abuses, but you would not. Your motto is 'Let the people squeal!' You have gone your limit and want to say that, if the price of holding my seat in the Senate is to vote for bills of this kind, the seat may go, for my usefulness to my constituents in that event is ended. Some day a Congress will be here which will not consider that the greatest statesman is the man who can get the greatest amount of money out the Federal Treasury.

"The people are awakening to the fact that votes are cast in Congress very largely in order that reciprocity may follow fawning. We have lost the fight here, but it is not ended. We appeal now from Congress drunk with extravagance to a people sober, meditative, and very discriminatory."

In the earlier voting a motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to substitute a bill providing a lump sum of $20,000,000 was rejected, 41 to 27.

An amendment by Senator Taggart to provide that no appropriation should be available until the Secretary of War determined that it was for a project essential to the interests of commerce was defeated, 37 to 21.

**Another Substitute Defeated.**

Senator Kenyon's motion to substitute for the bill a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $25,000,000 for continuing work on all existing projects, the distribution to be left to the army engineers and the Secretary of War, was defeated, 34 to 23.

An amendment already adopted for improving navigation in the Illinois River, projected by the State of Illinois, was reconsidered, and after a long speech by Senator La Follette a proviso was added limiting to 250,000 cubic feet per minute the water that might be taken from the Great Lakes for improving the river and sluicing the Chicago drainage canal.

An amendment by Senator Newlands to create a river and harbor commission was adopted, but later was stricken out on a point of order. This resolution proposed a commission of the Secretaries of War, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees interested in the framing of waterway improvement legislation, to co-operate with the Board of Army Engineers in investigating the whole subject of waterways. It was adopted without a roll call and with the approval of Chairman Clarke of the Commerce Committee. The amendment, which proposed an appropriation of $500,000, was made the subject of a point of order after Senator Stone had made a similar objection to an amendment by Senator Kenyon proposing a permanent commission to deal with the waterways problem. Senator Stone refused to withdraw his point of order at the request of Senator Gallinger, and the latter then insisted on his point against the Newlands amendment.

The bill as it passed the House carried approximately $40,000,000. Chief among the Senate additions were: $1,080,000 for a diverting dam in the harbors at Los Angeles and Long Beach, Cal.; $220,000 for the harbor at San Diego, Cal., and $360,000 for a turning basin in the harbors of Duluth and Superior on Lake Superior.

## BALLIN SEES AMERICA AS GREATEST TRADE FOE

### *Warns Stockholders That Germany Will Face Great Economic Contest After the War.*

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 29.—At a general stockholders' meeting of the Woermann Shipping Company at Hamburg today in connection with the taking over of the Woermann Line by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines and the Hugo Stinnes syndicate Herr Ballin referred to the necessity for preparation for an economic and commercial contest after the war, particularly with the United States. He said in part:

"I hope that after this greatest, bloodiest, and at the same time stupidest war in history the old Hanseatic house of Woermann will be brought to greater prosperity. This will only be possible if freedom of the seas and our colonial possessions take such form in the future that we shall not be merely a tenant, depending on England's mercy.

"I would like to assure you that this company in the future will be conducted in the old Hanseatic spirit and loyalty to work at the great national tasks that will appear after the happy conclusion of peace. We are well aware that after a fortunate ending of the war we shall have to wage an economic world war against a competition grown extraordinarily strong through fantastic war profits. But firm of purpose and undismayed we shall devote ourselves to this great national work and are heartily thankful to the Reichstag, which has already recognized the importance which a rapid rebuilding of the German merchant marine has for the fatherland. Thereby the Reichstag voices the will of the German nation that it will not surrender its maritime importance."

HAMBURG, May 29.—The meeting of the Woermann Shipping Company, which sanctioned the reorganization of the line, signalized the advent as a shipping magnate of Hugo Stinnes, one of Germany's great coal and iron men, who was elected a Director. August Thyssen, another and perhaps the greatest of Germany's iron and coal magnates, has bought a fourth interest in the Vulkan shipworks at Bremen.

Thyssen and Stinnes are credited with the belief that Germany's future lies upon the water, and that the expected post-bellum boom will bring great returns to the men who are first on the ground.

Stinnes is reported to have a large number of ocean freighters already on the stocks, in spite of the high war cost of labor and material. The German shipbuilding industry, which in the first year of the war was almost dead, is now showing decided vigor. The Hansa Line has ordered six ships at Bremen, and the Roland Line has increased its capital for the same purpose.

## MOTON'S WIFE IS EJECTED.

### Booker Washington's Successor Upholds Alabama's "Jim Crow" Law.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29.—Police authorities of Troy, Ala., today announced the ejection of Mrs. Robert R. Moton, wife of the President of Tuskegee Institute, from a berth in a Pullman car on the Atlantic Coast Line at Troy. Saturday night Mrs. Moton was on her way from Tuskegee, where she attended the annual commencement exercises, to Savannah, where she had engaged passage on a steamer for her home in Hampton, Va. She was accompanied by Blanton Moton, brother of Major Moton, who occupied a seat in the day coach.

When the train reached Troy the conductor notified the police that white passengers objected to Mrs. Moton being in the Pullman, and she was forced to go to the day coach for negroes under the "Jim Crow" law. She rode the balance of the way to Savannah, a distance of more than 200 miles, in the day coach.

Major Moton, on being informed of the ejection of his wife from the Pullman, said that he advised against her taking a Pullman before she left Tuskegee, and that the berth must have been engaged at Montgomery. He said he was in full sympathy with the white people in the South on racial questions, and regretted that the trouble occurred.

## BROKER'S ASSISTANT GONE.

### Friends Fear He Took Overdose of Cure for Neuralgia.

Edwin A. Stone, 28 years old, has been missing from his home in 10 Railroad Avenue, Corona, L. I., since the morning of Wednesday, May 17, last, and yesterday Mrs. Stone notified the police of her husband's mysterious disappearance, and she intends calling on the Modern Woodmen of America, of which order her husband is a member, to aid in the search. Stone is Head Counsel of Camp 12,208, Flushing. He was employed by William A. Foster, a broker of 68 Broad Street, Manhattan, and was considered capable and was well liked. His home life was happy, and his friends say that for a short time back he has been afflicted with neuralgia in an acute form, for the treatment of which he always carried tablets. He left his home for business on the morning of his disappearance in good spirits, and his friends fear that he took an overdose of the drug he carried to relieve the neuralgia. He had two small daughters.

Stone is about 5 feet 10 inches tall, has dark brown hair and eyes, two teeth missing from the left side of the upper jaw, weighs about 145 pounds, and wore a blue serge suit, a ring set with a sardonyx stone, and carried a silver watch.

## PORCELAIN SALE IN LONDON.

### Large Prices Paid for Part of Sir Trevor Lawrence's Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—The three days' auction of the collection of rare porcelains formed by the late Sir Trevor Lawrence was begun today in Christie's, St. James's Square. Many took advantage of the opportunity, and the bidding was high and well sustained.

The top price of the day was $6,232, paid for a set of three vases and covers formerly in the Lord Haldon collection. The vases, eleven inches in height, are of hexagonal shape and taper toward the base. They are finely painted with birds, trees and insects in scroll panels on a dark blue scale-pattern ground. The purchaser was understood to be a dealer.

Another agent gave $2,254.25 for a dessert service painted with exotic birds on white ground bordered in dark blue and gold. A ewer and basin decorated with dragons and flowers, in a typically Oriental design, were purchased by a dealer for $1,093. A fourteen-inch vase and cover of dark green jade, carved with formal flowers and emblems and set upon a metal gilt stand, were auctioned for $1,548.75.

## BARON HONORED BY KAISER.

### President of Breslau Government to be Alsatian Secretary.

BERLIN, May 29, (via London.)—Official announcement is made of the appointment by Emperor William of Baron von Techammer and Quaritz, President of the Government of Breslau, as Secretary of State of Alsace-Lorraine.

He is succeeded by Dr. von Jagow, Police President of Berlin. Herr von Oppen, Police President of Breslau, succeeds Dr. von Jagow.

# RICH LANDLORD SENT TO PRISON FOR YEAR

### Sentence Imposed, Though 500 Letters Second Shenk's Plea for Clemency.

### HIS YEAR'S RENTS $1,000.000

### Wealthy Owner of Apartments Is Convicted of Maintaining a Disorderly Resort.

In spite of the fact that his plea for clemency was seconded by 500 letters, many from prominent citizens, Joseph H. Shenk, a wealthy real estate operator, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on a charge of maintaining a disorderly resort.

Shenk, who collected rents of $1,000,000 in the last year, had been previously arrested on the same charge and was accused by the police of being one of the principal operators in the business of renting apartments for use as disorderly resorts. He is the owner of eight apartment houses and leased 112 apartments in this city.

Judge Mulqueen said in court yesterday that he had given consideration to the large amount of mail he had received in connection with the case, but that he felt the defendant merited little or no sympathy. Judge Mulqueen also imposed a sentence of one year on William Glaeser, who acted as manager for Shenk.

Shenk was mentioned as one of the members of the so-called Vice Trust in 1912 at the time of the investigations by the Curran Aldermanic Committee, following disclosures by Mary Goode regarding the commercialization of vice in this city.

Shenk and Glaeser were arrested on Oct. 13, 1914, by detectives on the staff of Inspector Dwyer. At that time Shenk was accused of conducting a clearing house for disorderly flats and houses and for drug dives on the upper west side. According to the police, operations in leases for more than 100 apartment houses were carried on at Shenk's office. Numerous raids had been made on flats under Shenk's control, but Inspector Dwyer found it difficult to get the necessary technical proof of Shenk's responsibility.

Shenk advertised furnished apartments, and was known throughout the underworld, according to the police, as a man from whom flats could always be obtained on short notice.

## SAYS FALL COST HUSBAND.

### Mrs. Phillips-Vail Asks $25,000 for Injuries at Dog Show.

Mrs. Kathleen Phillips-Vail, who fell and broke her leg while in charge of an exhibit at the dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 22, 1915, is suing in the Supreme Court for $25,000 damages from the Kennel Club and the owners of the Garden, on the ground that in addition to the personal injury the accident resulted in her husband leaving her. Her husband, Henry Vail, to whom she had been married twenty-three days, called at the New York Hospital four days after the accident and she had not seen him since, according to her testimony before Justice Weeks and a jury in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Vail, who is using her maiden name in the suit, said the accident occurred when she entered a room near the exhibition hall, which she alleges was insufficiently lighted and prevented her seeing a short flight of steps close to the entrance door, and causing her to fall over the stairs. Mrs. Vail is now living with her parents in New Jersey. Laurance C. Stryker, attorney for the Kennel Club, and Lyman A. Spalding, counsel for the Garden owners, are defending the suit which will be resumed tomorrow. Wing and Wing are attorneys for Mrs. Vail.

**Farmer Killed in a Runaway.**

Henry Fredricks of Allwood Road, Delawanna, N. J., a wealthy farmer and for a eighteen years a member of the Township Committee, had been missing for more than six hours, when John Market, a farmer of the same township, found him dead on the road about two miles from home, with his head crushed, at about 11 o'clock last night. Late in the afternoon Fredricks had started out for a drive, and it is thought that the horses became frightened at an automobile and threw him out, one of the wheels of the vehicle passing over his head.

**Police Take Up 5,000 Dogs.**

The police announced yesterday that since April 10 they had taken up more than 5,000 dogs which they had found in the streets unmuzzled, unleashed, or without a license. Since the beginning of the campaign, they said, the number of persons bitten by dogs had been reduced 50 per cent. So far, it was said, the Macdougal Street station leads with 900 captured dogs, and the West 136th Street station is second with 175.

Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester.
One of 8 jobs for this client.

**"Turner for Concrete"**

Repeat orders are a reasonable indication of satisfactory service, quick delivery, and fair dealing in the interpretation of contracts.

46% of Turner's work is from previous clients.

**TURNER**
**Construction Co**


## OUTLINE MOTOR BOAT CRUISE

### Navy Department Getting Ready for Manoeuvres in August.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Daniels has authorized and is planning a naval training cruise for civilians in motor boats which will begin Aug. 15 and continue until Sept. 12. Under present plans civilians to participate in the cruise will be recruited by naval districts and the ships will be allotted according to the number of recruits accepted in each district. During the final week of the cruise the ships will return to the naval districts whence they came, and residents of the districts who own yachts or motor boats which would be useful as auxiliaries in time of war will be given an opportunity to operate in conjunction with the ships.

Although it is not essential, Secretary Daniels expresses the hope that yacht and motor boat owners who intend to participate in this final week of the manoeuvres can also take the preliminary weeks of instructions to be given on the cruise for civilians. The date and place of the mobilization will be announced later.

The Navy Department, in connection with its plans to mobilize the privately owned power boats of the country for a patrol service, has been investigating the types of motor boats that would be suitable for this service.

The department has announced its belief that a considerable number of men of sufficient means interested in this matter would be willing to incorporate in any new pleasure boats which they might build, such characteristics as would make the boats suitable for and quickly convertible into patrol boats.

"It would be highly desirable to have a large fleet of identical boats available for patrol service in case of necessity," said Secretary Daniels.

The minimum characteristics of the smallest boat suitable for a limited patrol service are considered by the Navy Department to be a speed of not less than twenty-five miles an hour, and length not less than forty-five feet, mounting a one-pounder gun. For the purpose of advertising, stimulating interest, and making it possible for owners to form definite opinions as to whether boats of such size and arrangement would suit the requirements, the Navy Department has proposed plans which will reach each class of boat.

In time of war motor boats can be used as dispatch boats, harbor entrance patrols, offshore patrol, guard boats for capital ships, submarine destroyers, mine layers, mine sweepers, mine field patrols, and in co-operation with submarines, aircraft and land forces. To be eligible for enrollment a boat must be capable of performing one of the above duties.

## NO ALIMONY FOR WIFE.

### Donohue Says She Wished Him All Kinds of Bad Luck.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 29.—Justice Tompkins filed an order in the Supreme Court today denying the motions of Mrs. Macey Ray Donohue of Yonkers for alimony and counsel fees pending final decision of her suit against John S. Donohue for a separation. Donohue is traffic manager for William Allsberg & Co. of New York, and the head of the firm made an affidavit in his behalf in the proceedings for alimony.

Mrs. Donohue charged her husband with drinking to excess, being quarrelsome, and with being cruel and inhuman. Donohue said his wife refused to make his bed for days at a time; that she kept a large picture of him covered for more than a year; that she refused to mend his clothing for more than two years, and that she had expressed the wish that his legs and arms should be paralyzed, and that he should be brought home on a stretcher.

# COLONEL WELCOMED BY CHICAGO THRONGS

Continued from Page 1.

F6 station at 8 o'clock, when he resumed his journey to Kansas City, where he will make the Memorial Day address tomorrow.

## HITCHCOCK WANTS HUGHES NAMED FIRST

### *Alabama to Yield to New York—Roosevelt and Root May Contest for the Priority.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, May 29.—"The only thing that can prevent the nomination of Hughes is a flat declaration of opposition from Roosevelt."

This opinion was expressed tonight by Ralph E. Williams, Republican National Committeeman from Oregon.

"Justice Hughes won a great victory in the Oregon primaries, getting twice as many votes as Cummins and Burton together," said Mr. Williams. "This result was obtained in spite of a letter sent out by the Roosevelt managers in the State asking Roosevelt men to vote for Cummins in order to kill off Hughes. The whole Northwest is for Hughes. Backers of other candidates just now are uniting in bombarding Hughes, but it is only because they know he is the man who must be beaten."

Mr. Williams said he would recommend that the Republican Convention seat the Oregon delegates to the Progressive Convention as alternates.

Mr. Williams's arrival was preceded a few hours by that of Frank H. Hitchcock of New York, ex-Postmaster General, who was Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908. Mr. Hitchcock is the unofficial manager of the Hughes campaign.

"I am confident Justice Hughes will accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency if it is offered to him," Mr. Hitchcock declared. He announced that no Hughes headquarters would be opened here.

"I am not here at the direction of Justice Hughes," said Mr. Hitchcock. "I am acting at the request, made verbally and through letters, of a large number of leading Republicans who believe that Republican success would be more certain through the nomination of Justice Hughes. President Wilson will not be an easy candidate to beat. Justice Hughes's nomination would make Republican success certain.

**Hughes First in Nomination.**

"While he is not a candidate we do not believe that he would refuse the nomination. He will have fifty of the eighty-seven votes from New York. Governor Whitman, who will arrive here next Monday, will place him in nomination. Alabama will yield to New York on the roll call, and Justice Hughes will be the first candidate placed in nomination.

"Mr. Hughes's views on Americanism, preparedness, and other important public questions are sound, and were frequently stated by him in public addresses before he became a member of the United States Supreme Court. There is no question as to where he stands on any of these issues."

Mr. Hitchcock's arrangement is that when the roll of States is called in alphabetical order to make nominations for President Alabama, the first on the list, shall yield in favor of New York so that Hughes may have the advantage of having his name presented first. When friends of Elihu Root and Theodore Roosevelt learned of this plan they declared they would attempt to get recognition from the Chairman to present the name of their candidate before that of Justice Hughes. It is said that the Chairman of the convention would be obliged to settle the dispute at the time it arose.

**Other Boomers Arrive.**

Besides the Hughes boomers from the two coasts, the advance guard which arrived during the day for next week's convention included men from nearly every section of the country and supporters of a dozen different candidates. There were notable additions to those active for Fairbanks, Burton, Root, Cummins, and Weeks. T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware, who will receive the votes of the six delegates from that State, was the first Presidential candidate to arrive in town.

"I am here primarily as a member of the Republican National Committee," Mr. du Pont said, "although my friends have placed my name in the field as a Presidential candidate. I am willing to subordinate my candidacy for the good of the party any time."

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts will arrive tomorrow to remain until after the convention.

Campaign headquarters for Senator L. Y. Sherman of Illinois, Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Philander C

# MINORITY DEMANDS HUGE NAVY PROGRAM

## House Republican Amendment Would Add 58 Vessels to Defense Measure.

## FINAL VOTE IS DUE FRIDAY

### Kitchin Supports Colleagues but Says Preparedness Policy Is Due to "Jingoism."

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—With the offering of an amendment by the Republicans for an ambitious building program, the House today concluded general debate on the Naval Appropriation bill and agreed to vote tomorrow on that section of the measure relating to new construction for the navy. The second reading of the bill was concluded today and the bill will be discussed under the five-minute rule for amendment until Friday afternoon, when a final vote will be taken.

Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican of the Naval Affairs Committee, offered the amendment for a big building program, and about this will centre the chief fight over the bill. The building program proposed by the Republicans is as follows:

Two dreadnoughts, the Democratic majority not having proposed any.

Six battle cruisers instead of the five recommended by the Democrats.

Six scout cruisers instead of the four recommended by the Democrats.

Twenty-eight destroyers in lieu of the ten recommended by the Democrats.

Fifty submarines instead of the twenty recommended by the Democrats.

The Republicans also ask for authorization for two fuel ships instead of one, and provision for the following vessels in addition to those recommended by the Democrats:

One transport, one supply ship, one destroyer tender and one repair ship.

The Butler amendment also stipulates that the construction of the vessels authorized shall be speedy. No time limit of construction is included in the bill as reported by the majority. The minority would provide that the battleships and battle cruisers shall be completed within twenty-four months after the contract is let, and that auxiliary vessels shall be completed within fifteen months. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized under the Butler amendment to offer a bonus of 10 per cent. of the contract price for speedy construction.

The building program will be the subject of debate for an hour prior to the vote tomorrow.

Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, was among the Democrats who supported the naval budget as reported today. The pending bill, Mr. Kitchin said, represented all the preparedness that this nation needed. It would be a crime, he said, to vote for "the unprecedented program proposed by the minority."

"I maintain that the present clamor for preparedness," said Mr. Kitchin, "is due in the main to hysteria and jingoism. The program proposed by the majority goes further than I would go, but I will support it because it does away with the five-year building plan and the dreadnought proposal. I am particularly opposed to the five-year plan because I do not think we should tie up the country to a program of that kind which, if we desired to release ourselves from it, could only be done with the consent of the President, the Senate, and the House."

Mr. Kitchin also suggested that when the war was over the price of material and labor for the construction of battleships would be lower, and it would be foolish to contract for a big building program at the prevailing prices.

"This question of preparedness, in my judgment, should be settled every year or so," said Mr. Kitchin. "I do not favor any scheme that would commit this Government to a building program covering a period of years."

Asserting that some persons argued that it would be "good politics" to be for preparedness, Mr. Kitchin observed: "Whatever we do in this line we will be outdone by the Republicans. They will outbid us for support. While we have brought in the greatest naval bill in history, the Republicans have gone us one better and asked us to spend $272,000,000 on a building program."

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican member of the Naval Committee, assailed the Democrats for not speeding the construction of the vessels heretofore authorized. There are sixty-odd vessels authorized by previous Congresses, Mr. Britten said, which have not been completed, and upon which the work is progressing with a slowness out of keeping with the demands for preparedness.

"Not a vessel authorized during the Administration of President Wilson," said Mr. Britten, "will be ready for use before he goes out of office next March 4."

Republicans applauded this prediction of Democratic defeat, and the Democrats smiled derisively.

The Illinois member said the vote on the Naval bill would demonstrate whether this country intended to go back to second place in naval strength or to lag behind in third or fourth place.

Representative Farr of Pennsylvania drew applause from the galleries by declaring he was in favor of building 25 capital fighting ships, 250 submarines, and many aircraft. A score of amendments offered at the close of general debate were voted down.

## WASHINGTON PARADE PLANS

### Federal Employes to Join Defense Demonstration on Flag Day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Washington is not so big in population as New York or Boston, but there is every prospect that proportionately the preparedness parade to take place here on Flag Day, June 14, will equal the great preparedness demonstrations in those cities. Tremendous interest has been aroused in the affair, and high officials of the Government are showing their sympathy by promising to let their employes quit work to participate in the parade.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President, will march at the head of the executive force at the White House. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued instructions that all Treasury employes in sympathy with the object of the parade may participate. Merritt O. Chance, Post Master of Washington, said today that the employes of the Post Office would march in a body.

It is expected that President Wilson will issue an order granting Government employes leave for the day to enable them to see the Flag Day ceremonies, and this will give an opportunity to the 35,000 persons in the Government service in Washington to march if they care to do so.

# ARMY TRAINING HOME FOR YOUNG MEN HERE

## Barracks Will Include Sleeping Quarters, Restaurant, and Gymnasium.

## GETS CHARTER AT ALBANY

### R. A. Pryor, Jr., W. E. Park, and H. A. Gildersleeve Back Non-Commissioned Officers' League.

In order to reach the young men in this city who, because of financial circumstances or the hours of their employment, are unable to get the benefit of a military training in the National Guard or at the Plattsburg camps, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Volunteer League of America was incorporated yesterday at Albany. The new organization plans to provide a home and military training in one building for young New Yorkers in exchange for a small weekly rental.

The league, which was capitalized, as a beginning, at $5,000, has as its incorporators Roger A. Pryor, Jr., of 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, a son of former Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor; W. E. Park of 120 Broadway, and former Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve of 404 Riverside Drive. The papers of incorporation provide for the maintenance of barracks with gymnasium and restaurants.

Mr. Gildersleeve was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., during the Orange riots in this city during 1871. He was in command of the State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He is distinguished as a marksman, and was a member of the American rifle team which defeated the Irish team at Creedmoor in 1874.

In speaking of the need for the projected club barracks, especially in view of the great public demand for preparedness, Mr. Gildersleeve said that should the scheme prove a success in this city similar institutions would be opened in all of the principal cities.

"The idea has been under consideration for some time," said Mr. Gildersleeve last night, "and it is still in a formulative stage. There is every reason to believe that it will make a great appeal to the young fellows, particularly to those, and they are many, who want to serve their country, but can't because of barriers.

"It is planned to erect a building at some point in New York—where it will be we have not as yet decided—which will be a home and a barracks. It will be put up for clerks, bookkeepers, and others engaged in office work, who receive salaries which will not permit them to indulge in the expense of a trip to Plattsburg. It is our plan to get hold of the young chap who puts in long hours in a stuffy office and then goes home to a furnished room to sleep. We intend to ask these men to come and live in the barracks, where they not only will get a good home, but will also serve their country by preparing themselves for its defense.

"In the barracks we shall have a thoroughly equipped gymnasium and a moderately priced restaurant. In addition there will be reading rooms and all the other essentials that may be found in a first-class club. In the gymnasium the young man can get the exercise that will make him healthier and better able to do his work.

"There will be a shooting gallery in the barracks and part of the requirements to tenancy in the projected building will be that applicants agree to devote part of their time to military drill. The young men will be taught to shoot and to shoot straight, so that if the United States ever calls upon them to do their duty they will know how to do it.

"The work of making soldiers out of the men will be done by army officers, and the regular drills prescribed by the Government will be used."

Mr. Gildersleeve expressed himself as highly pleased with the plan, and said that he felt sure of its success. He stated that a plan somewhat like it was working out well in California. Definite steps to consolidate the movement for the barracks will be taken at a meeting to be held soon.

## TO TAKE WEST POINT TESTS.

### Thirty State Guardsmen Will Undergo Examination Wednesday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, May 29.—Thirty National Guardsmen between the ages of 18 and 22 eligible for appointment by Governor Whitman to West Point under the recent Federal act giving to the Governor of each State the right to appoint a National Guardsman, will undergo a physical examination, and an examination in geography, mathematics, and English literature, in the Executive Chamber here on Wednesday.

The three leaders in the examination will proceed to Fort Slocum, where they will remain until June 6, and the man standing highest in the final examination will be selected by the Governor as the candidate for West Point. The others who go to Fort Slocum will be alternates.

The preliminary examination will be conducted by Captain J. P. Hopkins, Captain Robert S. Thomas, and Lieutenant William N. Haskell of the army, and Colonel Franklin W. Ward, Major George F. Chandler, Major Louis H. Gaus, Major Harry I. Lipes, Captain Henry L. Butler, Lieutenant Philip C. Hacker, and Lieutenant Joseph L. Douhauser of the State Guard.

## McADOO MAKES PROTEST.

### Calls Appropriation for Income Tax Collection Inadequate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary McAdoo, in a letter addressed today to Congressman Charles O. Lobeck of Nebraska, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, protests against the inadequate appropriations provided by Congress for the collection of taxes due under the internal revenue law and the income tax law. Where the Secretary asked for an increase of $1,000,000 for the field force and $90,000 for the office force of the Internal Revenue Service, the increased allowance by Congress is only $440,000 for the field force and $40,000 for the office force.

Mr. McAdoo declares that there is a great weakness in the enforcement of the income tax law, owing to the scant force allowed by Congress and because of the vast amount of work involved in examining and verifying returns filed by taxpayers. Even with the limited force, by great exertions the present force has increased the collections in the last year by $8,400,000. This represents taxes not reported in the original returns unearthed by investigation.

Secretary McAdoo takes up a resolution introduced by Congressman Keating, in which he makes the inquiry whether or not statements made by Basil M. Manly to the effect that approximately $320,000,000 of tax due is being withheld are true. Mr. Manly insisted that this additional amount can be collected only by using publicity against the persons who are holding back the tax. Secretary McAdoo says of Mr. Manly's statements that the department communicated with the Bureau of Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Secretary of the American Statistical Association in a vain effort to obtain statistics as a basis for an analysis for Mr. Manly's figures.

"The Government Actuary," he says, "estimates the gross income of the United States at $20,000,000,000 in 1914. Mr. Manly's estimates are premised on the assumption that the gross income of the United States in 1914 was $46,000,000,000. It is impossible to get definite figures from any source on the gross national income." He concludes that Mr. Manly's figures are purely speculative. He also points out that Mr. Manly failed to deduct anything from his figures of gross income for expenses for conducting business, which he says should be deducted.


Those who have much should seek the care-free security of our

**GUARANTEED MORTGAGES**

as a luxury.

Those who have little as a necessity.

We will sell you $100 or $1,000,000

**LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.**

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



Lane Bryant

Offer Complete Assortment of

Ultra-Fashionable Summer Apparel for *Extra Size or Stout Figures*

Porch Dresses, Summer Afternoon Gowns, Separate Sport and Tub Skirts, Light Weight Coats, Waists, Negligees, Bathing Suits, Corsets and Underwear—35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 45 waist.

25 W. 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue



# These Events for Wednesday

*STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY (MEMORIAL DAY)*

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

All Charge Purchases made tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered July 1st.

## *This Is the Store for the People*

This is the store to which folk come who want THE UTTERMOST VALUES FOR THE AMOUNT THEY HAVE TO SPEND.

In this regard, Greenhut's has set the pace for serving you best for the least money. It has consistently done so for the best part of twenty years past.

Greenhut's is truly a monument of commercial enterprise,—a most important factor in the life of this community,—and above all, ***a store of service and of good values in the best moderate priced merchandise from the world's markets.***

This store is today and under existing conditions, of greater use to you than ever. It is prepared to supply practically every human need from its immense stocks.

Usual Complimentary 2¼ Green Trading Stamps Free Tomorrow.

Distribution in Premium Parlor, Fifth Floor.

As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Look for "Not Advertised" Specials at Greenhut's

## Summer Needs for House & Garden

Complete in every respect is this department of "The Big Store." And whatever is bought here is bought at a marked saving. These items prove it.

The dweller in the city is catered for; no less so is the out-of-town man, whose pride is in his cottage—who plants and plans with a view to beautifying his little place during the out-of-doors season.

We have a wholesome regard for the open-air man, and are prepared to serve him well.

**Refrigerators**—"Leader" lift cover—height, 41 inches; width 24 inches; depth, 16¾ inches; ice capacity, 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber ..... $9.45

**"Leader" Apartment House Refrigerators**—height, 50 inches; width, 22 inches; depth, 18½ inches; ice capacity, 65 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber ..... $10.75

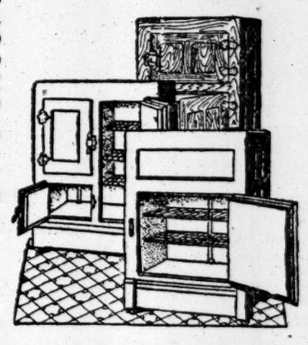
Same as above—with white enamel provision chamber ..... $11.95

**"Leader" Apartment House Refrigerators**—height, 54 inches; width, 25 inches; depth, 19 inches; ice capacity, 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber ..... $14.25

Same as above—enamel lined provision chamber ..... $15.50

**"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerator**—height, 45 inches; width, 33 inches; depth, 19 inches, ice capacity, 90 lbs.; enamel lined provision chamber ..... $21

**"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators**—height, 47 inches; width, 35 inches; depth, 20 inches; ice capacity, 100 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber ..... $23.40



**"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerator**—height, 49 inches; width, 37 inches; ice capacity, 125 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber ..... $26.50

**Extension Window Screens**—Easy sliding, natural finish frame, covered with black wire cloth.

| Height. | Extension. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 24 inches | 21 to 33 inches | 30c |
| 24 inches | 23 to 37 inches | 35c |
| 28 inches | 23 to 37 inches | 40c |
| 30 inches | 21 to 33 inches | 40c |
| 30 inches | 23 to 37 inches | 45c |
| 30 inches | 29 to 45 inches | 55c |
| 36 inches | 23 to 37 inches | 55c |
| 36 inches | 29 to 45 inches | 60c |

**Screen Doors**—walnut stain frame, 4 inches wide, covered with best black wire cloth, assortment of sizes; at ..... $1

**Screen Doors**—natural finish, 2 coats of varnish; covered with black wire cloth, assortment of sizes; at ..... $2.50

**Water Coolers**—of Japanned oak with galvanized lining; filled walls; nickel plated faucet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 gallons | $1.25 | 6 gallons | $2.40 |
| 3 gallons | $1.75 | 8 gallons | $3.25 |
| 4 gallons | $2.25 | 10 gallons | $4.00 |

**"Monarch Oven"**—asbestos lined; flue construction; size 13x13 ..... $2.40

Size 13x18 ..... $2.80

**Solidified Alcohol**—3-cans for ..... 25c

**Handiheat**—solidified alcohol stove, with cooking vessel; convenient for travelling, camping, yachting, motoring, nursery, dining room, bed-room and kitchenette; complete ..... 25c

### Cold Dry Air Fur Storage

Charges—2% of valuation.

Phone Chelsea 4000, or drop us a card and we will call for your furs.

*For Quick Clearance Special Prices on*

**Inlaid and Printed Linoleums**

*From leading Manufacturers*

Every yard perfect—excellent patterns. In every instance your choice is from full rolls.

Inlaid Linoleums—89c and 98c per sq. yd. (2 yards wide.)

Printed Linoleums—44c, 54c and 59c per sq. yd. (2 yards wide.)

Printed Linoleums—4 yds. wide; 75c grade; per sq. yd.... 59c

**Special Offerings in Cottage Furniture**

In all the various finishes that are popular this season.

$12.25 Natural Oak Dresser ..... $10.50
$11 Natural Oak Chiffonier. $9.00
$15 Silver Gray Dresser.. $12.50
$13 Silver Gray Chiffonier. $11.00
$17 Natural Oak Dresser. $14.50
$15.50 Natural Oak Chiffonier ..... $13.50
$15.50 Natural Oak Dresser ..... $13.50
$14.50 Natural Oak Chiffonier ..... $12.50
$17 Fumed Oak Dresser.. $14.50
$15.50 Fumed Oak Chiffonier ..... $13.50

Hundreds of other artistic pieces of Summer Furniture at equally low figures.

**Dress Goods**

Charmeuse—all-wool; 42-inch width, in a pleasing variety of colors; $1.50 grade; yard, at..... $1.10

Silk and Wool Sublime—excellent weight for Summer dresses; popular colors; 38-in. width; $1.25 grade; yard ..... 79c

All-Wool Serge—in black and navy; 50 to 54 inch width; $1.25 grade; yd. 98c

Tan Venetian Cloth—newest favorite for coats, skirts and suits; 54-in. width; $2 grade..... $1.48

Shepherd Checks—54-in. width; 59c grade; yd., 39c

### Smart Wash Suits for Little Boys at .... $1

These BOYS' NOVELTY SUITS include Junior Norfolk and Billy Boy models, Middy Suits, etc. Materials comprise Percales, Madras, Chambrays, etc., in plain colors, stripes, checks and plain white. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

***Boys' Norfolk Suits at $1.45***

Made of fine washable materials in Junior Norfolk, Wee Wee Georgia, short and long pants Regulation Middy Suits and other styles. Madras, Percales, Linens, etc. Plain colors and white. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

***Boys' Sport Blouses at 49c***

Sizes 6 to 16 years. Tapeless Blouses with button-over collars in Tan and Khaki, Pongees, Madras and Percales in tans, blues, grays and white.

**Best Summer Groceries**

at prices that in most instances represent very substantial savings.

Quick Free Wagon Deliveries to all points in the city and seashore resorts and 800 suburban towns within a radius of 30 miles.

Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Groceries forwarded by parcel post to all States and to practically all parts of Europe reached by United States Parcel Post Service. Ask for the Parcel Post Station, Fourth Floor.

**Wedding Cakes** Made in our Daylight Bakery and decorated special to order; each, $5, $3.50 and.. $2.25

75c TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $3.15; lb. ..... 65c

**Potatoes**
FANCY NEW POTATOES—bush., 60 lbs., $2.50; peck, 15 lbs., 65c; half peck, ..... 34c
BEST OLD POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $3.45; bush., 60 lbs., $1.75; peck, 15 lbs., ..... 45c

CHICKEN BROTH—Richardson & Robbins'; or Tomato Soup; reg. 10c tall can.... 8c

COOKED TONGUES—Cudahy's Rex brand; ready to serve; 6 cans, $1.13; can. 20c

CLUSTER RAISINS—Green Cord brand London layers; reg. 18c carton... 15c

**Sugar**
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—10-lb. cotton bag, 83c; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $2

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton..... 24c

**Patent Flour**
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR—equal to any higher priced brand in the market; reg. $4 half-bbl., special, $3.55; ¼-bbl. bag..... 89c

**Coffee** Freshly roasted daily.
HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs..... $1
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $8.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
HOTEL BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $7.10; 10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

READYMAID SOUPS—choice of 10 varieties; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can..... 8c

GREENGAGE PLUMS—Fountain California extra dessert fruit; doz., $2.85; large No. 3 size can 25c

**Smoked Meats**
STRATFIELD BRAND BACON—lb..... 22c
DOLD'S SWEET-PHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb..... 27c
MORRIS'S SUPREME HAMS—in the new stockinette covers; lb..... 24c
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb.... 22c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 23c

BUFFALO AMMONIA—extra strength liquid ammonia for general household purposes; 6 bots., 55c; bottle..... 10c

WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c 1-lb. pkgs. 10c

**Fresh Pineapples** For preserving or dessert use; crate, 36 pines, $2.50; doz., 98c; 3 for..... 25c

**Breakfast Specials**
QUAKER BREAKFAST BISCUIT—6 packages, 57c; reg. 14c pkg... 10c
WASHINGTON WHEAT FLAKES—doz., 80c; reg. 10c package. 7c
F. S. PARCHED FARINOSE—doz., $1.14; reg. 14c pkg... 10c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

**Babbitt's Cleanser** 6 boxes, 40c; reg. 10c large size (26 ounce) box..... 7c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality; has a rich chocolate flavor; 3-lb. net-weight canister, $1; ½-lb. can..... 17c

**Fresh Caught Fish** Porgies..... } Butterfish..... } Lb., 8c

PREPARED MUSTARD—Cudahy's best grade; 6 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar..... 5c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 10c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; quart can, 80c; pint can..... 43c

**Oatmeal Specials**
LEGGETT'S NABOB ROLLED OATMEAL—reg. 25c large package..... 18c
ROLLED OATMEAL—F. S. brand; doz., 80c; reg. 10c package. 7c

### Electric and Gas Domes

Handsome designs for Dining Room and Parlor, in various colors; measure 22 inches in diameter, with imported cut fringe to match; complete for gas with Welsbach inverted light.. $8.75

For three light electric pull chain socket.... $9.95

Art Glass Domes—a select variety bound with metal, measuring 22 inches in diameter. Desirable for dining room or parlor; complete for one light gas with Welsbach inverted light, for... $6.50

For three light electric pull chain socket.... $7.75

### 8,000 Yards Wash Fabrics, 19c yd

Handsome printed rice cloths and Louvain lace mercerized voiles; in floral effects and stripes; on white grounds; 36 to 40-inch width.

### Silk & Cotton Fabrics, 29c yd

6,000 yards of 36-inch silk and cotton fabrics in a pleasing variety of popular shades; also natural silk and cotton pongee and plain brocade stripes; worth up to 50c per yard.

### Amoskeag Ginghams, yd. 7½c

5,000 yards of this staple gingham in all the wanted blue checks. An excellent value in this sale.

### $3.50 Bonnaz and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains Pair $2.95

These beautiful Curtains are made in the smart stylish scroll and floral designs, carried out in braid. They are mounted on double twisted cable net, in white or Arab color.

*Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¼ Stamps Thereafter*



# B. Altman & Co.

## A Reduction Sale of Summer Woolen Fabrics

(arranged in Suit, Dress and Skirt Lengths)

will afford an unusual opportunity to-morrow for obtaining this season's Gabardines, Serges, Mohairs, Silk-and-wool Poplins and Voiles, in black, white and a large assortment of the wanted colors, at these remarkably low prices:

Suit and Dress Lengths $4.50 to 8.50
Skirt Lengths . . .. 2.00 to 4.50

## Men's Balta Oxfords

IN TAN OR BLACK RUSSIA

A limited number of these desirable low shoes, made on a smart, shapely last, will be offered to-morrow at the special price of

$5.50 per pair

Youths' and Boys' Shoes, in stylish, comfortable models, are shown in the Men's Shoe Department. Scout Shoes are a special feature. All prices are moderate.

(Men's Shoes, First Floor)

## Summer Business Hours

On June 15th the following schedule of business hours will become operative:

June 15th to June 30th:

9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

July and August:

9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day

September 1st to September 15th:

9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

Fifth Avenue, New York



THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED TODAY

# J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will commence—tomorrow

## *Important Sales*

Each of the Five Selling Salons offering its quota of VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

## Tailored Suits AT EXACTLY HALF PRICE

*For instance:*

| Tailored Suits | Demi-tailleur Suits |
|---|---|
| formerly $55, at $27.50 | formerly $85, at $42.50 |
| formerly $65, at $32.50 | formerly $95, at $47.50 |
| formerly $75, at $37.50 | formerly $125, at $62.50 |

For Town—Country—Sports—Calling and Semi-dress Occasions.

## Street & Afternoon Dresses

formerly $65 to $175—at $35—$58—$85

Handsome styles of silk, chiffon and Georgette crepe.

DANCE DRESSES—Formerly $65 to $95, at $35

## Dinner and Evening Gowns

Formerly $125 to $250—at $85 & $125

Exquisite styles, in handsome beaded, embroidered and lace-trimmed effects.

## Beautiful Summer Wraps

Formerly $75 to $175—at $55 & $95

Afternoon and evening styles, of taffeta and satin.

## Utility, Motor & Sport Coats

Formerly $45 to $75—at $25, $35 & $45

English tweeds—Scotch mists—Camel's Hair—Guernsey velour—Jersey—French serges and fine twills.

## Blouses—$10—Formerly $18 to $25

Georgette crepes, satins, etc., for town or country wear.

Beautiful Handmade Blouses, $15

## Fashionable Hats $10

Street and semi-dress styles—Formerly $20, $25 to $30

TAILORED HATS—Formerly $15, $18, $20—to close $5

# MEDIATION DELAYS TELEGRAPH STRIKE

### Officials of the Union Agree to Meet Federal Agent in a Conference Here.

### ARBITRATION MAY FOLLOW

### Faction Among Men for That Course, but Others Urge Walkout Day of Republican Convention.

The United States Department of Labor took a hand yesterday in the threatened commercial telegraphers' strike. While the Executive Board of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was in session at the Hotel Continental last night debating what course to recommend to the national convention of the union, now in session in this city, a telegram was received from Roland B. Mahany of the Bureau of Mediation of the Department of Labor, asking that action be deferred until after he had conferred with the officials of the union.

President S. J. Konencamp said he expected the officers would confer with Mr. Mahany this morning before the opening of the day's session of the convention. It is also expected that the mediator will confer with the officials of the Western Union, against which the telegraphers are especially bitter, in an effort to effect arbitration of their differences and thus prevent a national strike of 30,000 commercial operators.

President Konenkamp will throw his influence in favor of arbitration for a certain definite period before a strike is called. He is the leader of one faction in the convention. The other or radical faction is in favor of having the convention call a national strike to take place June 6, on the eve of the Republican National Convention in Chicago, on the ground that on that day the telegraphers can make their absence keenly felt.

The demands of the telegraphers are that they be permitted to have their union as an open organization, the membership now being secret, because, the union leaders say, the Western Union will discharge any operator who is found to be a member of the organization. In addition to this demand, the men insist that, in view of the prosperity of the telegraph companies, they should receive a 10 per cent. increase in pay and the eight-hour day. Commercial operators now work nine hours a day.

The union opened its eighth biennial convention in the Hotel Continental yesterday morning. There were forty delegates, representing all the locals, with a total membership of 30,000, in the United States and Canada. Routine business was the order of the first day. It was decided that there would be no strike action yesterday, but that the convention should wait for the recommendations of the Executive Board. When the Executive Board went into session to frame its report the message from Mr. Mahany was received.

Mr. Konencamp said there would be no disposition to rush matters. He said the reception of the reports of all officers would probably postpone any strike action until tomorrow or Thursday. The wage question, the eight-hour day, and the general policy of the organization will be considered tomorrow. The following were named as a committee to nominate the convention's committees: B. F. Schrimpton of New York, C. E. Hill of Toronto, and J. W. Freeman of Baltimore.

The situation was further complicated by the receipt yesterday of word from the Railroad Telegraphers' Union that it would co-operate with the commercial telegraphers if they decided to call a national strike. This co-operation would not affect the movement of trains on many railroads, as most of the big systems have agreements with the unions which do away with the danger of sudden strikes.

The telegraphers believe that June 6 is the psychological time if a strike is to be called, and those who oppose postponement in favor of arbitration hold that a great opportunity will thus be let go. The union has quarrels with The Associated Press, the leaders say, as well as with the Western Union and the Postal, and the strike advocates believe that if the public is cut off from news of the convention a popular demand will force the granting of their demands by the telegraph companies.

The delegates had a dinner last night at the Little Hungary restaurant.

## MANY FAVOR CLOCK CHANGE.

### Marks Names Committee to Study the "Saving Daylight" Bill.

Borough President Marks's campaign for a nationwide movement to turn the clock ahead one hour during the Summer months began yesterday, when fifteen representatives of labor organizations, merchants' associations, and city representatives held a conference in his office. It was decided to appoint a committee to consider the matter further and investigate the bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative Borland, known as the "Daylight Saving bill." In opening the conference President Marks said:

"Having noted that England, Germany, and Austria have for economic and other reasons, as nations, turned the clock forward an hour, it seemed to me that the United States would be well justified in adopting, as a nation, this most beneficial plan. It has already been enacted in several prominent cities in this country, including Cleveland and Detroit, and is now under discussion in Atlantic City. I just received a telegram that the bill, which was recently introduced by Representative Borland, making this plan effective for the District of Columbia, will be amended to extend the movement over the entire country."

President Marks said that since he had sent out notices of the meeting he had received a large number of communications indorsing the plan, among them letters from Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title Insurance Company; F. T. Flagg, President of the National Express Company; Allan H. Richardson, President of the McCall Company, and Dr. George F. Kunz of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Among those who spoke in favor of the plan yesterday were John P. Truesdell of the New York Produce Exchange, T. Edgar Wilson of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, and Albert A. Bennett of the American Exchange National Bank.

On the committee appointed by President Marks were T. Edgar Wilson, John P. Truesdell, Albert A. Bennett, Ernest Bohm, Secretary Central Federated Union; E. R. Hardy, New York Fire Insurance Exchange; B. E. Martin, New York Building Managers' Association; John J. O'Reilly of The Chief, Stephen Farrelly, Manager American News Company; W. de Saussure Trenholm, Retail Dry Goods Association; W. E. Fogarty, American Express Company; E. I. Hannah, Secretary International Union Pavers and Rammermen; Thomas Rock, Tax Commissioner Charles T. White, and Edward McTowen.


T. M. STEWART

LEVELSTONE 6000 in 1910 BETTER TODAY

SYSTEM

—a correct service for renovating and repairing all kinds of floor coverings—much more than—

CARPET CLEANSING

440 FIFTY-FIRST ST., WEST

COLUMBUS ☆ 5567


## GARMENT MAKERS REPLY.

### Schlesinger Says Manufacturers Show Signs of Weakness.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, says that the fact that the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association replied to the findings of the group of political economists blaming the manufacturers for the present cloakmakers' strike, shows that the manufacturers are backing down from their stand that outsiders have nothing to do with the lockout.

In a statement issued last night Mr. Schlesinger said:

"The most significant feature of the public statement made by Mr. Getskay in behalf of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association is the fact that the association finally condescended to make a public statement at all. This indicates that even this group of employers cannot forever maintain an attitude of callous indifference to public opinion. As for the substance of the association's statement, it is misleading in every point.

"The claim that the Mayor's Council of Conciliation did not include any business men is ridiculous, since the council numbered among its members Charles L. Bernheimer, the head of a very large and successful business concern; Henry Bruère, who for a long time was intrusted with some of the most important business concerns of the City of New York; Louis D. Brandeis, who has handled many large business propositions, and Judge Walter C. Noyes. Besides, it does not require a business man to pass judgment on industrial disputes.

"The claim of the association that the union assumed to dominate the management of the shops and to take away from the employers the right to discharge workers is likewise unfounded. The agreement abrogated by the association specifically provided that the employer was free to discharge the incompetent, the inefficient, those unsuited to the shop, or those unfaithful to their obligations.

"The association disclaims responsibility for the enforced idleness of the 60,000 cloakmakers, asserting the employers' lockout affected only 20,000. This is a half truth. The fact of the matter is that while the lockout affected about 25,000 cloakmakers employed in the main shops, it threw out of work some additional 25,000 workers employed by them indirectly through the medium of contractors. The association's plan was to force the union to terms by the lockout of their direct employes and to have their work done in the meanwhile in sweatshops indirectly operated by them. For this, of course, the union could not stand."

Mr. Schlesinger yesterday explained the union side of the strike to a committee of clergymen in the Church of the Messiah.

## MINERS REJECT WAGE SCALE

### Pittsburgh Collieries Will Be Closed Until Differences Are Settled.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—The convention of bituminous coal miners from District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, in session here today, by unanimous vote rejected the wage scale recently signed in New York and adopted a resolution providing for the election of a committee which will confer with operators in this district in an effort to obtain a new agreement. As a result of this action practically every mine in the Pittsburgh district will be closed indefinitely, affecting about 50,000 miners.

The repudiation of the New York agreement followed a stormy session. Frank J. Hays of Indianapolis, Vice President of the international organization, presided. A motion to remove the district officials was made, but it was ruled out of order amid great confusion.

The miners objected to the agreement on the grounds that they could not make as much money as under the previous scale. Although they received an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, they pointed out that the new scale provided for an increase in rents and in the cost of powder, caps, and coal to the men which, it was asserted, amounted to approximately 15 per cent.

## BRITISH TAKE LINER'S MAIL.

### Shipment Removed from Kristianiafjord on Way Here.

When the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord arrived in Quarantine yesterday morning, from Bergen, Captain S. C. Hiortdahl reported that the entire mail, consisting of 794 sacks, had been removed from the ship at Kirkwall and retained by the British authorities.

The Captain said he was not ordered into Kirkwall by a warship, but called there in accordance with the instructions received from the Directors of the Norwegian-America Line at Bergen.

## WOMAN'S DEATH NATURAL.

### Coroner's Physician Performs Autopsy on Mrs. Radlein's Body.

An autopsy which was performed by Coroner's Physician Dr. John Riegelman on the body of Mrs. Mary Mullens Radlein of 2,394 Lorillard Place, the Bronx, disclosed yesterday morning that her death was due to natural causes. She died of cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys and chronic alcoholism.

Her brothers, James and William Mullens, had asked that the autopsy be performed. Mrs. Radlein had left the whole of her fortune of more than $100,000 to her niece. Coroner Healy, when he received Dr. Riegleman's report, gave permission for the funeral.

## UNVEIL WASHINGTON STATUE

### Ceremony at the Arch Takes Place Just at Sunset.

The new heroic size statue of General Washington which Herman MacNeil, the sculptor, designed for the east base of the Washington Arch, was unveiled at 6 o'clock last night by William Rhinelander Stewart, Chairman of the Committee for Washington Arch.

The statue, which weighs twelve tons, was draped in the national colors, and just at sunset Mr. Stewart, assisted by T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, made the unveilment. A. Sterling Calder, who has been commissioned to execute the statue of Washington which is intended for the west base, was present. The work of polishing the statue in preparation for view by the public will begin tomorrow.


# Stern Brothers

*West 42d and West 43d Streets*

*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*

*Announce for Thursday*

**A Most Noteworthy Offering of Women's Suits and Dresses**

AT EMPHATIC PRICE CONCESSIONS

Details of this sale will be published in the evening newspapers on Wednesday

**STORAGE OF FURS**

Hangings and Oriental Rugs

We offer the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates.

Furs remodeled or repaired in our own workrooms on the premises by thoroughly experienced furriers, and if the work be done during the Summer, special price concessions will be made.

Lace Curtains Cleaned

At Very Moderate Rates

and stored free of charge.

Articles will be promptly called fo within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions.

Telephone: 6700 Bryant

**Awnings, Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers**

Made to Order at Reasonable Prices

Immediate consideration of these Summer necessities is advisable to avoid the delay incident to the great mid-season activity in this line in our workrooms.

A wide range of dependable fabrics is being shown in the Fourth Floor Upholstery Sections for this purpose.



*The Town and Country Suit*

**For Golf and Sport Wear**

*Exclusive with Oppenheim, Collins & Co.*

Women's and Misses' Sport Suit of Knitted Jersey Cloth, in Gold, Rose, Blue, Brown and Green. Norfolk Coat, open front skirt, with pocket. Special **18.00**

# OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

**Women's Summer Dresses**—*Exclusive Models*

Linen and Voile Dresses
Tailored models of French linen, in white and colors, also novelty voile in attractive combinations. **9.75**

Pongee and Voile Dresses
Sport model of natural pongee, trimmed in contrasting colors; plain and novelty voile dresses; also combination of voile and linen. **15.00**

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses
New ruffle model of superior chiffon taffeta, in prevailing colors; collar and vestee of organdie, crepe Georgette sleeves **19.75**

Foulard, Crepe de Chine and Serge Dresses
Exclusive reproductions of foreign models of novelty foulard, embroidered serge and superior crepe de chine. **29.75**

Embroidered Organdie and Net Dresses
Double flounce model of embroidered organdie, combination of blue and white; cream net dresses, trimmings of Venetian lace. **39.75**

Extraordinary Sale of

**Women's and Misses' Dresses**

*Silk Dresses for Afternoon and Street Wear*

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses of Plain and Striped Taffetas, Combinations of Silks and Georgette Crepe, in White and Colors. Also Two-tone Changeable Effects. *Value 20.00 to 25.00. Sale Price* **12.75**



*Cold Storage of Furs* Plant on the Premises *Third Floor.*

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

# Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

***Ask* Mr. Foster**

Mr. Foster's people traveled 250,000 miles last year securing information here made available for you without cost. Hotels, Routes, Resorts, Rates, Schools.

**Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered July 1st.**

## CLEARANCE SALES *for the* LAST DAY *of* MAY

*Extraordinary Values in Wearing Apparel, Shoes, etc.*

**2200 Pairs WOMEN'S LOW SHOES $3.45**

Former prices $5.00 to $7.00

Novelty Low Shoes in all leathers and in white canvas are included in this varied assortment of styles, that we shall not re-order. Sizes are incomplete, but there is excellent choosing.

***White Sport Oxfords*—$3.45**

Former price $5.00 a pair.

In white, trimmed with leather or in all white, Low Shoes on stylish, comfortable lasts. Incomplete sizes.

***Ivory Kid Pumps and Colonials***

Special $5.50

Smart new styles in fine flexible ivory kid; turn soles and Louis XVI heels.

*Second Floor.*

**CORSET CLEARANCE**

***Prices Sharply Reduced***

Fashionable models in the following popular makes.

***Elente, Mme. Irene, La Vida & Bien Jolie***
in Coutil, Batiste and Broche
**$1.95** to **$5.00**

Models usually $5.00 to $10.00

Sizes 18 to 28 are included in this assortment, but not each size in every model or material.

*Second Floor.*

**PRETTY NEGLIGEES**

***At Clearance Reductions***

Dainty models in crepe de chine, pretty and practical ones in Albatross, and while colors and sizes are not complete there is excellent choosing.

***Crepe de Chine Negligees***
**$3.95** to **$12.75**

Formerly $8.75 to $20.00

Lace trimmed and hand embroidered models in Empire and coatee effects with fashionably full skirts.

***Albatross Negligees***
**$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95** and **$6.95**

Formerly $5.00 to $10.00

Empire and robe models with collars of voile, organdie or silk, lace or embroidery trimmed.

*Second Floor.*

**ART GOODS**

***At Remarkable Reductions***

Price revisions that will insure speedy disposal of these many decorative and useful novelties.

***Boudoir Pillow Slips and Lace Scarfs***
**$5.00** to **$50.00**
Were $7.50 to $100.00

***Glove and Handkerchief Cases***
**65c** to **$2.50**
Were $1.00 to $5.00

***French Boudoir Novelties***
**$1.00** to **$6.00**
Were $2.75 to $10.00

***Table Covers***
**$1.00** to **$3.00**
Were $1.75 to $4.00

***Stamped Articles***
**25c** to **$2.75**
Were 50c to $4.50

***Embroidered Models***
**$1.00** to **$15.00**
Were $2.00 to $25.00

*Fourth Floor.*

**MILLINERY TRIMMINGS**

***At Half Former Prices***

Imported and domestic Trimmings in the smartest colors and effects for Summer Hats.

***Flowers, Fancy Feather Ornaments***
Were $1.00 to $5.00—Now **50c** to **$2.50**

***Numidie Feathers***
Were $1.75 to $5.00 — **88c** to **$2.50**

***Paradise Feathers***
Were $5.00 to $20.00 — **$2.50** to **$10.00**

*Fourth Floor.*

**Clearance of WOMEN'S SUITS**

**$19.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50**

Formerly $29.50 to $55.00

Strictly tailored and effectively trimmed models of

*Serge, Gabardine, Mixtures*
*Shepherd Checks, Novelty Stripes*

in the very smartest of styles.

***Charmeuse and Brocade Silk Coats***
**Marabout Trimmed**

Decidedly smart Coats for Afternoon and Evening wear with soft bands of marabout finishing all edges. A very full, flaring model, shirred at sides and extremely graceful. Very Special..... **$19.50**

***Tweed Coats*—Special $15.00 & $16.50**

Street, Traveling and Motoring Coats in the newest of models, fashioned of fine imported mixtures.

***Tub Skirts*—Many Styles**
**$3.25, $3.50, $3.95, $5.00** to **$7.50**

Cotton gabardine, repp, cordeline, washable corduroy and striped skirts, very well tailored and finished in every detail.

*Third Floor.*

**WOMEN'S DRESSES**

**$25.00**

Models usually $35.00 to $50.00

Smart Summer Afternoon Dresses in an unusually varied assortment of models and materials. Included are Dresses of

*Georgette Crepes and Chiffon*
*Taffeta and Novelty Silks*
*Colored Nets, Crepe de Chine and Charmeuse*

Many in white; others in the fashionable light and dark colors.

*Third Floor.*

**MISSES' SUITS**

***Also Sizes for Small Women***
**$12.50, $15.00, $19.50**

Formerly $29.50 to $45.00

Serge, gabardine and the smartest of check Suits in a variety of effective models for present and Summer wear.

***Misses' Dresses***
**$15.00** to **$25.00**

Formerly $22.50 to $45.00

***Afternoon and Evening Frocks***

in taffeta, novelty silks, Georgette crepes, voiles, nets and combinations of these fabrics.

*Third Floor.*

**GIRLS' COATS**

**$4.95, $6.95, $9.50** to **$17.50**

Formerly $7.50 to $25.00

For girls of 6 to 16, various smart models in serges, checks, plaids, mixtures and gabardines. Practical and dress Coats in the collection. Broken assortment.

***Girls' and Juniors' Suits***
**$12.50** and **$15.00**

Serge and check Suits in many very jaunty models for girls 12, 14, 16; 15 and 17 junior sizes. Broken sizes.

*Third Floor.*

**LITTLE FOLKS' HATS**

**$1.95, $3.75** and **$4.95**

Formerly $4.25 to $9.75

Milan Hemp, Pongee and Satin Straw Hats, the finer ones Paris made and exquisitely dainty. Prettily trimmed and in colors and styles appropriate for midsummer wear.

***Children's Coats***
**$4.95, $6.95** and **$8.75**

Formerly $6.95 to $14.50

Check, serge, diagonal, and silk poplin Coats in charming models for youngsters of 2 to 6 years.

*Fourth Floor.*

**FURNITURE CLEARANCE SALE**

**$65,000 Worth at Reductions of 25% to 50%**

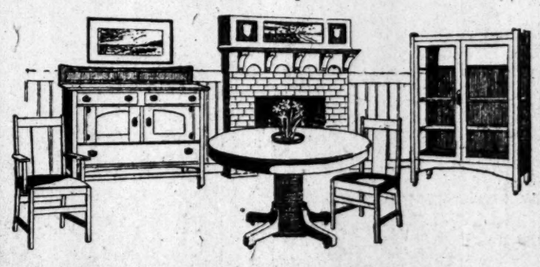
***China Cabinets***
**$35.00** to **$75.00**
Were $50.00 to $110.00

***Extension Tables***
**$20.00** to **$85.00**
Were $40.00 to $165.00

***Serving Tables***
**$12.50** to **$65.00**
Were $20.00 to $95.00

***Dressing Tables***
In Walnut, Mahogany, Maple and Ivory.
**$12.50** to **$50.00**
Were $30.00 to $75.00

75 High Back Tapestry Fireside Chairs. Made in our own workrooms. Special..... **$25.00**



***Fumed Oak Dining Room Suite***

9 pieces—Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table and 6 Side Chairs. Usually $160.00..... **$120.00**

*Sixth Floor.*

***Chiffoniers***
In Mahogany, Walnut, Ivory, Golden Oak and Colonial Mahogany.
**$20.00 to $65.00**
Were $30.00 to $120.00

***Dressers***
In Mahogany, Walnut and Ivory.
**$22.50** to **$90.00**
Were $30.00 to $110.00

***Wood Beds***
In Circassian Walnut, Jacobean Oak, Walnut and Mahogany.
**$20.00** to **$50.00**
Were $45.00 to $105.00

# TRIBUTES TO J. J. HILL BY MEN OF AFFAIRS

## Railroad Executives and Bankers Praise Him for His Work and Character.

## PUT PUBLIC WELFARE FIRST

### In Judgment and Foresight, Men of Business Consider Him One of the Great Leaders of His Time.

Although his trips to New York had grown more and more infrequent in late years, James J. Hill was one of the familiar figures of Wall Street as he journeyed on foot from office to office in the financial district. His limousine always stood at the Liberty Street entrance to the Mutual Life Building, but even in the worst weather he scorned to ride except to and from his home. His list of friends in New York grew with his years. As for his enemies, made fifteen years ago when he was at times active in the market, they never counted.

Mr. Hill stood in the relation of father confessor to half the bankers in Wall Street. Always outspoken, he inspired confidence because his friends knew that he was never seeking any advantage for himself. If there was a disagreement in any company of men with which he was associated his counsel was based on the thought that what he recommended was for the good of the largest number. Men who had known him intimately were at a loss yesterday to express in a few words their sense of bereavement in his passing.

A man who had stood probably before all others in the late railroad builder's esteem, acquired in the course of very close association for more than a third of a century, was so broken by the news of Mr. Hill's death that he was unable to utter a word when friends dropped in to get details and express their sympathy. His grief was the most eloquent tribute offered by any of those who were sought out for an expression on Mr. Hill's death.

Some of the older men who felt that they had grown up with the big man from the Northwest were poignantly disappointed yesterday when they learned that the funeral was to be held at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday, for that meant that most of them could not reach St. Paul in time. E. T. Nichols, the only Director of the Great Northern in New York; Colonel W. P. Clough, for many years counsel for the road but now Chairman of the Northern Pacific, and Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, left at 5:30 last evening to attend the funeral. Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New Haven, but for eleven years an executive of the Northern Pacific, called the Hill offices in New York from Boston to say that he had intended going to St. Paul but feared he could not arrive in time for the obsequies.

Mr. Baker first met Mr. Hill in 1879, when, with two other young men employed by the banking house of J. S. Tod & Co. he accompanied several trunk loads of Dutch-owned bonds of the old St. Paul & Pacific, which were required at St. Paul at the time of the foreclosure suit. In those days the Tod and Hill offices adjoined, and Mr. Baker became a very close friend of the railroad man. He recalled their last meeting as he was preparing last evening to catch the first train West:

"We had lunch at a downtown club on his last visit here a month or more ago," he said. "The President of the First National of St. Paul was in the party, and when he learned that I had not met him Mr. Hill threw his arm over the shoulder of the banker and said with that inimitable, kindly way of his: 'Shake hands with one of my boys.'

"Mr. Hill was a great constructive force of the nation. He was always a trustee of his properties, never willing to take advantage of his position to make money without giving the same opportunity to the smallest shareholder. The man with one share of stock stood in just the same relation to the Great Northern as the owner of 10,000 in Mr. Hill's eyes."

**Philanthropy and Business.**

"Mr. Hill was the Great Northern," said another associate. "He lived Great Northern. I well remember when he imported those valuable cattle from Germany and gave them to farmers in Minnesota to improve the breeds. A banker came in here and said: 'I see you are going into philanthropy.' 'No,' said Mr. Hill. 'No philanthropy. More tonnage for the Great Northern in a few years!'"

Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific, and counsel for that road when E. H. Harriman was a rival of Mr. Hill, offered this tribute:

"I knew Mr. Hill very well, and admired him a great deal, personally and as a railroad man. He was one—about the last—of a very notable group of great men who built the railroads of the West. There are now pressing for solution questions vitally affecting railroad owners, railroad laborers, railroad patrons, and the Government, and these questions must be settled in a very broad way. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Hill is not to be here to contribute with his wisdom to the solution of these problems."

Said W. P. Clough, Chairman of the Northern Pacific: "I was intimately associated with Mr. Hill for almost thirty years, and in all that time, even in the utmost stress of business contention, I never heard him make a dishonest or dishonorable suggestion."

**J. P. Morgan's Statement.**

J. P. Morgan said:

"Mr. Hill's death is a very great loss to the country. He helped more than any other man in the development of the great regions in the Northwest. He commanded the respect and admiration of all for his great constructive and executive ability and fine integrity of character, which made him one of the strongest men of his generation. His friendship and kindness to my father and myself through many years make me feel his loss particularly keenly."

L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson, said:

"I have known three men whom I have considered in the first flight of railroad executives—E. H. Harriman, A. J. Cassatt, and Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill was distinctive as a pioneer in a new country. The other two worked with more finished properties. Mr. Hill's economies of operation were adaptations of Pennsylvania methods, but his constructive work in the Northwest makes him one of the great figures of the past half century. He always received and deserved the confidence of his associates and of the country."

Newman Erb, President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, said:

"In the death of James J. Hill the country has lost one of its foremost citizens. His work aided in its rapid development, added to our wealth and benefited humanity. His life was devoted to constructive work in which the whole world profited. His tasks were developed from carefully considered plans. He was not an optimist. His was the work of thought, deliberation, and singleness of purpose. The railroad world will feel his loss most because his unerring judgment of transportation conditions gave to his counsels a value beyond that of any other man and his influence a potentiality possessed by no one now living."

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Southern Pacific, dwelt on Mr. Hill's influence for better railroading. "He was looked up to by all railroad men in America as a man of most transcendent ability and power," he said. "In pointing out, as he did so simply and clearly, both by precept and example, that the secret of successful railway operation was good car and train loading, he placed every operating officer under a sense of personal obligation, which I, for one, freely and gratefully acknowledge. His influence so advanced operating efficiency that freight is carried in the United States at the lowest rate in the world, which in turn made the wonderfully rapid development of our country possible. The upbuilding of the Northwest, which was given so great an impetus by his conception and construction of the Great Northern, serves as a fitting and lasting monument to his memory."

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines, said:

"Mr. James J. Hill was a typical American, a rugged pioneer and empire builder. His life was of immense value in the development of the Northwest, in its transportation and agricultural expansion. The future of the country depends upon such work and the people should appreciate him and others who try to follow his example in developing the resources of the nation."

**Howard Elliott's Tribute.**

President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company said:

"James J. Hill will go down into history as one of the great men of the United States. He was a most remarkable man, with a real constructive mind and an unusual ability of looking into the future and pointing the way to policies that are essential to the continued growth and safety of this country and in warning the country of dangers to be avoided.

"Lord Macaulay said with prophetic vision: 'Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually, as well as materially, and not only facilitates the interchange of the various productions of nature and art, but tends to remove national and provincial antipathies and to bind together all the branches of the great human family.'

"Mr. Hill's great life work or adventure, as he himself put it a few years ago, was to help the growth and development of that great productive part of the United States between the Great Lakes, the Rocky Mountains, the Columbia River, and Puget Sound by furnishing suitable transportation.

"He has made a lasting impression in the development of that country and in sound business practices applied to the management of railways.

"He has been great, not only as a railway builder and executive, but also as a financier and economist, having at heart always the true future interests of the country served by the railways of which he was the master mind.

"It was my good fortune to be closely associated with him from 1902 until 1913, and I learned by personal contact to appreciate the largeness of his mind, the clearness of his vision, and his capacity for great accomplishment. His death is a very great loss, not only to his family, but to the thousands in the railway service who have been inspired by him to try and do good work, and to the country generally."

**"An Uplifter," Says J. H. Schiff.**

Jacob H. Schiff said at Long Branch last night:

"James J. Hill was not alone an empire builder, but even more an uplifter of the human race, his every thought being devoted to the betterment of conditions of his fellowmen. In my intimate acquaintance with Mr. Hill during a third of a century I never knew him to think of anything else than of means to promote the welfare of the country in general and the Northwest in particular. We lose in him, no doubt, one of our most valuable citizens."

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company telegraphed this message of condolence to Mr. Hill's son last night:

Philadelphia, May 29, 1916.

Louis W. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.:

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we received the sad news of the death of your father, my relations with him have been so close that I feel a great personal loss. Not only will his passing away be felt in the great Northwest, in the development which he played so conspicuous a part, but his valuable leadership and counsel will be a distinct loss to the whole country as well. SAMUEL REA.

W. B. Thompson, a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank and a man who has done his share in building up the West, said:

"We in the West looked upon Mr. Hill as our greatest constructive genius, as the greatest in the building of railroads and the greatest in the development of the agricultural and other resources of the country. In fact, if we except the late J. P. Morgan, no man of our time traveled so far along what Mr. Hill himself called the 'Highways of Progress.'"

Keen regret for the death of James J. Hill was expressed yesterday at the Rocky Mountain Club, many of whose members had known him for years. A special meeting of the Board of Directors was called, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the feeling of the club. In addition, a telegram of condolence was sent to Louis W. Hill by the Secretary of the club, acting on orders from the Board of Directors. The telegram was as follows:

"The Board of Governors of the Rocky Mountain Club, in special meeting assembled, this day direct me to express to you their recognition of the loss to the country of a constructive and far-seeing genius. Please accept the sympathy of te club in the loss of your honored father."

## THE WEST MOURNS HILL.

### Associates Praise the Great Achievements of His Long Life.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, May 29.—Many tributes were paid by Chicago financiers and men of business to the memory of James J. Hill when word was received here of his death. Mr. Hill was identified with a number of Chicago financial institutions, was a Director in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was one of the largest shareholders in the First National Bank, being a lifelong personal friend of James B. Forgan, for many years President of the institution and now Chairman of its Board of Directors. Until Jan. 10 of this year Mr. Hill had for a long time been a Director of the First National.

"Mr. Hill was a great man, a genius in railroad building and management and finance," said Mr. Forgan today. "He was one of the greatest men in this country. Withal, he was a genial and pleasant and approachable man.

"We of the First National who were associated with him thought most highly of him. He will be greatly missed. He retired from our board because of the provision of the Clayton act. He preferred to remain on boards in St. Paul and New York, where he could attend meetings with regularity."

"I knew Mr. Hill personally," said President Edward P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. "I had known him for over thirty years, and I regret greatly to learn of his death. Mr. Hill was a thinker and original in his ideas. He was a pioneer railroad man, not only in railroad construction, but also in introducing modern methods. He was an able and forceful man."

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said:

"Mr. Hill's death is the passing of a prominent, important, and great figure. He was a great factor in the upbuilding of the Northwest and everything he did stood for progress. His loss is a national loss."

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said:

"Mr. Hill was one of the great men of the country. He had been a Director in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for eight years, and I personally have known him for a great many years. He was a man of great energy and ability, both mentally and physically. He was, in truth, an 'empire builder,' and he did more for the Great Northwest than any man I know."

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. PAUL, May 29.—R. P. Warner of Griggs, Cooper & Co. said of Mr. Hill's death:

"It will be a far greater loss to our city and the whole country than we can appreciate at this time. I think Mr. Hill's ideas on the practical economics of living, farming, and business have been worth more to our people than those of any other man of his time. We can be very sure that they will live long after him."

T. H. Bailey, President of the First National Bank, said:

"The death of James J. Hill brings an inexpressible shock and grief to the members of his family and to his business associates. Our city and State, wherein he has lived for sixty years, have lost their foremost citizen—a man whose life had been devoted to the upbuilding and development of the Northwest."

Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser said:

"The death of Mr. Hill will be a loss to the city, the Northwest, and the country, not soon to be repaired. He was one of those rare and almost unique men in whom great and broad intellectual powers are combined with imaginative vision, creative power, and boundless energy. The city of St. Paul and the whole Northwest are in development years ahead of what they would have been without Mr. Hill, and this development, which will always justly be credited to him, will be his greatest and most permanent monument."

*Special to The New York Times.*

TORONTO, May 29.—Sir Donald Mann said today:

"The outstanding feature of Mr. Hill's life in my opinion was his work as a great pathfinder and pioneer, the most difficult of all occupations in which to succeed. He was an absolutely reliable partner, one of the greatest railway financial geniuses, and thoroughly master of all details of railway operation and management. America has lost its greatest empire builder."

BALTIMORE, May 29. — President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad requested the Directors of the road to postpone their monthly meeting until next week to enable him to attend the funeral of James J. Hill.

"Whatever I have attained in railroad advancement I largely attribute to Mr. Hill's kindly interest and wise counsel," said Mr. Willard before leaving for St. Paul tonight.

President Carl R. Gray of the Western Maryland Railroad will attend Mr. Hill's funeral.

## HILL FORTUNE $75,000,000

### An Average of Estimates—Could Have Added Much to That.

Men in the financial district yesterday; who were well acquainted with James J. Hill, estimated his wealth at between $60,000,000 and $90,000,000, with the average of these extremes, or $75,000,000, about the consensus of high banking opinion. All agreed that he might have been worth much more had he so desired, and one of them recalled that Mr. Hill himself had said that he might have been a wealthy man, wealthy in the sense that John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie are wealthy.

The master of railroading might have acquired a fortune greater than that of the iron master had he kept for himself the ore lands on the Missabe range which he acquired from the Canadian Pacific in the early nineties. It was as an individual that he secured them. It was his individual influence with Lord Strathcona and Lord Mountstephen, his old associates in the upbuilding of the Great Northern, that enabled him to purchase them. The $4,000,000 paid was his own money. Mr. Hill turned them over to the stockholders of the Great Northern. Subsequently he testified that in his judgment the lands contained ores worth $750,000,000.

Mr. Hill might have added considerably to his income had he accepted salaries as President, Chairman of the board and Director of the Great Northern or had he accepted bonuses for any one of scores of transactions which benefited his stockholders. He served all of these capacities without pay, deriving his income from the increased dividends and equities in securities which went in even share to other stockholders of his companies. He might have made fortunes out of stocks had he turned his ability to the market or simply engaged an agent to act on his fund of information. But there was no stock ticker, either in the simple New York office or in the big bare room of the main office at St. Paul. He often grew impatient and testy when asked about the stock market.

It was said in the banks where Mr. Hill did most of his business in this city that there was no doubt whatever that his affairs were well ordered. Estimates of his estate, it was added, must be taken with consideration of this circumstance. Just as the late J. P. Morgan took his son into partnership years before his death and left his banking business with his son in full charge so that it continued without a halt, so James J. Hill, the elder, left his son, Louis W. Hill, in the railroad business, then in 1907 made him President of the Great Northern, and finallly in 1912 resigned as Chairman of the board in the son's favor.

Mr. Hill is credited with the ownership of $10,000,000, par value, of Great Northern stock, with a proportionate amount of Great Northern Ore certificates, with $8,000,000, par value, of Northern Pacific, and with holdings of Burlington stock and other securities, bringing his interest in these railroads up to $45,000,000. He had also invested heavily in bank stocks, controlling the First National Bank of St. Paul, having a small stock interest in the First National of Chicago, and a substantial interest in the First National and Chase National of this city.

His first big investment in bank stocks was made about thirty years ago when, in association with Henry Clay Cannon and others, he acquired control of the Chase National Bank, then a small institution, now one of the first three national banks of the city. Mr. Hill was in the habit of commending this institution to his friends in this city, and its great growth was largely due to his influence and support. He took a keen interest in the business of the bank, when in this city, and was personally acquainted with most of the employes. He resigned from the board last January in favor of his son, James W. Hill. Mr. Hill's relations with the First National were also close, George F. Baker being one of the few boon companions of the old days who still survive.

Mr. Hill had a big ranch and stock farm in Minnesota, costly residences in St. Paul and New York City, and considerable other real estate. He was also credited with the ownership of much timber land, water power rights and properties, and other enterprises and developments in various sections along his railroads. In many of these enterprises he co-operated with the late Frederick Weyerhäuser, the Lumber King of the Northwest, who was a Director of the Great Northern up to the time of his death.

## MANY HILL ANECDOTES.

### One of the Last, His Answer to the Question of the War's End.

Of stories turning upon epigrammatic remarks of James J. Hill there is no end. He had a peculiar faculty for cutting through a lot of polite delusions with a single sentence of homely wisdom. His shafts of ridicule were never dispatched at random, and there was never malice behind them. He had the greatest scorn for those who talked while he worked, meaning principally members of Congress who thought to accomplish impossible things by legislation. Mr. Hill was a frequent visitor to the Capitol, though he had shaken off this habit in late months, and his advice was sought more than once by the President who happened to be in office.

On his last trip to New York Mr. Hill was somewhat nettled by the insistence of many people whom he met that he tell them when the war in Europe would end. As he left a group which had been discussing this matter, he said, impatiently, to a friend:

"Any fool can ask questions a wise man cannot answer. I could have answered those questions today seven different ways, and every way might have been wrong. If you want to know when this war will end I will tell you; it will end when somebody gets licked, and somebody has got to get licked before it ends."

A banker of international prominence was a caller at the Hill offices one day when the Chairman was engaged in teaching a young magazine writer the meaning of railroad statistics. The banker's card was laid on Mr. Hill's desk and ignored. Ten minutes later the secretary intruded to say that the caller was growing impatient. Mr. Hill left his pencil point on a row of figures as he looked up.

"Ask them in the outer office if the Great Northern owes his firm any money," he said. When the reply came back that it did not, Mr. Hill resumed his lesson. "I guess he can wait," he said.

NEW THROUGH SLEEPER TO CINCINNATI via CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
Commencing Sunday, May 28th, leave Pennsylvania Station on Pennsylvania Train at 8:08 A. M. weekdays; Sundays at 8:04 A. M., reaching White Sulphur and Va. Hot Springs at seasonable hours. Information C. & O. Office, 31st and Broadway.

# J. J. HILL DEAD IN ST. PAUL HOME

Continued from Page 1.

It probably is nearer the former figure than the latter.

The control of the First National Bank of St. Paul passed from James J. Hill to his son, L. W. Hill, two weeks ago. Mr. Hill planned a great future for the First National Bank, and his policy will be carried out by his son.

In passing over the control of the First National Bank Mr. Hill told his son that he was more responsible for its rapid growth and development than any other person, and that he was entitled to the reward of his efforts. The transfer of the stock was made at the same time. The First National Bank has a combined capital and surplus of $5,000,000 and more than $54,000,000 in deposits. It is the second largest bank west of the Mississippi River.

All traffic on Hill roads and all boats of the Hill lines will be stopped for five minutes, from 2 P. M. until 2:05 P. M., Wednesday, in tribute to the dead.

Mr. Hill had absolute control of the First National Bank and Northwestern Trust Company, which have a combined capital and surplus of $6,500,000. He is a large owner of stock in the Chase National Bank of New York, the First National Bank of Chicago, and the Northwestern National Bank in Minneapolis. He holds a large share in the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company.

The greatest portion of Mr. Hill's wealth, however, lies in the stock and bonds of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington Railroads.

The executors of Mr. Hill's estate probably will be Louis W. Hill, son, and the Northwestern Trust Company. L. W. Hill will succeed his father as head of the Hill properties. Since becoming President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Road, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank and the Northwestern Trust Company L. W. Hill has been getting into the harness to take up his father's business.

Heads of these companies today would not talk of a possible successor to Mr. Hill.

## THE CAREER OF JAMES J. HILL.

### From a Small Beginning to the Greatest "Empire Builder."

Leaving as a monument of his life's work more than 6,000 miles of railroad, with gross earnings of $66,000,000 from carrying 15,000,000 tons of freight annually, along whose line in six different States of the great Northwest are scattered 400,000 farms, with 65,000,000 acres of improved land worth $5,000,000,000, James Jerome Hill was called the greatest empire builder of the new world.

Born near Guelph, in Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, he was the son of an Irish-Canadian, who went there in 1826 and became a successful farmer. His mother was Scottish, and Mr. Hill inherited the best traits of both races. His early education was obtained in the Rockwood Academy, a Quaker school, which he attended until his fifteenth year, when his father died.

It was three years later that the boy made his first vital decision to emigrate to the United States. In memory of this there still stands a stump at his old home, on which is rudely cut, "The last tree chopped by James J. Hill." His resolution to leave his home for pastures new was brought about by one of those chance incidents that mold the lives of great men. According to the story a way-worn traveller stopped at the Hill farm for dinner, leaving his horse tied at the gate. The boy saw that the animal was tired and carried it a pail of water. The stranger was pleased at his thoughtfulness, and as he rode off tossed him a newspaper from the United States and called out gravely, "Go there, young man. That country needs youngsters of your spirit."

Young Hill read the paper carefully and found that it contained glowing accounts of the opportunities in the States. He decided to investigate for himself, and with that decision Canada lost one who might have proved to be her most useful citizen. The next morning he chopped that famous last tree.

**Gets Work on River Front.**

Then he started on his travels, which led from Maine to Minnesota, during which he was always investigating and observing—always looking for the chance that he felt would come to him. It was in 1856 that he disembarked from a Mississippi River packet at St. Paul, then a frontier town of about 5,000 inhabitants. After looking the town over, young Hill decided to go to work and obtained a job as steve-dore and clerk with W. J. Bass & Co., agents for the Dubuque & St. Paul Packet Company. True to the instinct that was to make him great, he began to study river transportation and during the next fifteen years became a master of its problems. With knowledge came the realization of the needs of the great Northwest, and in 1865 Mr. Hill took the agency of the Northwest Packet Company, later becoming representative for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

In 1869 Mr. Hill started in business for himself, when he organized the firm of Hill, Eggs & Co., in the transportation and fuel trade, and brought to St. Paul the first coal ever seen there. Two years later, after learning first hand of the fertile Red River Valley and seeing that adequate transportation was its crying need, he obtained a flat-bottomed steamer and established the first regular communication between St. Paul and the Manitoba ports along the river.

St. Paul was then having its first experience with railroad building and was meeting with poor success. Eighty miles of road had been laid to St. Cloud, 316 miles to Breckenridge. In addition, there were 100 miles built into space which were said to begin and end nowhere. This railroad venture finally collapsed with a debt of $33,000,000, its only assets being "a few streaks of rust and a right of way." In addition it had earned the ill-will of all those connected with it.

Close to the land and knowing its promise, Mr. Hill felt that there were great things in store for the property. He felt a consuming desire to acquire it. Success had been the result of his hard work and foresight so far, and he began to make definite plans for getting hold of those dead railroads. For five years he dickered, those who knew his hopes regarding him as a visionary, and then he made the final decision and acted. He sold all his other interests, receiving $100,000 for them, and, in partnership with Donald A. Smith, afterward Lord Strathcona; George Stephen, afterward Lord Mountstephen, and John S. Kennedy, the New York banker, obtained the property he desired.

**Becomes Railroad Manager.**

This was the birth of the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway, which was formed to operate the property, with Mr. Hill as General Manager and chief of practically all operations. This was in 1878, and four years later he became Vice President, being elected President the following year. As chief executive he held the power to realize his dreams of a great transportation system, and he undertook to extend the road to the Pacific Ocean. Again the skeptics regarded his plans as impossible of successful completion, and the extension became known as "Hill's Folly." It was thought that it would be utterly impractical for his system to live in the face of the competition it was forced to meet. There were three great systems to the south, all of which received large Government bonuses, whereas the "Manitoba," or the "Great Northern," as it soon came to be known, did not have a dollar of Government subsidy or the grant of an acre of land to help it in its progress from the Minnesota boundary to the sea. Those who considered these facts failed to remember that the line had "Jim" Hill, as he was known, back of it. With his indomitable energy and grim determination the Great Northern had more behind it than all the Government land grants and subsidies the other roads had leaned on.

Critics said that he was building through a country barren of people, which could give his line no tonnage and would mean ruin. But they reckoned without the genius of the empire builder. He laid rails westward at the rate of a mile a day, and at an average cost of $30,000 a mile, and as he went he left a trail of embryonic farms and homesteads by the railside. Thus was the foundation laid for the coming empire.

Then came the completion of the line to Puget Sound, and the empire builder turned his genius to building up the land that must support his road. Knowing that there was quick money in beef and hogs, he introduced the live-stock industry into vast areas of bunch-grass plains and improved the breeds of stock by importing the best blood that money could buy. He turned to farming and sent demonstration trains through the country with experts who showed the people how to grow more wheat to the acre, and then to market this grain, he made a cheap rate by railroad and steamship to Buffalo, where it was handled in the great elevators he built.

For twenty years Mr. Hill left nothing undone to develop his empire and to make it bring tonnage to "Hill's Folly," the Great Northern. During these years he came to be regarded as a sort of father by his people. They came and took up the land and thriving towns grew up almost before the weeds had grown on the railroad cuts and embankments. All through four States the name of Hill swayed the destinies of men, and there seemed to be nothing that could happen unless he was directly or indirectly responsible for its successful conclusion. The term "Hill's Folly" gradually changed to "Hill's Fortune"—his courage, foresight and will power had won.

With his fast-growing empire behind him, Hill stood at the Pacific tidewater, and the Orient beckoned to him. He saw the golden opportunities that awaited him there, and he organized a fleet of Pacific steamships for the commercial invasion of China and Japan. Japan, then in the first flush of her recent growth, wanted steel rails, but proposed getting them from England, as the rates were less. It is said that John W. Gates, the Chicago steel magnate, came to Mr. Hill with the proposition of getting American rails to China, and the railroad man replied: "I will make you a rate of $8 a ton from Chicago or Pittsburgh to Yokohama. If Gary is too much, will carry it for the axle grease used on the locomotives and freight cars; if you can't stand that, I will carry your freight for nothing!"

**Northern Pacific "Corner."**

Mr. Hill's great passion for empire building conflicted with another great passion for railroad domain, and there ensued the great stock market fight for the control of the Northern Pacific, with its memorable "Blue Thursday," May 9, 1901, the story of which is still told in Wall Street. E. H. Harriman and his associates had then developed the Union Pacific system and had formed a close alliance with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. Hill's roads lacked a Chicago outlet. Together with the late J. P. Morgan, Mr. Hill first endeavored to secure the St. Paul. That road was not for sale. They then bought control of the Burlington and turned it over to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Mr. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff met this move by starting after the Northern Pacific in the open market, and so well conducted their campaign that they had all but control of the property before the Hill-Morgan crowd learned of the fight against them.

Mr. Morgan, who was abroad, cabled orders to buy all the Northern Pacific to be found in the market. The Harriman party was no less eager. Brokers acting for both sides bid the stock up until on the day of the corner it sold at $1,000 a share, while panic seized the Stock Exchange and the rest of the market broke widely, sweeping away an estimated $1,000,000,000 of market values. If all of the Northern Pacific stock that had been contracted for on the Exchange could have been delivered, it turned out, each party would have had a majority. But delivery was impossible, and a compromise was reached in which shorts were permitted to settle.

Following the settlement of the struggle in the stock market, the count of stock showed the Harriman party in possession of the majority of Northern Pacific common and preferred combined. But Mr. Hill and his associates had a majority of the common, and, being in control of the company, were in a position, under its charter, to retire the preferred stock. Thus the upshot was not far from a drawn battle, and there was evolved, by way of peace terms, the Northern Securities Company, to which were turned over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, carrying the control of the Burlington, held by both parties. The United States Supreme Court subsequently dissolved the holding company, but in so doing ordered its shares distributed pro rata, much to Mr. Harriman's disappointment, and the control of the three roads reverted to Mr. Hill and his associates.

The best pen picture of "Jim" Hill is that written during the days of the Northern Pacific "corner." He was always a Westerner and in times of stress was at his best.

"After the smash—when more than $1,000,000,000 had been swept away, precipitating one of the worst panics known in the history of finance—James J. Hill, the storm centre of it all, stood grim, unshaken, and impregnable. He was aptly described by one of those who called on him at his hotel here.

"He is more than the average height," he said, "but built like a buffalo, with a prodigious chest and neck and head; his arms long, sinewy, powerful; his feet large and firm planted and his legs as solid as steel columns—truly a massive, imposing figure of a man. And the head—shaggy brows, shading an eye that stored right through, a mass of long, iron-gray hair reaching to the collar of his coat, and a heavy, rough, iron-gray beard, growing without restraint over the entire face, yet hiding nothing of the immense chin and powerful jaws, and the wide lips, between which the words of teeth seemingly fit to crunch iron.

"A very pile-driver of a man, slow and deliberate to rise, but swift and crushing in the downward stroke. A man to avoid as an enemy, a joy as a friend. On this night, the whole financial structure which he had been building about him in ruins, Hill's eye was veiled with the light of combat. The skin showing at the temples was pale with the strain, the great hands clenched and opened and clenched again. His voice was harsh and his speech tense with suppression."

Those such as these Mr. Hill was as resourceful and dominant as the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Like him, he was brusque and willful—his enemies called him overbearing.

Mr. Hill was interested in many other properties in addition to his railroads and steamship lines, and is said to have bought into the famous Mesaba iron range at exactly the right time. So huge were his interests there that he testified before the Stanley Steel Committee in 1911 that he would receive $750,000,000 in ore from properties which he acquired for $4,050,000.

In April, 1907, he retired as President of the Great Northern, and became Chairman of the Board of Directors, from which he resigned in June, 1912, retaining only his membership in the Executive Committee of the Board. His son, Louis W. Hill, succeeded him both as President and Chairman.

For more than a score of years Mr. Hill was a national figure, and in September, 1915, came here from his home in St. Paul on the urgent request of the group of bankers who made the $500,000,000 loan to the Allies, and spent some time in consultation with them over the transaction. He said that it would prove to be a help to this country, but expressed regret that his presence here forced him to forego his birthday celebration at home.

The story of Mr. Hill's marriage is one that was often told as an example of romance. When he was a station agent near St. Paul he boarded at the Merchants' Hotel, where Mary Mehegan served his meals to him. He lost his heart to her and won her promise that she would marry him. Then he sent her away to school, where he paid for her education, and when she returned some years later they were married. Their home life was said to be most happy, and they were never more joyful than when surrounded by their three sons and six daughters in the St. Paul home.

Mr. Hill always insisted that there was no secret in his great success. He had no new receipts for success to offer, and said: "The man with the big opportunity today is the man in the ranks." Extravagance, he insisted, was often the cause of failure. Mr. Hill regarded this as a national tendency, against which he strongly set himself, particularly when it concerns the natural resources of the United States.

During his active supervision of the Great Northern system, Mr. Hill oversaw every detail, often to the wonder and despair of the employes with whom he often came in contact.

His fame in his own country, the Northwest, and among his own people, those with whom he peopled his "empire," is attested by the fact that there are said to be at least ten thousand stories afloat in the Swedish sections, and all having him for their hero. He ruled his road and people almost like a dictator. The route of the road and the locations of its settlements, were all decided by him, whether others liked it or not, as part of his economic policy. Branch lines of his road were built with singular regularity, always providing a minimum of short lines on which light trains were necessary.

The principal tenets of his railway gospel were low grades, heavy power, large capacity cars, big trainloads on main lines, and he began to preach these things at a time when the best railway men thought them mere visions.

**His Interest in Art.**

It was said that Mr. Hill was gifted with fine tastes and a keen artistic sense of beauty of form and color, and his collections of art and jewels were among the finest in the country. From the earliest days of his prosperity he spent money in indulging what might be called his secret passion for gems of the rarest. None of these were ever used for personal adornment by either their owner or his family, except on the rarest occasions. His pleasure in them was that of the collector.

His knowledge of precious stones was that of an expert, and several years ago it was said his collection was worth more than $2,000,000. One of his delights, in his hours of leisure, was to take out his collection and show it to his friends, explaining the distinctive points of each stone.

From precious stones, his first love, he turned to art. When he built his great home on Summit Avenue, in St. Paul, one of its chief features was the picture gallery, two hundred feet long, and running from one end to the other of the residence. It is finished in oak, with a large pipe organ at one end and a great fireplace at the other, over which hangs Ribot's "Christ Taken from the Cross." Mr. Hill was his own agent in the selection and purchase of his works of art, and it was said that he could not be deceived by spurious works or copies, and seldom failed to discern the true value of a picture.

It was not generally known that he was a fair artist himself. He would take his brushes and palette, and with a keen sense of the values of light, shade, coloring and perspective, would turn out a very fair painting. When he was a boy in the Quaker school in Rockwood, Canada, he used to draw and make copies of famous engravings and paintings.

His picture gallery was said to be a paradise for art lovers. There are eighteen examples of the best work of Corot, which critics say cannot be matched in the world, not even in the Louvre. Among the best examples of this artist's work are his "Bibis." There are also splendid works by Fromentin, Decamp, Puvis de Chavannes, Millet, Troyon, Bouguereau, Banvin, Cazin, Henner, Laurens, Jules Breton, Daubigny, Dupré, Delacroix and Diaz. No estimate of the value of his collection has ever been given, but it is known that Mr. Hill seldom paid less than $50,000 for a picture.

**Gifts to Charity.**

Mr. Hill was generous in his charities, and had given hundreds of thousands of dollars to the worthy poor. When he gave up his old home in St. Paul and moved into the Summit Avenue mansion, he gave the old residence, complete in all its furnishings, to the Little Sisters of the Poor. In addition to this gift he had always contributed largely to their work in St. Paul and the Northwest.

He took an active interest in the Catholic College, near St. Paul, and gave it an endowment of $500,000. Mrs. Hill was always a devout Catholic, and they were married in a Catholic church by a priest. Mr. Hill also gave largely to other church organizations and charitable societies.

In 1908 Mr. Hill bought the house at 8 East Sixty-fifth Street, where he made his home when in this city. He was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Jekyl Island, Down Town and New York Yacht Clubs, and an honorary member of the Rocky Mountain Club. In addition, he belonged to numerous clubs and other organizations in the West.

**Honored by Yale.**

Mr. Hill received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1910, Harvard has the Hill Professorship of Transportation endowed by seventy-four friends of the great railway builder. He addressed many audiences on railroad and other economic topics and wrote a good deal. "Highways of Progress" and many pamphlets dealt with the business problems of the day.

## HAD PLANS FOR BELGIUM.

### Hill Was Grateful for Financial Aid in Railroad Building.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SEATTLE, May 29.—It was the ambition of James J. Hill to rebuild Belgium at the close of the war from a sense of gratitude for aid Belgians gave him at a time when his railroad career was at stake, as well as from his faith in Belgian enterprise and industry. Few people know that Archbishop Ireland, the Pope, and the Belgians made the Great Northern Railroad possible.

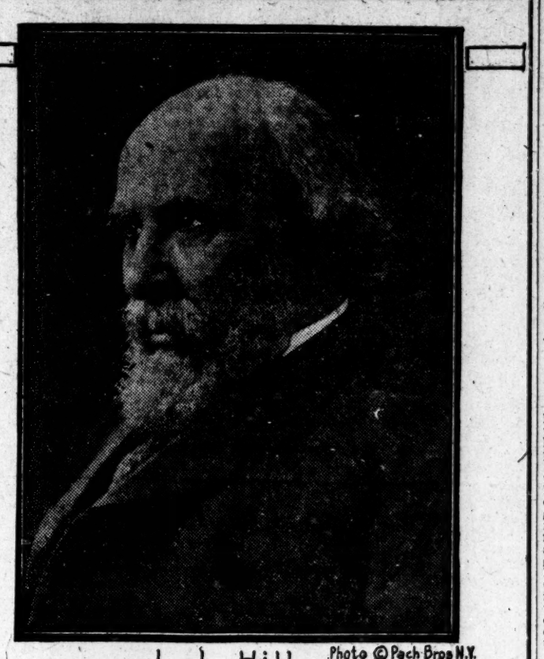
This is vouched for by County Commissioner Michael J. Carrigan of Seattle, whose first acquaintance with Mr. Hill began in the early '90s, when Carrigan besought the empire builder to extend the Great Northern to the Olympic Peninsula with a terminus at Port Angeles.

Hill's project of extending the Great Northern to Seattle aroused a storm of criticism when the panic of 1893 was fast approaching. Seeking capital, Hill went to New York, to London, to Germany, to Holland, but returned without results.

It was then that Archbishop Ireland, according to Carrigan, came to Hill's aid.

"I don't know whether this will help," said Archbishop Ireland, "but I will give you a letter to the Pope," and the Archbishop indorsed Hill's plans, practically underwriting the transcontinental railroad. It was through this letter that the influence was obtained by which Hill was introduced favorably to Belgian financiers and the project was saved.

The Late Builder of Empires



J. J. Hill Photo © Pach Bros N.Y.

# PETER DE LACY LEFT ESTATE OF $862,890

## Practically All the Property Acquired by "Poolroom King" Is in Realty.

## WEALTH GOES TO RELATIVES

### One of Decedent's Famous Remarks Was "Gambling Don't Pay"—Gross Valuation $886,344.

An appraisal of the estate of Peter De Lacy, the gambler, who was known as the "Poolroom King," was filed with the State Controller yesterday. One of Mr. De Lacy's famous remarks was that "gambling don't pay," and yet the appraiser valued his gross estate at $886,344 and his net estate at $862,800, only a little less than his wealth was estimated at when he died on Nov. 13 last.

Practically all of the property was in realty. The appraisal gives his holdings as a $24,500 equity in 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, appraised at $65,000; $149,583 in 141 West Forty-second Street, appraised at $225,000; $269,375 in 125 and 127 West Forty-second Street, appraised at $320,000; $134,833 in 1,370 Broadway, appraised at $175,000; the property at 1,508 Broadway, valued at $120,000; 19 West Seventy-first Street, $45,000, and the southeast corner of 190th Street and Jerome Avenue, $78,000.

The other assets of the estate are $9,483 in bank, $3,120 in accrued rents and a debt of $50,000 due from Peter D. Kiernan for money loaned. Mr. Kiernan is a nephew of the decedent and a beneficiary under the will of $100,000.

The other beneficiaries are Catharine De Lacy, a daughter, who received realty valued at $149,583; two granddaughters, Virginia and Dorothy Madden, each of whom receives realty worth $134,687; Agnes C. McCormick, a friend, $100,000; Alice Egan del Campo, a niece, $10,000; John Scannell, a friend, $10,000; Alice De Lacy Fisher and Mary De Lacy Bennett, sisters, $10,000 each, and Alice De

# FIELDS IS BACK AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN

### His "Girl Behind the Counter" Renovated and Put Forth as "Step This Way."

### THE PONY BALLET RESTORED

### Sprightly Feature of a Lively Summer Show Lavishly Remade from an Old Success.

STEP THIS WAY. A modern version of "The Girl Behind the Counter," book by Edgar Smith, lyrics by E. Ray Goetz, music by Bert Grant. At the Shubert.

Maggie.....Fannie Hasbrouck
Mitzi Gossard.....Louise Clark
Miss Billings.....Virginia Richardson
Mrs. M. Whittington.....Martha Erlich
Henri Duval.....Charles Judels
Mrs. Crossleigh Shoppington.Nan J. Brennan
Ninette Valois.....Laura Hamilton
Susie Scraggs.....Gladys Clark
Dudley Cheatham.....Henry Bergman
Millie Mostyn.....Marguerite Farrell
Mrs. Henry Schniff.....Alice Fischer
Winnie Willoughby.....Beth Lydy
Henry Schniff.....Lew Fields
Charles Chetwynd.....John Charles Thomas
Lord Augustus Gushington.....Robert Ward
The Hon. Bertie Epsom.....Lew Brice
Willard Fitzcorbett.....Charles Mitchell

Lew Fields in fine form, and John Charles Thomas in good voice, a frisky pony ballet of the sort enormously in favor a few years ago, some recruits from vaudeville, Doraldina and her wicked mid-Pacific dance, a lot of bright colors, and some catchy airs—these are a few of the promising ingredients found in "Step This Way" when that large and lively Summer show was displayed here for the first time last evening at the Shubert Theatre. It is a renovation of "The Girl Behind the Counter," the musical comedy which put in its first appearance in this neighborhood at the Herald Square Theatre a little less than nine years ago.

Then as now, the chief joy was Lew Fields. It is good to see him again, for there are few so amusing as he. And here he is back at the soda fountain in the musical comedy department store, here he is feeling like a bottle of ketchup at the masquerade, teaching the waiters how to insult the guests, and working himself up into a fine frenzy in his effort to take a girl out to supper and not have the check break his heart. Here are all the old tricks, and they were played with great gusto last evening. The only cause for lament was Joe Weber's being so comfortable on the wrong side of the footlights. You felt he belonged on the stage, and every now and again the lean hands of Lew Fields groped and twitched as though they were reaching absent-mindedly for a throat and a face that were gone.

The music of "Step This Way" is roughly ascribed on the program to E. Ray Goetz and Bert Grant, two of the many who worked on the revision, but there appeared to be several numbers from the original score of "The Girl Behind the Counter," and at least one number, "I've Got a Sweet Tooth," sounds as though it had been tossed off by Irving Berlin, although the program says nothing about him. At any rate, he sang it Sunday night at the Friars' Frolic and conveyed the impression that it was a little thing of his own. There are several engaging numbers, notably two duets which are immensely helped by the voice of the personable Mr. Thomas and one Beth Lydy, whose high notes are sweet. Other good songs are "Romany" and "By the Sad Luana Shore," each sung by the nimble Henry Bergman and his vaudeville partner, Gladys Clark, and the latter leading naturally enough to the matter of Hawaii.

Hawaii is represented not only by this eminently croonable ditty, but by a Hawaiian band and by Doraldina, whose sensuous Hawaiian dance has been on view at a midnight restaurant this Winter. She does it again.

If still another song, called "Kelly," was rather more wildly applauded than any other single number last evening it was probably due to the participation of the pony ballet, an institution which "Step This Way" threatens to bring back into fashion.

In the rôle which Connie Ediss had when all this was new, Alice Fischer now disports herself without imperiling for a moment Mr. Fields's stellar honors. Others who make small contributions to the gayety of the evening are Laura Hamilton, Marguerite Farrell, and Ernest Torrence, whom you doubtless remember as the towering Scotchman in "The Only Girl." All these do their parts in two somewhat garishly set scenes. Some of the costuming is most attractive.

"The Girl Behind the Counter" was first presented here on Oct. 1, 1907. Besides Lew Fields and Miss Ediss, the original cast included Louise Dresser, May Naudain, Topsy Siegrist, Lotta Faust, Ignacio Martinetti, and George Beban. In a small rôle at the time was a lean, young player with an unearthly laugh. He later became somewhat better known. His name was Vernon Castle.

## QUAKERS AID WAR RELIEF.

### Speaker at Meeting Here Tells of Sanitation Work in France.

The two factions of Quakers, created by doctrinal disagreements both in England and America, between 1820 and 1830, may be united through their cooperation in relief work in the war, according to English representatives of the Society of Friends, who spoke at the yearly meeting of the liberal sect of Friends in the old meetinghouse, Rutherford Place and Fifteenth Street, yesterday and last night.

Septimus Marten and Miss Lettice Jowett of the London Meeting for Sufferings, an organization formed at the time of persecution of Quakers in England 200 years ago, described the work of the Quaker ambulance corps in France and the care of interned Germans and Belgian refugees in England. Mr. Marten said the French Government had given the Quakers sole charge of 3,000 Serbian refugees in Corsica, and that Quakers had been among the first organizations for relief work in the field, having an organization at work cleaning wells and improving the sanitation on the British line at the first battle of Ypres.

A committee, of which William M. Cox, John W. Hutchinson, and J. Hibbard Taylor were members, was organized to raise funds to further the relief work in the hands of English Quakers.

### Miss Farrar Starts for California.

Geraldine Farrar, accompanied by her husband, Lou-Tellegen, left yesterday afternoon on the Twentieth Century Limited for Hollywood, Cal., to spend the Summer acting for motion pictures at the studio of the Lasky Company. It was there the prima dona and actor became acquainted when they were doing movies last Summer. A private car was provided for Miss Farrar and her suite, and at Hollywood a country estate has been rented for her use.

## GERMANS HONOR WAR DEAD.

### Hear Opera Singers and Orators at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

Memorial exercises for the Germans who have died in the European war were held in Carnegie Hall last night. The meeting was held under the direction of the Deutscher-New York and the United Military Societies. The American flag was used to decorate the hall. In the stage decorations the American flag was combined with the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish colors.

Otto Goritz of the Metropolitan Opera sang a solo, the words and music of which he composed, entitled "Fern von der Heimat insch in schwerer Zeit." Johanna Gadski sang from "Tristan and Isolde," and Yolando Mero, the Austrian pianist, was heard in several selections. The Vereingten Saenger sang, and the Tsingtau orchestra played under the direction of O. K. Wille.

There were addresses in German by Karl W. Neuhoff, the Rev. William Popeke, and Dr. G. C. Berkemeier. Dr. Berkemeier said that the war had united Germany, and that the spirit which prompted her in the war would win. He was applauded loudly when he said that England was prompted by love of Mammon, France, by love of Vengeance, and Russia—"well, Russia, there are all the devils of hell."

He said that the idea of Memorial Day had originated in Germany, and paid a tribute to the Germans who died in the American civil war. Admission was charged, and the proceeds will go to a fund for the Deutschwehr.

## MASON FREED BY ENGLAND.

### American Convicted of Swindling Woman to be Deported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—The American Embassy was notified today that John Archibald Campbell Mason of Baltimore, who was sentenced in March, 1914, to three years' imprisonment here for fraud upon a woman stopping at Brighton, had been released, his term being curtailed owing to good behavior. Mason will be deported immediately to America.

Mason, who comes of a prominent American family, was convicted of swindling his victim, Miss Ethel Lucina, of $2,500.

Mason's escapades in Biarritz, Marienbad, and other European cities gained him and his relatives much notoriety in Europe several years ago. At Marienbad it was said he had gained the confidence of close friends of the late King Edward, who was there at the time. He made a specialty of defrauding marriageable widows. Once, in Brussels, he was forced to leave in haste after the Governors of the Union Club warned him they knew his record.

## "THE CAT AND THE KITTEN."

### New Playlet by Frances Nordstrom at the Palace.

"The Cat and the Kitten" is the name of a new one-act play presented yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre, with Laura Nelson Hall as the cat. A rakehell cat slinking furtively along the street was a soft little ball of a kitten once upon a time, and so it may be with girls in this villain-made world. The villain this time is of the black-hearted sort that takes out a locket and swears by his dead mother's picture to marry them, and his mother is not dead at all. His present victim is rescued and consoled by a former one, and that is the plot of the play, which is fairly interesting, but no more than that.

This playlet is part of an exceptionally lively program, which includes such warm music hall favorites as Brice and King and Louise Dresser, the latter winding up her recital with Cohan's deathless parody, "Down by the Erie." Bert Melrose, one of the funniest of contemporary mortals, does his magnificent fall, and Flanagan and Edwards do their "Off and On" sketch, of which vaudeville patrons are inordinately fond. The most pretentious number in the bill is Rosanara, with her ballet à la Ruth St. Denis.

## BECOMES FROHMAN STAR.

### Margaret Anglin to Appear at the Empire in a New Comedy.

Before leaving for St. Louis, where she will play Rosalind in an outdoor performance of "As You Like It," Margaret Anglin entered into an agreement with Alf Hayman whereby she will appear under the management of the Charles Frohman Company at the Empire next season. A new comedy has been secured for Miss Anglin, and in addition to this some special productions will be made in a series to be called the Afternoon Theatre.

Just before Charles Frohman sailed on the Lusitania, he had a talk with Miss Anglin, during which he expressed the wish that she might appear at the Empire again, and a tacit understanding that she should was reached. The Empire was the first theatre Miss Anglin visited when she first came to New York, she received her dramatic training at Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre School, Mr. Hayman was her first manager, and she was the last leading woman of the Empire stock company.

## REICHER TAKES BANDBOX.

### German Actor to Begin a Summer Season in "Das Konzert."

Emanuel Reicher has taken the Bandbox Theatre, which will be vacated by the Washington Square Players this week, for a brief Summer season beginning next Monday night. So many admirers of the German actor's art have expressed a wish of seeing him act in German one of the rôles more closely associated with his fame in his own country that Mr. Reicher has decided to present Hermann Bahr's comedy, "Das Konzert." This is the play in which Leo Ditrichstein appeared with such success several years ago at the Belasco under the title of "The Concert."

Mr. Reicher created the part of the eccentric piano virtuoso with an overdose of artistic temperament when the play was first acted in Berlin by the famous Brahm ensemble in the Lessing Theatre.

### West Point Cadets Pick 'Pom-Pom.'

The West Point cadets will have their annual theatre party Tuesday night, June 13, at Cohan's Theatre. "Pom-Pom" was chosen as the play to be seen at a meeting yesterday, following a visit by Mitzi Hajos to West Point Sunday for the dress parade. While the prima donna reviewed the corps the cadets reciprocated and a unanimous vote was the result. Dinner at the Hotel Astor will precede the party.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger and Henry Miller have obtained the dramatic rights to a new comedy by Robert Housum. It will be one of their early offerings next season.

Marc Klaw returned yesterday from an extended trip, the greater part of which was spent in Honolulu, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Mr. Klaw left New York the latter part of March.

A committee, headed by Daniel Frohman, will present Carl Edouarde, musical director of the Strand, with a silver loving cup at tonight's performance. The cup is a gift from a thousand music-loving patrons of the Strand. At the Strand and the Broadway this week the orchestras are playing a song written by Byron Gay and dedicated to the Actors' Fund. The profits from the sale of the song will be given to the fund.

Donald Brian has been engaged by the Famous Players Film Company to act for a motion picture that will be made in their studios this Summer.

One hundred and twenty-five representative ministers and rabbis have been invited to see Thomas H. Ince's new feature picture, "Civilization," upon its first showing here Friday night at the Criterion.

An experiment in cooling the Hippodrome yesterday was successful. An hour before the doors were opened the cover was removed from the ice pond on which the skating ballet is given, and within forty minutes the temperature of the theatre had been lowered twenty-eight degrees. One of the coils from the tank was extended across the rear of the auditorium, and in this way the air was kept cool all day.

Among the players Selwyn & Co. have engaged for next season are Jean Faurel, Edmund Elton, Richard Sterling, Frank Morgan, E. G. Robinson, and John Arthur.

# 'CALIBAN' TO REMAIN TO END OF THE WEEK

### 1,500 Performers Cheer News That Community Drama Is to be Made Permanent.

### PLAYERS PROMISE THEIR AID

### Saturday Proceeds to Go to Societies Whose Members Provided the Interludes.

"Caliban by the Yellow Sands," Percy MacKaye's masque in celebration of the Shakespearean Tercentenary, which attracted audiences of 15,000 and more nightly for five nights last week to the stadium of City College, and which was repeated there last night, will be continued each night of this week. Already it had been determined to give special performances on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and last night the decision was made to continue the production throughout the week.

It was made by the 1,500 performers themselves who, at the close of last night's performance, gathered in a mass meeting, listened to the plans of Miss Mary Porter Beegle and Mr. MacKaye to make the community drama a permanent institution in this city, and then, with cheers, announced their entire agreement with the plan.

Other interests beside the community drama will benefit by the additional performances. Part of the receipts on Thursday night will be given to the Prison Reform Association; part of those on Friday night will go to the Actors' Fund.

But it is the community drama that those who organized and managed the masque designed to assist, and on Saturday night the proceeds will go to the societies whose members have provided the interludes to the masque. At the same performance there is to be a competition of the various interludes with prominent actors as judges and some prize, probably medals, for the winners. On the Saturday night following the celebration will close with a ball in Madison Square Garden.

Both Mr. MacKaye and Miss Beegle have been keenly interested in the establishment of community drama in New York, but until the masque was organized such a thing was never believed possible. The co-operation of the societies engaged in these performances, however, and the interest which they have enlisted from the public convinced every one concerned with the masque that community drama could be assured if only necessary funds could be provided.

Louis Francis Brown, the business manager of the masque, expressed the belief of his fellow managers when he told the performers:

"In the interludes, we have the nucleus of a great organization, and we want to provide the funds to make it permanent."

Besides Mr. MacKaye and Mr. Brown, Edith Wynne Matthison addressed the players and speeches were made also by Howard Kyle, who played Prospero, Lionel Braham, who appeared as Caliban, John Drew, the Shakespeare of the masque; Gareth Hughes, the Ariel, and Tom Wise, who portrayed Falstaff. Mr. Kyle said:

"We all believe in one city in the community idea, in the spirit of fellowship. The actors, for their part, will stay through the week. Success has got under our skins and it's up to us to stay."

Mr. Kyle spoke for the fifty-odd actors who are giving their services without compensation, and his words were received with cheers and calls for Gareth Hughes, who had made himself popular with everyone in the masque.

"We want Ariel," called the crowd. "Where's Ariel?"

So Hughes stepped forward and exclaimed:

"Dear boys and girls, will you all stay with me by the yellow sands until Saturday night? Yes or no?"

Cries of "Yes, yes, we'll stay," drowned out whatever else Hughes had planned to say, and he smilingly withdrew.

In expectation of such agreement plans had been completed for the remainder of the week, and the performances will be given just as they were presented throughout last week. As an additional attraction Miss Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera House forces will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" tonight in honor of Memorial Day.

## 8,000 PROGRAMS STOLEN.

### Detectives Arrest Men at Stadium Selling Them at Cut Rates.

Van Vechten Warning of 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, who is connected with the management of "Caliban," the Shakespearean masque at the City College Stadium, reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau yesterday that some one had broken open a storeroom at the stadium and stolen 8,000 programs, worth $400. They retail at 25 cents each. Detectives Miller and Gompers went to the stadium last night, and, at 136th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, found Robert McGuire, a driver, of 337 First Avenue, offering programs for sale.

Since Warning had told them only girls were commissioned to sell the programs, the detectives questioned McGuire, who led them to Arthur Sundberg of 424 Third Avenue, where he stood in a doorway across the street. Together the men then explained that a third man whom they did not know had sold them the programs at 20 cents each, telling them they could make 5 cents on each one they sold. They had 135 between them.

The detectives locked them up despite their protests.

## STRAUS SELLS ISLAND HOME

### St. Lawrence River Residence Bought by James Dawes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 29.—Cherry Island, one of the most picturesque spots in the St. Lawrence River, was sold last Saturday by Nathan Straus of New York to James Dawes, an oil magnate of Philadelphia. The purchase price was $40,000, and in addition to the land it includes two big Summer cottages and boathouses together with their furnishings, among which were ten rugs valued at $1,000 each.

The island is opposite Edgewood Park, near Alexandria Bay, and is about four acres in extent. It has been one of the beauty spots of this region for years on account of its fine terraces and floral displays. The cottages are located side by side on a high knoll and were built at a cost of $75,000.

For the past two years, since his wife's death at Cherry Island, Mr. Straus has not visited his Summer home to any extent. It was this, it is said, which caused him to dispose of the property at such a sacrifice.


LAST 2 WEEKS
B'way & 50th St. WINTER GARDEN Phone 2330 Circle
EVGS. 8. MATS. TODAY, THURS. & SAT., 2. EVENING PRICES 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50.
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SHUBERT Thes., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15
LEW FIELDS Extra Matinee Today
in the New Musical Production,
STEP THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30
Pop. Mat. Today Best Seats $1.00 & $1.50
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
The Musical Hit. MOLLY O'

44TH ST. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1.50.
The Blue Paradise with CECIL LEAN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.50.
Marie Tempest
A LADY'S NAME A new comedy by Cyril Harcourt
HERALD: "Miss Tempest is a wonderful actress, but as a cook she is a scorcher. She is simply irresistible."

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NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST. Evs. at 8:20.
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SIR HERBERT TREE'S Last Week in the Very Merry Wives of Windsor
HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING
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Mrs. Fiske In a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch.
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EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
The Cinderella Man

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EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S JUSTICE

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The COHAN REVUE 1916

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A LAUGH EVERY 30 SECONDS.
FAIR AND WARMER
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1916.


## WASHINGTON AND WILSON.

There may be good reasons why we should not enter "a universal association of the nations" to promote peace on earth and prevent unjust wars, but the admonition of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address is not one of them. Europe's "set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation," are in themselves even at the present day in theory foreign to our interests, though by no means to the same extent as in WASHINGTON'S day. In so far as the crash of those primary interests in Europe may threaten war or bring on war they concern us in spite of ourselves and very directly. They concern us as a nation, as a whole people, for the loss of our commerce, the inconvenience and actual danger to our citizens, arising from a great European war are inconceivably greater than they could have been 120 years ago.

Moreover, the "interests" of the European States which have provoked the present war are of such profound concern to our people as individuals that there is, of course, a very general dissent from the view expressed by the President when in his discourse on Saturday night, referring to the war, he said: "With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore." If he spoke for the Government, that was a way to emphasize our impartial neutrality. If he spoke for the people, those who criticise his phrase will be able to cite in disproof of its correctness the extraordinary eagerness with which our people have searched for and explored the source of the flood.

We are not, indeed, "mere disconnected lookers-on." That WASHINGTON'S "great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations" that we should "have with them as little political connection as possible" is in no wise applicable to a league of the nations for the purpose of insuring peace appears from the very words of the Farewell Address. "Why," said he, "by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?" It requires no argument to show that by entering a universal association of the nations for peace we should not become a party to the ambitions, the rivalship, the interest, the humor, or the caprice of the European Powers. But the irrelevancy of WASHINGTON'S counsel to the question of joining a world-wide effort to insure peace appears most clearly from a comparison of our actual experience during the present war with the picture of national remoteness and security drawn by the Father of his Country:

> If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisition upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The first President of the Republic spoke under the prompting of a fond hope. The President of today speaks with actual experience of distressing conditions.

## BULGARIANS IN GREEK MACEDONIA.

Greece is bankrupt or on the brink of bankruptcy. The clothing furnished her soldiers at mobilization is worn out. Many of the soldiers are said to have gone home without leave, to take care of their families. The task of feeding the army is difficult. The pay of the troops and of Government employés is in arrears. The Government is such as can be patched up by the King, outside of the Constitution, under Teutonic and Bulgarian influence, to which he yielded in preference to keeping faith with Serbia. "While there is only one road out," said the dangerous, popular VENIZELOS, the ablest of Greek statesmen, the other day, "it is precisely that which we will not follow." Now the Bulgarians have come over the frontier, command the road to the Aegean, to that recently annexed part of the Aegean littoral which the Bulgarians covet unappeasably.

With what deliberate atrocity the campaign of race propaganda was long pursued in Macedonia by Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs! The Serbs are powerless. It has been the good pleasure of the "divine" King CONSTANTINE that the Greeks should be powerless. Flushed with victory, the Bulgarians, dreaming the dream of Balkan domination which all the Balkan peoples dream, are in Macedonia. In April VENIZELOS was maintaining eloquently that the time had come to make it forever impossible "for any Government, "hiding behind the person of the sov"ereign, to arrogate to itself rights "which reside only in the whole Hel"lenic people." The shadowy Governments, puppets of the King, come and go. The King rules the Hellenes, whether to their satisfaction or dissatisfaction. "The Hellenic people" is not manifest. It submits or has submitted. Presumably it will stomach the Bulgarians. What else can it do? The King has led it from shame to shame.

But if the Hellenic people wake up, certain constitutional, it may even be dynastic, questions may be settled.

## THE LESSON OF THIS DAY.

The spirit of this day, set apart for observances in memory of men who have perished in the service of this country, is in accord with the spirit which has prompted the national movement for preparedness. The veterans of the war between the States who will take part in the solemn celebration in this and the other States can all give eloquent testimony as to the need of preparedness for defense. The history of that war and of all our wars, which Memorial Day so vividly recalls, records the sad results of unreadiness as strikingly and convincingly as it records the heroic achievements of the soldiers. In paying homage to the memory of men who died gloriously for the nation it is impossible to forget that many noble lives have been sacrificed because the American people in the past have been so slow to realize the value of permanent and adequate defense. We have been and still are a peace-loving people. We recall the sacrifices of the past in no mood of national vainglory but strong in the hope that we shall never need to endure such terrible losses in the future. But we have learned our lesson, that peace is best secured by being ever ready for war.

The observance of Memorial Day will not be less gentle or sincere with this thought in mind. It is not belittling the services to their country to admit, in the light of experience, that many of the men who died for it in our wars might have been saved if we had learned in time that by preparedness the worst disasters of war, even war itself, may be avoided. We are to strive now to avoid swelling the flood of sombre memories the recurrence of this day awakens by so strongly protecting ourselves on sea and land that the peril of future wars may be averted. Recognition of this fact will lend to the ceremonies of the day we set apart to honor our heroic dead a new and deeper significance. There is assurance in the spread of the preparedness spirit that the country they died to save will be ever preserved, that the free institutions for which they fought will endure. As we stand with bowed heads the determination to protect that which we have hitherto held at such a terrible cost must be present in our minds. The preparedness fight has not yet been wholly won, the demand for defense has been only half responded to, but the victory will be sure if the patriotic feelings inspired by Memorial Day prevail over partisan greed and ignorance. Who, today, can doubt that patriotism will triumph?

## A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

House bill No. 15,522, providing for a centralized administration of the national parks, has been reported favorably by the Committee on the Public Lands. The bill is indorsed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. It has the approval of every organization interested in the preservation and development of the national parks. It should be passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Since the beginning of the European war much publicity has been given to the "See America First" slogan. But many of America's great scenic wonders have not been made ready for sightseers. Trails, roads, moderate-priced hotels, and other tourist accommodations are needed in the national parks. When these are provided American sightseers will flock to them without urging. Europe possesses greater art treasures and more numerous historic associations, but in the matter of natural scenery the United States is surpassed by no other country in the world. In our national parks are lakes more blue, wild flower gardens more enchanting, mountains more grand, forests more imposing, and waterfalls, geysers, glaciers, caves, and canyons more wonderful than are to be found anywhere else within a like area.

There is at present no centralized or unified administration of these parks. They have been managed by an assistant in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, whose tenure of office is political and who must work with a clerical force recruited from various employés in the department who can give only a part of their time to the service of the national parks. The bill now reported to the House with the unanimous approval of the Public Lands Committee provides, at a very moderate expense, for the creation in the Department of the Interior of a coherent organization to be called the National Park Service, whose duty it shall be to "promote and regulate "the use of the Federal areas known "as national parks, monuments, and "reservations" in such a way as to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the "wild life therein, and to provide for "the enjoyment of the same in such "manner and by such means as will "leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Considering the large annual sums which American tourists have hitherto spent in Europe, the economic value of this park scenery is apparent. The development of cheap and adequate transportation and hotel facilities will make the parks accessible to the public and will help to keep in this country a large part of the money formerly spent abroad. The bill provides for the granting of twenty-year concessions in the parks, by which good service and reasonable charges may be assured to the public and from which a revenue may be obtained which will in time place the parks on a self-supporting basis. In 1915 the attendance at the Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks more than doubled, and the Government revenue derived from concessions exceeded $173,000. In future years it is to be hoped that the parks may become in a true sense the playgrounds and meeting places of the country. There men of the East and men of the West may meet in a common admiration of the greatness of their country, and from these meetings they may draw a new appreciation and a deeper understanding of their common heritage. It does not require a vigorous imagination to see in the development of our national parks a close relation to the problem of preparedness and the cultivation of a higher patriotism.

## JAMES J. HILL.

JAMES JEROME HILL, called empire builder, a figure carved in massive proportions out of man's necessity to act heroically upon his hostile environment—he is dead. JIM HILL endures. Seldom does a man become his own tradition and live to view it in perspective. This one did. He knew what he had done. He had the faith, the vision, and the will to act that give man his control over external circumstances, and besides the philosophy of patience by which he gains jurisdiction over himself. He had all of these in wonderful degree. But he had almost no personal vanity of achievement. He could witness his work with a mystical sense of detachment, regarding himself as the means to appointed ends.

His imagination was romantic. He could see a continent as a plastic picture; but he could see painted pictures, too, and great was the astonishment of artists at the depth of his emotional reactions to form and color and technique employed to produce that intangible something which is the inwardness of things themselves. He was a voracious reader of books. Knowledge was a province in which he knew his way intuitively. He would shut himself up with a stenographer in his office and dictate a speech appropriate to the religious dedication of a work founded by his own munificence, and store it so prodigally with allusions of learning that his intellectual intimates, on hearing it, would go away saying: "Where does he get it?" He knew remote and strange things, he was a collector of precious objects, he had taste and judgment, and was yet so democratic that the entertainment of the world's great and royal personages who made pilgrimages to his Northwestern hearth for the enjoyment of his mind and manners was as simple and unaffected an affair as a conference with railroad associates over details of finance or operation, or on how to keep the Swedes from killing the imported hogs he gave them for nothing to improve the live stock of his empire.

Greatness became him, and was a condition of his errand here. Whatever he had done, it had been greatly done. He might have been a great poet, a great painter, a great writer; but he was a great builder, because he happened in a building time. Thus does opportunity determine the nature of the event. Transportation was his medium. In creating the means thereof he expressed the bigness that was in him. There are living those who, in Wall Street, many years ago, watched the ticker tape and bet on prices to go up or down, and in the interstices of that unproductive occupation humored a strange, visionary man who tenuously owned or managed a little railroad in the Northwest, and would talk his vision out. He was ever communicative. He talked of a transcontinental railroad "furthest north." And he was laughed at. Why not run a railroad to the pole? They thought he talked to them. He was talking to himself.

The Northwest, where he had his little railroad, was a place of visitations. Nature in her passive, static aspects was bad enough; but nature in her active moods was in a feud with man's determination to control her for economic purpose. She sent blights upon the grain and pests to overwhelm the courage. At a crucial time of Mr. HILL'S career, when his little railroad was held together by moral suasion, she sent grasshoppers in great clouds. They came one night, and in the morning there was nothing left for man to live on. This is now forgotten. Only those who saw it can realize the discouragement of believing still in HILL, in his Northwest, in the possibility of imposing mankind's convenience on this God-forsaken country.

The grasshoppers ate everything but the railroad's right of way, and lay so thick upon the rails that locomotives slipped and spun their wheels and stopped. The weak-hearted fled away. HILL bought them out and stayed. That was the end of Nature's willful interference. The grasshoppers never came again. Whence they came or where they went, nobody ever knew. HILL'S railroad began to grow. It realized his dream. He named it the Great Northern. It was not for long the continental railroad furthest north; there now are three above it.

What he built was for all time. He planned wisely what he did. Visionary though some thought he was, no Hill railroad ever failed. He walked his way past pitfalls of finance. Panics were like other visitations. They passed away and left him with his trainload always greater than before. Believers all made money, so rapidly at times as to lose their heads, whereat HILL would scold and put on brakes and fill the land with denunciation of greed and speculation masquerading in the garb of optimism. His distrust of speculation amounted to aversion. When it pleased to pitch itself upon "Hill shares," and, for purposes of its own, wildly to exaggerate their value, he administered violent antidotes. For his stockholders his solicitude was unselfish and zealous. They prospered amazingly, by having put their money in his stewardship, and were as loyal to his intentions as he was to their interests. Never was his railroad empire touched by a suspicion of "graft." If HILL did it, then it was all right, and if you doubted or misunderstood, you had only to wait and see. When he paid $200 a share for the Burlington Railroad System Wall Street speculators thought he was crazy. He said the vendors in time would think he had cheated them, and Wall Street wondered if he had lost his wits. Nobody questioned his sincerity. In a very short time events vindicated his judgment. Long before his death he relinquished personal management of the railroads constituting his empire, in order that his going should not throw its affairs into confusion, and so well had he caused this to be understood that the announcement of his death produced hardly a flutter in the market value of Great Northern shares on the Stock Exchange.

He distrusted the judgments of the multitude, but accepted them philosophically, notably the one which, in the name of regulation, baffled his vision of a rail-and-water route which should make the heart of Asia as accessible to an American shipper as Liverpool. He gave it up. He trusted democracy perhaps more than it trusts itself. He believed in its economic destiny. Giving much, he received much. We salute the memory of a great American.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Not Enough, but Still an Improvement.**

Most of the European armies, including all those of high repute for the important sort of efficiency that results from giving the soldiers enlightened care, have ten medical officers for every 1,000 men. The United States Army, hitherto, has had to get along as best it could—and how well that was the camps of the Spanish-American war showed—with less than five per thousand—4.9, to be exact. The Hay Army Reorganization bill contains welcome evidence that attention was given to this most essential form of military preparedness, for it increases the medical corps to a maximum of 1,225, or, as The New York Medical Journal computes, seven surgeons for each 1,000 in the regular army authorized.

The change is an advance, a reform, and as such, of course, it is to be approved. That is something—indeed, it is much, and even half loaves, or a little less, coming from Congress, cannot be despised.

The Journal expresses regret that under the new law the Medical Reserve Corps is to be abolished after one year, the members being either transferred to an officers' reserve corps, to be created, or honorably discharged. It says, and truly, that this corps now comprises a body of capable professional men, "whose interest in military affairs has been much stimulated by the receipt of commissions from the President." Capable men in their profession as they are, however, and interested as many of them have become in military affairs, there is much justifiable doubt in army circles as to their ability, in case of a national crisis, satisfactorily to take the place of regularly trained army surgeons.

The latter, in these days, are very distinctly specialists, and even the most distinguished of civilian doctors has much to learn before he can competently perform the duties that fall on the army surgeon. It is not merely the giving of skilled care in hospitals to wounded and sick soldiers that is needed. The more important task is so to guard men living in the peculiar conditions of army life that at all times the greatest possible number of them may be ready for active service. For that reason the modern army surgeon wears a military title, not his professional one of "Doctor," and his present status in the army is quite different from what it was in the days when every private called him "Doc."

**He Needn't Wait for Translations.**

One of our correspondents complained yesterday that certain books required by him in the prosecution of his studies could not be found in the public libraries, and, as he could not afford to buy them, he suggested that men with lots of money might use some of it well in providing such students as himself with small collections of the volumes specially needed for their work.

The idea has certain elements of grandeur, and it is worthy of consideration by philanthropists in search of a new field for their activities. As the writer of the letter said, too, a book owned is better than a book borrowed from a public library or consulted in it. The execution of the plan proposed, however, is some distance away in the future, and, while this particular correspondent is waiting for the desired gift, he, at least, can overcome what he thinks the incompleteness of the available libraries.

What interests him, it seems, is French literature, and his grievance is that he cannot find translations into English of as many modern French essayists and novelists as he wants. He has a simple and easy remedy for his lack. All he has to do is to learn to read French, a task which he, judging from his letter, could perform in a few months, if not in a few weeks, should he really give his mind to it. Of course, learning French—that is, to speak, understand, and write it with an approach to accuracy—is for an adult quite a different matter, and demands years of hard work. But, facility in reading once acquired, he will find all he wants in the larger libraries.

And does he imagine that it is possible to get any real knowledge of French literature, or of any other, from translations? That is a notion he should abandon at once, and resign himself as cheerfully as may be to the truth that to be a serious, worth-while student of any literature he must be able to read it in the original. Translations have their uses, but they are not for students worthy of the name. He who is content merely to read French translations escapes practically all the difficulties of the language, and, though mere power to read is not everything, it is something that opens wide doors to both pleasure and edification.

**Justice, East and West.**

Between the conduct of the Waite trial here and that of the Orpet trial out in Wisconsin there is a remarkable contrast. In the one instance, without the slightest loss of dignity, and without raising even the shadow of a suspicion that the prisoner at the bar was not having all his legal rights protected, the proceedings in court carried the case swiftly, smoothly and quietly, in a single week, to a verdict obviously just. In Wisconsin, after three whole weeks, they were still without a complete jury, on Monday morning, though 736 men had been examined, and how long the trial itself will take can only be guessed.

The Orpet case, indeed, is not quite as simple as was that of WAITE, but they are not particularly unlike so far as concerns the selection of a jury. In each the crime committed was such as to make almost everybody in the vicinage read about it and form opinions. In Wisconsin, however, there apparently lingers the belief that the only unprejudiced juror is one so dull of mind that he keeps himself in total ignorance of what is going on around him—one who is, in reality, better fitted for the idiot asylum than the jury box. Here that ancient theory is at least considerably weakened, and a Judge who is both wise and firm can keep the counsel on the two sides from delaying to an absurd extent the march of justice.

Yet WAITE was not a man without money or friends, and it would have been easy enough to keep him in court for many days. The distinction between legal and medical insanity, too, is by no means a sharp one, and experts might have battled over it endlessly—and honestly.

### For Profs. Fredericq and Pirenne.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

On May 8 the news bureau of The Hague, which is more or less official, made the following statement: "We have received authoritative information that the Government of the Netherlands has taken steps to ask the German Government for the release of Professors Fredericq and Pirenne. The Government of the Netherlands has requested the German Government to allow the two distinguished historians to continue their scientific labors in some neutral country. As far as we were able to discover no answer has as yet been received."

Once more I am giving a literal translation of the Dutch text.

It seems that this is a step in the right direction. Those two gentlemen could be easily paroled to continue their work in the Universities of Leiden or Utrecht. They might be allowed to do their work in America or in Scandinavia. Neither of them is a dangerous revolutionist. They could be trusted not to engage upon any activities against the German rule in Belgium. We have asked the American Historical Association to take an interest in this matter. Through this act of the Netherlands Government they have an indication of what might possibly be done for the benefit of two of our most distinguished colleagues who are at present in prison for an offense which will only increase their reputation, not only as learned men, but as honest patriots.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.
Cornell University, May 27, 1916.

### Holidays.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I wish to add another voice to those earnestly urging the Monday celebration of all holidays that would otherwise fall in the middle of the week. The outlook for the present Summer is pitiful indeed, with all the holidays falling in this unhappy fashion.

CORA MILLER BUSBY.
East Orange, May 24, 1916.

### IN MEMORIAM: THE G. A. R.

To them who came a year ago
And do not come today—
*Hear the bells toll,*
*Hear the drums roll,*
*Hear the fifes play!*

To them who came a year ago,
With halting step and slow,
Now we bring an offering
And lay it low—
Low upon the kind grass
That covers all the dead;
Flowers at the feet
And flowers at the head.
They will never come again
Through all the blossoming Mays,
They have found their comrades,
They march on other ways;
Bent backs straight again,
They go like young men.
*Oh, the ways of death are strange, still ways!*
Year by year the ranks grow thin,
Year by year they go
Slower and more slow;
Death's the last commander—
The one thnt all men know!
*Hear the bells toll,*
*Hear the drums roll,*
*Hear the bugles blow!*

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

## THE RACIALLY WASTED.

### John Martin's Ominous Characterization of the Feminist Woman.

Stapleton, S. I., May 26, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Though some women are in offices, stores, and factories by preference, and many by necessity, the effect upon society is about the same in both cases. From the national point of view the question of supreme interest is, What effect does the commercialization of women have upon the founding and maintaining of families and, in consequence, upon the quantity and quality of the population?

Feminism as expounded in many books and speeches exults in the commercial employment of women, which it calls "liberation," "economic independence," and the like. And this pursuit of money it would have every woman continue throughout life. One "militant" voices the aspiration so that it cannot be misunderstood: "May the day soon come when every wife will be ashamed to be supported by her husband, for then she will secure for herself an independent income."

From the social and biological side the devotion of women to forms of work formerly done by men is of importance between school and marriage only because it exhausts them physically and distorts them psychologically. The results after marriage are more startling. It is a result too disastrous to be overlooked that of all the women college graduates, most of whom on leaving college seek "economic independence," one-half never marry and a quarter of those who do marry never bear a child. Many of these women are professional workers, stern in their denunciation of employers who do not recognize their full social obligations, but most indignant with anybody who suggests that the censors themselves have a supreme social obligation to which they are blind.

Later in life most women who have been cheated of their natural fulfillment as mothers, either through social maladjustments which deprived them of suitable mates or through their own blunder in preferring a "career," themselves bewail their forlorn state. One woman writes me from a Western State: "I have worked on the Atlantic Coast, in the Mississippi Valley, and in the Rocky Mountain country, and I have met a great many of these independent women—and, believe me, they are a restless and embittered class. They know—the dullest of them—that in spite of their independence, of which society and oratory seem to be so proud—they know that they have been cheated of a woman's normal life just as much as if they had been unfortunates in the path of a Belgian invasion. They have a right desire of a mate and a nest. After they are twenty-five they know that the social and industrial system is all wrong which deprives them of this primary right. They are forever racially wasted."

Commercial work after marriage means deliberate prevention of conception to a degree which menaces the permanence of the nation. Abundant testimony to this effect is given in the book on "Feminism," written by Mrs. Martin and myself. Here is one piece. A doctor, with twenty years' practice and much interested in sociology, said: "The wage-earning woman fails to have children because she cannot make motherhood and industry co-existent." Concerning France, M. Henri Bordeaux writes: "The daywork of women has been the death of the home." Yet the fecundity of the least fecund classes in France, the intellectual classes, is nearly double the fecundity of the married graduates of Vassar and Wellesley. Should, then, the feminist doctrine triumph and money-earning by women through life become the rule even our flooding immigration will not maintain the population; while, even today, the nation is fast dying at the top. Those women who are most favored, those with brains enough to go through college, on the whole the flower of the people, those who should be the mothers of the leaders of the next generation, are dying without issue. These are the appalling aspects of the woman's movement, aspects so obscured from women suffragists that they are fast indorsing, in their undiscerning enthusiasm, the most revolutionary teachings of their sisters.

JOHN MARTIN.

### Americans They Have Met.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Professor Hiram Bingham is reported to have said to Mr. Roosevelt that when he was in Peru the claim to American citizenship won no respect. "We were even accused of stealing gold there. They did not have a very high opinion of Americans there."

While Professor Bingham was feeling aggrieved about the native attitude toward him, did he ever wonder what caused it? Once on a ride in New Mexico I stopped off at the Pueblo of Santa Ana to look at its old church. Although the Santa Clara Indian with me told the Santa Ana man who let us into the church that I was "a good woman," and his friend, the Santa Ana man kept a close watch on me every second I was inside the church. We learned later that five years before two Americans had stolen a silver crucifix out of the Santa Ana church. Another time as I was riding in Haiti I heard again and again from behind the high green hedges the jeering cry of "McDonall! McDonall"! (with the accent on the last syllable.) It was the gallicized name of the American whom, at the time, the Haitians were crediting with bribing their legislators for land concessions. It wasn't pleasant to be identified with thieves of church property or of land, but I could not blame the natives; nor could I blame them at other times, in view of the manners of the Americans I knew they had known, for assuming that my manners as well as my morals were bad.

That the Indian or the negro (in Haiti or elsewhere)—and I may add the Filipino or the Latin-American—is as ready as I have always found him to give you the grace of reclassification, given a little effort on your part, is to me always a more remarkable fact than that he begins by supposing you are going to be like the other Americans it has been his misfortune to meet.

Of this kind of liberal-mindedness it seems strange that Professor Bingham had in Peru no experience. It seems even more strange that Mr. Roosevelt, listening to Professor Bingham, could suggest that our military preparedness against any nation, whatever its manners or morals, could offset our own lack of manners or morals in the eyes of Latin-Americans. Surely Mr. Roosevelt is not confusing respect for the Americano del Norte with fear of him? As a rule, carrying a gun brings no special conviction to others that you are either honest or polite.

ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS.
Lenox, Mass., May 23, 1916.

### Today.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Are not these lines of Josiah Holland's as pertinent today as when they were written:

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie?

New York, May 25, 1916. C. F. G.

## THE EXPLANATION OF MORAL INSANITY.

### It Is One of Three Kinds of Constitutional Inferiority, All Very Common—Arthur Waite Only an Extreme Case.

By E. M. P.
A Well-Known Psychiater.

New York, May 29, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In view of the widespread interest in the trial of Arthur Waite it may not be amiss to offer a general explanation, in terms not too abstruse for the average man, of the problem of constitutional inferiority.

The expression, of course, is self-explanatory; it describes a person in any way inferior in character to the general average of mankind. These character defects, about which so much is written, in language so profound, are really very simple in type, although their detection may require expert analysis.

There are three general sorts of character defect: Intellectual, emotional, and moral. The first is simply feeble-mindedness. Persons of the second defect type may be of normal intellect, but are unstable, excitable, poorly controlled; often they are oversensitive, overscrupulous, inclined to worry. Those who show only moral defects are of normal intelligence and of good emotional balance, but are without conscience.

Of course all three types of defect may exist in the same person, or two types may be combined. However, there are many individuals who show clearly one type of defect and are otherwise normal.

These inferior persons are peculiarly apt to become insane, but to produce insanity some emotional defect, some lack of stability, must be present. Imbeciles who are not excitable, moral inferiors without instability, do not become insane. The insanities of such persons, moreover, are of fairly definite type; they are acute, usually with much excitement and with irritability and anti-social tendencies, and they are transitory, and disappear within a few weeks or months.

Moral inferiority, which has been misleadingly called "moral insanity" and "moral imbecility," is a well-recognized condition, and one frequently encountered. Such individuals may be of good intelligence and of pleasing manners; to casual observation nothing betrays their weakness. But they are liars, thieves, criminals; they lack that appreciation of the rights of others which we call morality or ethical sense. Such are the prostitutes, petty thieves, habitual criminals; the degenerate, the sexually depraved, many alcoholics, and drug habitués. According to his intelligence and attractiveness, (and many such cases have unusual charm, and never seem to have any difficulty in finding new dupes,) such a man may be a pickpocket, a confidence man, a professional politician, until one finds the type in its fullest flower of perfection, as in the case of Dr. Waite.

Such a man is not an imbecile, for he has good intelligence and address; neither is he insane, for insanity is an acquired mental disease, implying a definite change in mental habits and conduct, and this man is as he has always been. Every criminal, to a greater or less extent, lacks moral sense.

This problem can only be dealt with through public education; people must learn to observe and to fear the evidences of moral deficiency. They are not occult; every one knows of children charming but incorrigible, intelligent but vicious to an extent which their personalities serve largely to veil. Such are potential criminals, potential murderers, and as such should be kept under surveillance. Any person who can be moved only by the fear of physical pain, to whom disgrace and shame are indifferent, is almost certainly a moral inferior.

To prevent crime, then, such persons must be kept under discipline. Having committed crimes, however, they should, by our laws, be dealt with as sane. Neither legally nor medically are they insane; they appreciate perfectly well the nature of their acts, and realize that such acts are wrong by the general standard of the community, which is the standard to which we must all conform. The consensus of present-day psychiatric opinion is that such persons are sane, and they are discharged from insane hospitals, if admitted, as unsuitable.

For such a man as Arthur Waite, then, if he shall receive his deserts, there is no place but the electric chair, and a very good place it is. If the purpose of criminal laws is to protect the community a person who has committed murder and who can never be expected to change his character, who may commit another murder at any opportunity, even in confinement, is best finally disposed of.

It may be suggested, as a general theorem, that the future welfare of the community is not best conserved by the loving-kindness which is showered upon the more attractive sort of degenerates, who are fed and nurtured to the detriment of those more worthy, who do not ask for charity, and that for the State to permit the union of thousands of defectives will result only in the breeding of other thousands and tens of thousands to crowd still further our already overcrowded institutions.

E. M. P.

## ROMANCE IN BIRDLAND.

### Have You Visited the Feathered Folk at the Shakespeare Garden?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It may interest birdlovers to know that there is in Central Park a garden much frequented by migrating birds. It is not necessary to go to the suburbs or further afield to find bluebirds, tanagers, warblers, and orioles, for Shakespeare enthusiasts have provided a special lure in the shape of juicy worms and other choice provender in the Shakespeare Garden, adjoining the wooden Swedish Schoolhouse at West Seventy-ninth Street, on the West Drive in Central Park. Here Tomaso acts as commissary for the birds. Tomaso is an Italian gardener of no mean skill, as Dr. Southwick, the Director of this garden, asserts; but Tomaso also "has a way" with birds. On Thursday morning a scarlet tanager—most brilliant of our wild birds—fed appreciatively from 9 till noon just three feet from Tomaso's busy garden rake. Now this tanager is a bird that many enthusiastic bird searchers have never seen. In the Pennsylvania hills, just a week ago, one bird enthusiast of many years' initiation marked down a red-letter day at first sight of this glorious scarlet visitor. Yet here, right at our doors, Mr. Tanager steps confidently.

If you want to watch Blackburnian warblers and yellow warblers and all the other warblers that hardly any one knows, go visit Tomaso de Simoni and watch the progress of his garden rake; or, better still, talk with Dr. Southwick, who is almost always in the garden, for he knows names strange to Tomaso.

Here too is the romance and the tragedy of bird-life. In a maple in the garden is a robin's nest; the lovely green-blue eggshells on the brown of the garden's well-worked soil last week showed that the baby robins had arrived. Birds militant are robins. They are not "too cowed to fight," otherwise the big purple grackle which swarm in the Park would long ago have eaten these lovely green-blue eggs, exemplifying the grackle notion of birth-control. Skirmishes are frequent; "watchful waiting" often turns to significant action; but on Friday afternoon when members of the Citizens' Committee, which this year has undertaken to maintain the garden, visited it, and Mr. and Mrs. Robin questioned curiously their sense of directorship, a grackle saw his long-desired opportunity. His mouth watered, in prospect of the juicy morsel which had so long tempted him. He has a taste for squab robins; and, a true opportunist, taking his chance, he cautiously and quietly made his way toward the nest, eyeing Mr. Robin, whose back was turned—he being much engrossed with a red necktie upon one of the committeemen. Barbarian Grackle was in full sight of the delicious squab; ah! he makes the last swift dart forward and—they are his—those squab robins? No. A mother never turns her back; she watches two ways. Committees may be interesting social experiences, but babies are precious. So Brute Grackle, within touch of his prey, hears a shrill cry, feels a plunge from a sharp weapon, and before his bigness and savageness can collect any wit, he is attacked by both parents; the husband instant to respond to the cry of his startled wife. The battle rages; two fight for tiny lives given into their keeping. But the robins win. Go see them in the maple tree of the Shakespeare Garden—your garden, in Central Park.

Mrs. G. GLEN GOULD,
Secretary Central Park Shakespeare Garden Committee.
New York, May 20, 1916.

## REVEILLE AT GETTYSBURG.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1916.

Here broods eternal peace where Pickett led;
All the warm countryside is sweet with May,
And yet a strange disquiet seems to sway
Our votive flowers, whose nodding over head
Some rumor to our sleepers seems to spread.
Troubling the Dream these died for; hear not they
Thro' bruit of battle overseas today
A réveillé that sounds among our Dead?

"Unseen spectators, now, from our safe sleeping
We watch you children palter with our glory;
Your quibbling barters what our dying won.
Ah, if the old Flag still were in our keeping,
Rebel or Yank, 'twould tell another story!"
Men are but shadows—a great Dream fights on.

ROBERT J. COLLIER.

## MULDOON ON SOLDIERS.

### And on How to Touch Things with the Top of Your Head.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In answer to a recent communication by Mrs. Pinchot in THE TIMES, in which she quotes Professor Sargent against military training, I beg to offer the following letter from William Muldoon, benefactor and remaker of men who have become broken down mentally or physically, or both.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW,
Chairman Speakers' Bureau, National Security League.
New York, May 19, 1916.

Dr. Robert Grimshaw, New York University:

I believe that every male member that counts as one in making up the sum total of 100,000,000 would have a far greater prospect of becoming a real 100 per cent. man if he had, sometime during his early life, submitted to a thorough course of military training and drilling. It is my opinion that our great educational institutions could do a wonderful amount of good if they would make it compulsory that military training and drills should constitute at least one-half of the physical exercises indulged in by the students. The person who says it tends to make the boy stiff, angular in his movements, and to give him drooping, round shoulders is an ass.

I was taught in early manhood not to throw my shoulders back, stick my chest out, draw my stomach in, or hold my chin down like a goat preparing to butt, but to always try and touch some imaginary thing with the crown of my head. If one tries to do that—first understands how to try and then tries—he doesn't have to pay any attention to the rest of his physical being; that effort to touch something above him, not with his forehead, but with the crown of his head, will keep every particle of his body in the position that Nature intended it should be. And as a boy I was advised to frequently back up against the wall and make the back of my head, my shoulders, hips, heels, all press against the wall at the same time; and in that way get an idea of what was straight, or, in other words, how crooked I was becoming by drooping.

Where can you find a better, more wholesome, clean, respectable, bright-eyed, clear-complexioned, well-mannered, self-governed young man than you will find at our West Point Military Academy? I believe every youth from 17 up to the man of 40 that is taking advantage of this great and wonderful country of ours as his home, his Government, and all of the privileges, pleasures, and advantages that it offers, should feel that it is his duty to make some sacrifice in payment for what he is receiving; and that sacrifice should be to serve his country in some way, shape, or manner—the army, navy, or Diplomatic Corps. He should be perfectly willing, and even glad, to be made into a soldier, which means that he will be made into a real man and allowed to go about his profession or business until such time as his Government might call him to defend and uphold the dignity, respect, and property of our nation.

We should have equipment and supplies for 5,000,000 of men; that is only about 5 per cent. of our population; and we should have at least 7,000,000 of men trained and prepared and ready to respond in a manner that would enable us to put into motion 5,000,000 of defenders in forty-eight hours. Our standing army need only be sufficient to properly care for and keep in perfect condition all the equipment of war. If this could be done we would never have to worry about any other nation's attacking us. Besides, is there any person living, male or female, who would rather accept a mental defective, or what might be termed a 40 per cent. man, in preference to a normal, real, capable, 100 per cent. man?

WILLIAM MULDOON.
Purchase, N. Y., May 20, 1916.

### A Suffrage Cartoon.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Woman's Journal of Boston, edited by the President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, prints a cartoon in its current number with a black border over an eighth of an inch wide, inclosing a group of sad-faced children strung out over a desert lacking even a blade of grass, each child carrying a "sandwich board" labeled "Vote for My Mother." Is this a promise of how children are to be used in the purified political campaigns

# FEDERATION POLITICS STIRS CLUBWOMEN

### California Accuses New York of Grooming a "Dark Horse" for the Presidency.

### PERSONAL SLIGHTS ALLEGED

### Ohio Candidate Is Boomed in Song —Nominations Today and Election Tomorrow.

Presidential politics, long discussed in State Federation meetings and kept quietly in women's clubs, at last burst into noisy campaigns yesterday at the morning session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the Seventh Regiment Armory. Although the talk of "stampedes" and "dark horses" and other convention subjects has rippled over the 20,000 visiting clubwomen, since the opening day and long before that, it was not until the day the federation officers met to select the Nominating Committee that partisanship at last trotted out its badges and arguments.

By the time the Nominating Committee has made its report today and the delegates on the floor have had their chance to present any "dark horse" candidates they may have, the brisk campaign preceding the election tomorrow will be well under way. California, dissatisfied with political conditions and committees in the federation, opened headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday, and, without the aid of lists of delegates, began a campaign for Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, Ohio, offering Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, now First Vice President, as a candidate for the Presidency, has a headquarters, a campaign manager, and enthusiasm and badges enough for a three months' campaign.

**Cheers for Candidates.**

When Mrs. Sneath, a dignified-looking woman with gray hair, arose to make her report at the Pan-American Congress yesterday morning, the Ohio delegates gave the siren yell:

Sneath! Sneath! O-hi-o!
Sneath! Sneath! O-hi-o!

That was what the political writers might call the opening gun, but when Mrs. Cowles came in to present her report on Peace, as Chairman of the Peace Committee, California's delegates, wearing their golden badges that they say stand for California and for Cowles, were ready with their enthusiasm:

Cowles! Cowles!
C-o-w-l-e-s! California!

The delegates will cast their ballots between 3 o'clock and 4 tomorrow in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and the officers elected, the convention may resume its discussion of school systems and puddings, children and methods of canning fruits, together with more weighty problems of immigration, internationalism, preparedness, and Pan-Americanism, for politics will be over.

California's delegation of eighty-six votes, solid in support of their candidate for the presidency, is also solid in the belief that there is an attempt by officers and New York committees to defeat Mrs. Cowles, and to disappoint the hopes of the Western State that has been twice "hostess" to the federated clubs.

**See Personal Slights.**

There were a series of personal slights to California's candidate, the women from the coast think, not beginning with the omission of her name from the list of guests of Mrs. Hammond's luncheon. Nor had that omission been Mrs. Hammond's fault, Californians think. That same night the California candidate received another slight at the dramatic entertainment given by the local biennial board, the coast women say. Although she had held offices in the federation for more than fourteen years, had been its first Vice President and Treasurer and Chairman of many important committees, no seat was reserved for her, and she was compelled to stand.

Considering the cumulative evidences of what they consider New York's attitude, the Californians believe there is a coterie within the local biennial board to defeat their candidate. There is no issue that can be raised to defeat their candidate, they think, except that of suffrage. Both candidates, in fact all candidates who appear, must be suffragists, for the federation is officially pledged to suffrage. Whether the degree of belief or faith in suffrage might be made a point of cleavage none of the delegates has said.

It is the opinion of many of the California delegates that Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Director in the Federation and Chairman of the Biennial Convention Committee, has adopted what they describe as a "Justice Hughes" attitude, and that a section of the New York delegates, led by convention officers and local board members, will at the crucial moment attempt to "stampede" the convention by presenting Miss Hay's name. California thinks this moment will come today when the report of the Nominating Committee is made, and when the President calls for nominations from the floor.

**Charge Committee Is Unfair.**

It was said that the Biennial Board had instructed Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Chairman of the Press Committee, and herself a Californian, that she would have to be neutral. But the Californians complain, too, that even this committee has not been entirely fair. They say they do not think they will be able to attend the reception of Mrs. Vivian, President of the California Club of New York, because it is to be given on Wednesday afternoon, the day the ballots for officers are to be cast.

The Sneath party have no complaints to make against anybody and they are confident that they are going to win.

"I think the solid East is for Mrs. Sneath," said Miss Anna Johnson, who is campaign manager for Ohio, yesterday, "and Michigan and Kentucky are for her, and part of the South, Louisiana, will probably go for her."

The Sneath party has a song for its candidate and a slogan, which, however, is rather long and can be shortened for general use. This is the way it goes:

We are all for Ohio,
O-h-i-o,
The girls are the prettiest,
The boys are the squarest
Of any old place that we know.
We are all for Ohio.
The place where the Presidents grow.
In all kinds of weather
We'll all pull together for
O-h-i-o.
O-h-i-o. O-h-i-o.
Ohio.

While the two States which have presented candidates are sure they will win, the State Presidents, who compose the Nominating Board, are not at all sure that they care for either of them. The State Presidents had a secret meeting on Sunday afternoon, but as sometimes happens, things that occurred behind closed doors became known.

**Many Aspire to Office.**

"The thing is," said one woman who was present yesterday, "we do not care particularly for either of the candidates. It doesn't seem to us that either of them is the kind of woman who can measure up to those we have had heretofore as Presidents. One of the things that is said in favor of the present candidates, that they have already served on the General Federation Board, is not a good recommendation in my opinion. The women want to commence at one end of the board and go straight through it, and we are expected to sit at the biennials and look at the same faces year after year. For my part, I don't know why any one wants to be President; but it is perfectly astonishing how many women are sitting around and waiting to see if their States do not wish to put up their names."

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Illinois was spoken of as a possible dark horse, or perhaps the choice of the State Presidents for a nominee. It is said that Mrs. Sherman has publicly stated that she would not accept the Presidency.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, said she would not under any circumstances violate the unwritten law that Federation women of the hostess State should not take office. Her friends exclaimed with one voice that she would never think of such a thing, and one of them added: "There is no doubt that some time Miss Hay will be the choice of the Federation for its President."

Some of the women who have been mentioned as being on the ticket with Mrs. Cowles are Miss Georgia Bacon of Massachusetts as First Vice President; Miss E. Reilly, South Carolina, Second Vice President; Miss Ruhl of New Jersey, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William B. Williams of Michigan, now National Treasurer, for Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. William B. Young of Florida now Director of the National Federation, for Treasurer.

Other women who were mentioned as possible candidates for officer were Mrs. Sarah Evans of Portland, Ore., Auditor; Mrs. William F. Harper of Seattle, Wash., for the same office; Mrs. James Leach of Kentucky is mentioned as a Director. Election will take place on Wednesday on the second floor of the Seventh Regiment Armory, the polls open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

There was as usual a large range of subjects treated by the federation yesterday, including conferences on civics and education, the latter taking in the discussion of peace. There was a luncheon at the Colony Club through the courtesy of the International Child Welfare League and a literary luncheon in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Astor for the Departmental Chairmen and members of the National Department.

## GUESTS OF CIVIC FEDERATION.

### Clubwomen and Friends Hear of Welfare Work.

Delegates and visitors to the convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs were entertained yesterday afternoon with a reception and tea by the National Civic Federation at the quarters of the federation in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday afternoon. A number of addresses were made, principally by representatives of large employers of labor, who discussed welfare work for employes.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said that he objected to the phrase "welfare work," and was anxious to have some one invent a substitute.

"The phrase carries an implication that what is done for employes under this name is philanthropy, though, as a matter of fact, it is a plain business proposition. It pays in dollars and cents. I do not mean that there is not a humanitarian motive behind the work of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other large employers, but the benefits of the system are not confined to the employe."

Other speakers were F. A. Hoffman of B. Altman & Co., T. A. Willoughby, President of the Macy Men's Club; Dr. Thomas Darlington, Secretary of the Welfare Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute; Bhai Sucket Singh of Punjab, India; Mrs. James W. Remick, L. A. Coolidge, and Edward Marshall, the war correspondent.

### Women to See Art Teaching.

A demonstration showing how art is taught the children of the public schools of this city, with the co-operation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of the Museum for the benefit of the delegates to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Dr. James P. Haney, director of art in the city high schools, will conduct the demonstration, fifty pupils from near-by schools assisting. Dr. Haney will tell stories of artists and of Greek sculptors, and the children will act two and three minute plays while the director makes sketches from their ideas. The afternoon is under the auspices of the School Art League and the Educational Committee of the General Federation.

### To Visit Canadian Training Camps.

A New York club woman, Miss Eustace Pearson, whose brother is one of the survivors of the Princess Patricia's regiment, is arranging for the benefit of the women of the biennial convention a ten-day trip through Canada, to Quebec, up the Saguenay, to Ottawa and to some of the training camps in Canada. Miss Pearson would like to have the women wishing to make the trip communicate with her at the Biltmore. The party will start probably the end of this week.

### Shakespeare Reception in Park.

The Shakespeare Literary Section of the Woman's Biennial Convention will give an informal reception at the Garden Gate of the Shakespeare Garden in Central Park this afternoon. The announcement of the hour of the reception will be given at the Seventh Regiment Armory Library at 4 o'clock today.

### June Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Sawyer Purdy, daughter of Mrs. William Halsted Purdy of 330 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Francis Malbône Blodget, son of Mrs. Samuel Blodget of East Greenwich, R. I., is to take place on June 12, at 4 o'clock, in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. There will be no reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren Olp of Mount Vernon, N. Y., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Helen Olp, to William Evans Camp of this city, which is to be celebrated on June 15 at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville. Mr. Camp is a graduate of Yale University, class of '13, and is a junior member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Miss Helen Paddock, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Hiram Paddock of 149 West Seventy-second Street, will be married to Harold Edwin Vehslage, son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Vehslage, on Thursday evening. The ceremony will be performed at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Beckhard, daughter of Martin Beckhard of 102 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Sigmund S. Weiss of this city, is to be solemnized on June 28. The couple's engagement has just been announced. The engagement reception is set for June 8.

### Miss Loomis to Wed a Lieutenant.

The engagement of Miss Edith Worthington Loomis of Brooklyn and Torrington, Conn., to Lieutenant G. Lamonte Hammann of Torrington has been announced. Miss Loomis is a daughter of Mrs. Charles Battell Loomis, widow of the humorist. Lieutenant Hammann is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hammann of Torrington, and is a member of Company H, Second Infantry, C. N. G. No date has been set for the wedding.

### Howard-Lawrence Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil R. Howard of Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Howard, to Kenneth Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lawrence of East Orange. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 27th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.00 cents per pound.—Advt.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

# METHODISTS MOVE FOR UNITY IN 1918

### Merger with Church in South Favored as Conference Ends at Saratoga.

### BISHOPS GET ASSIGNMENTS

### Episcopal Plan Is Adopted and Two Leaders Will Attend Sessions in Europe.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29.—After having perfected arrangements for immediate negotiations with the Methodist Episcopal Church South for organic unity the twenty-eighth quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned at noon today, subject to the call of the Bishops. The expectations are that the delegates will be called together in about two years, when the final step of joining with the Church in the South will be consummated.

The conference this morning announced the following Committee of Twenty-five to continue the negotiations for unification:

Bishops Earl Cranston, Chairman; John W. Hamilton, W. F. McDowell, F. D. Leete, and R. J. Cooke, and the Revs. Edgar Blake, Chancellor James R. Day, D. G. Downey, J. F. Goucher, R. E. Jones, A. J. Nast, Frank Neff, E. M. Randall, C. B. Spencer, and J. W. Van Cleve, with these laymen: George Warren-Brown, former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, A. W. Harris, C. W. Kinney, I. G. Penn, I. E. Robinson, Henry Wade Rogers, William Rule, Alexander Simpson, Jr., and Rolo V. Watt.

Immediately following adjournment the Methodist Episcopal Church South was informed that the Committee on Unification was constituted, its organization and steps were taken for a meeting with a similar committee from that Church. The meeting, it is expected, will be held in July, either in Detroit or Petoskey, Mich.

Although it is not possible to anticipate the outcome, it is known that a majority of the members of the committee announced at the closing session of the General Conference today are strongly in favor of carrying out the will of the delegates, if obstacles affecting property and an equitable division of jurisdiction do not develop.

One of the final acts of the conference today was the adoption of the episcopal plan for conferences submitted by the Board of Bishops. Under this plan Bishop William F. Anderson will preside over the coming conferences in Norway, Russia, Finland, Italy, France, and North Africa leaving the conferences in Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria to Bishop John Louis Nuelsen.

The list of conferences, the dates, and the presiding Bishops are as follows:

Bishop Berry, Berea, Ky., Sept. 6; Franklin, Ind., Sept. 20.

Bishop McDowell, Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 12; Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 20.

Bishop Burt, Genesee, Sept. 20; Elmira, Sept. 27; Falconer, N. Y., Aug. 31.

Bishop Wilson, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6; Aurora, Ill., Sept. 13.

Bishop Anderson, Stavanger, Norway, July 27; Petrograd, Russia, Aug. 10; Elkenas, Finland, Aug. 16; Milan, Italy, date to be fixed; Grenoble, France, date to be fixed; Tunis, Africa, date to be fixed.

Bishop Nuelsen, Schaffhausen, Switzerland, June 29; Copenhagen, July 13; Gothenburg, July 19; Szentesmas, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 13.

Bishop Quayle, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6; Robinson, Ill., Sept. 13; Warrensburg, Mo., Sept. 20; Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 27.

Bishop E. H. Hughes, Enid, Okla., Oct. 18; San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 18.

Bishop Bristol, Morristown, Tenn., Sept. 20; Johnson City, Tenn., Oct. 4; Marion, Oct. 11; Baxter, Tenn., Oct. 18; North Carolina, Nov. 15; Blue Ridge Atlantic, Nov. 22.

Bishop Stuntz, Glenwood, Iowa, Sept. 6; Nebraska, Sept. 13; Lemars, Iowa, Aug. 30; Spencer, Iowa, Oct. 4.

Bishop Cooke, Kalispell, Mont., Aug. 31; Livingston, Mont., Sept. 6; Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 13; Jamestown, N. D., Oct. 11.

Bishop Thirkield, Lima, Ohio, Sept. 5; Florence, S. C., Nov. 15; San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 23; Pittsburgh, Texas, Nov. 24; Pensacola, Dec. 7.

Bishop Nicholson, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 20; Green Castle, Ind., Sept. 27; Chicago, Oct. 4.

Bishop Leonard, Sparks, Nev., Aug. 31; San Francisco, Sept. 5; Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 11; Santa Anna, Sept. 20; Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 28.

Bishop M. S. Hughes, Rasolia, Wash., Aug. 31; Lewiston, Idaho, Sept. 6; Everett, Wash., Sept. 13; Tacoma, Sept. 20; Seattle, Sept. 23; Lebanon, Ore., Sept. 27.

Bishop Mitchell, Lafayette, Minn., Aug. 30; Minneapolis, Sept. 14; Rochester, Minn., Sept. 20; Saint Cloud, Minn., Oct. 4; Watertown, S. D. Sept. 27.

Bishop Hamilton, Clarion, Penn., Sept. 20; Wheeling, Sept. 27; Washington, Penn., Oct. 4.

Bishop Henderson, Louisville, Sept. 6; Grand Rapids, Sept. 20; Detroit, Sept. 13; Stoughton, Wis., Oct. 5.

Bishop Quayle, Fayetteville, Ark., Dec. 6.

Bishop Shepard—Sterling, Col., Aug. 30; Douglas, Wyo., Sept. 6; Utah Mission, Sept. 7; El Paso, Sept. 28; Ridder, La., Nov. 15.

Bishop McConnell—Denver, Sept. 6; Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Aug. 30; Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 20.

Bishop Leete—West Wisconsin, Sept. 6; Whitewater, Wis., Sept. 13; Spring Place, Ga., Dec. 7; Alabama, Nov. 29; Savannah, Nov. 23; Gainesville, Ga., Dec. 14.

Bishop Bashford—Peking, Sept. 6; Nanking, Sept. 20; Hingua Oct. 4; Foochow, Oct. 18.

Bishop Lewis—Kiangsi, Nanchang, Dec. 6; West China, Chengtu, Jan. 24.

Bishop Welch—Korea.

Bishop Cranston, South America.

The general conference refused to give consideration to a resolution introduced by Frank Arter of Cleveland inviting President Wilson to urge an international tribunal to listen to terms of peace to be submitted by the warring nations.

## MRS. F. T. SMITH A BRIDE.

### Weds C. W. Carpenter, Jr., at Home of Her Brother, T. Suffern Tailer.

Mrs. Fannie Tailer Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer of 11 Washington Square North, was married yesterday afternoon to Charles Whitney Carpenter, Jr., at the home of her brother, T. Suffern Tailer, 21 West Fifty-first Street. Only the immediate relatives were present.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant in the drawing room, under a canopy of Spring leaves and dogwood. Mr. Tailer gave his daughter in marriage. E. Coster Wilmerding served as best man.

The members of the families present included Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter, the parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, the bride's sister; Mrs. William H. Gelsbenen, a sister of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Candler Cobb. Mrs. Tailer is another sister of the bridegroom, also Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Shortly after the ceremony Mr. Carpenter and his bride left on a motor trip to Canada.

The bride is a member of one of the oldest families of New York, and is a direct descendant of Sir William Tailer, who was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1715. She has spent much of her time abroad. Mr. Carpenter is a graduate of Yale University, class of '06 and belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a great-grandson on the maternal side of Walter Bowne, who was four times Mayor of New York, from 1829 to 1833.

## GEN. GEO. S. NICHOLS DIES.

### Oldest Surviving Commander of Civil War Expires at 96.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 29.—General George S. Nichols, the oldest surviving commanding officer of the civil war, died today at his home in Athens, N. Y., in his ninety-seventh year. He was Colonel of the Ninth New York Cavalry during the last two years of the war, and was mustered out as a Brigadier General.

General Nichols then returned to his home in Athens and lived there for the rest of his life, with the exception of four years, during which he served as Inspector of Customs under President Arthur. He left two sons.

## JOHN ST. CHURCH TO GO.

### Commercial Building to Replace Historic Methodist Edifice.

The historic John Street Methodist Church, which stands on the site of the little wooden meeting house built in 1768 through the efforts of Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism in this country, will probably be torn down within the next year and replaced with a tall business structure. The property is owned by the Methodist General Conference and at the present session in Saratoga consent was given to permit the Trustees of the property to improve it with a commercial building. Tentative plans provide for a church headquarters on one of the lower floors.

The Rev. Lewis R. Streeter, pastor of the church, said yesterday that there was no serious intention of erecting a thirty-story building on the site, as had been reported.

"That was merely talked of as a fanciful possibility," said Mr. Streeter. "The subject has been under discussion for some time, as the Trustees feel that the property should be put to more remunerative use. The new building is not likely to be more than twelve or fifteen stories high, and it will probably be called the John Street Memorial building."

The church covers a plot fronting forty feet at 44 and 46 John Street, on the south side, between Nassau and William Streets, in the active fire insurance centre. The adjoining four-story building at 48 John Street is also controlled by the conference and the entire plot, fronting 62.6 feet and more than 80 feet in depth, will be utilized in the building operation.

### Passengers from Bergen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the Kristianiafjord were:

Robert Anderson, Frederick Lund, Robert Ludwick, Herbert L. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. von Buest, Richard Buhlig, Ivan Dimitrieff, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Grott, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Keller, Mrs. Helen Marburg, William H. Murphy, Wade Robinson, F. Strother, William Warfield, Alexes Wette, Mr. and Mrs. Joachim Peskin, Mrs. Magdalene Anderson, John Fisher, H. S. Newman, Mrs. T. Lorenz, and Mrs. Martha Kirchner.

### Obituary Notes.

Miss JEAN WILLARD TATLOCK, a prominent and brilliant alumna of Barnard College, and ever since her graduation in 1895 a teacher in Miss Spence's School for Girls, was killed in a carriage accident near Danbury, Conn., on last Saturday. She was the daughter of the Rev. William Tatlock, for thirty years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., and Florence Perry of Albany, N. Y. She is survived by her mother, sister, and two brothers.

MICHAEL FAULHABER, a veteran of the old Volunteer Fire Department, died suddenly yesterday morning in the Bronx Borough Building, where he had been night watchman for several years. He was 70 years old and lived at 3,620 Paulding Avenue, the Bronx.

The Rev. ITHAMAN W. BEARD, for the last seventeen years chaplain of the City Home for the Aged on Blackwell's Island, died on May 26 in Boston, Mass.

JOHN JOHNSON, Superintendent for the Clarence L. Smith Company, died on Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. John White, at 63 East 128th Street, in his fifty-third year. His wife and three daughters survive him.

AMATO LAVEGINA, 80 years old, of 152 Mott Street, who for years had taught English to Italian children in the neighborhood, was found dead yesterday in his room, a victim of gas poisoning. The fumes issued from a half-open burner. Lavegina had been employed as a watchman by R. Fiocca, a real estate dealer of 152 Mott Street.

Mrs. JULIA EMMA DEGNAN, widow of Michael Degnan, a prominent contractor of Brooklyn, died at her home, 160 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, leaving a son and four daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. FAWCETT, mother of Judge Howard L. Fawcett of the Kings County Court and widow of James Mark Fawcett, died on Sunday at her home, 975 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her sixty-second year. Mrs. Fawcett was born in Cleveland, Ohio, but had lived in Brooklyn since childhood. Besides Judge Fawcett, she is survived by three other sons, James M., John C., and Alfred L., and three daughters, Mrs. Theodore C. Frohne, Mrs. Dean C. Osborne, and Miss Margaret Fawcett.

Mrs. MARY A. LEECH, wife of William H. Leech, who had been employed on The New York Herald for half a century, died Saturday at her home, 525 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mrs. Leech was long a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church and of Ida Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Mrs. FRANCES HANCOCK BALDWIN, wife of Frank Vernon Baldwin, President of the Hudson Trust Company in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 170 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. Mrs. Baldwin was 50 years of age, and was born in Richmond, Va. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sons and two daughters.

SAMUEL BRONSON, 70 years old, retired, died on last Saturday at his home, 1,184 President Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late Dr. Chiles H. Bronson, and was formerly head of the firm of Bronson & Rose, in Long Island City.

Mrs. MARY ANNA GERTZEN, mother of Mayor F. William Gertzen of Ramsey, N. J., and wife of Bernhard Gertzen, a retired cigar manufacturer, died from kidney disease on Sunday at her home, 361 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old.

Miss SARAH DITMAS, a member of one of Brooklyn's oldest families and the last of a family of seven children of John and Sarah Suydam Ditmas, died on Saturday at her home, 104 Pierrepont Street, in her eighty-fourth year. She was formerly active in the work of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church and the Girls' Friendly Society there. She was also a member of the guild of the Long Island College Hospital.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SHERWOOD, 73 years old, widow of James Sherwood, died on Sunday at the home of her son, Nelson J. Sherwood, 903 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN A. GOODWIN, a civil war veteran and retired Police Sergeant, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Saturday, aged 70 years. He became a member of the New York police force shortly after the war and retired six years ago. He was a member of the Grand Army Association, Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 585, F. and A. M., the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 585, F. and A. M., James F. Perry Post, No. 29, G. A. R., and of Myrtle Lodge, No. 325, I. O. O. F. His home was at 394 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE M. GILMARTIN, for fifty years a member of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, died on last Saturday at her home, 445 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn. She was 70 years old and the widow of Francis J. Gilmartin. Four daughters survive her.

FRANK ROBERT KRAUS, Jr., a manufacturer of corsets, died from heart disease on last Saturday at his home, 4 Syosset Street, Union Course, L. I. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-one years ago and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. LAVINIA SANDS, widow of Dr. Edward H. Sands, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, Assistant District Attorney Edward H. Cooper, 463 East Twenty-eighth Street, Flatbush, in her ninetieth year. Mrs. Sands was born in New Salem, Albany County, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn nearly all her life. Her husband was a member of the family after which Sands Street in Brooklyn was named. Mrs. Sands left four daughters and two sons.

THOMAS SCHMIDT, 52 years old, a piano maker and member of Court Unique, F. of A., died on Sunday at his home, 33 Bogert Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

WILLIAM E. BRILL, a veteran of the civil war and Commander of the James Monroe Post, G. A. R., dropped dead on Sunday during the Lincoln memorial services which were held under the auspices of the Memorial Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Mr. Brill was in his seventy-sixth year and was born in Watertown, N. H. Mr. Brill was for many years in the jewelry business in Manhattan and retired ten years ago. He lived at 330 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, and left three daughters and a son.

Captain ABNER MARTIN, aged 96, who as a pilot before the civil war taught Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) to navigate the Mississippi River, is dead at his home in East Liverpool, Ohio.

Dr. HENRY HARDENBERGH, the oldest physician and surgeon in Orange County, died at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday, aged 81 years.

RALPH H. SALMON, formerly Constable of Branchville, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. KATHERINE DREW, widow of James B. Drew of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Sunday in the Gladden Hospital in Irvington, N. J., in her fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. MATILDA B. RITSCHER, wife of William E. Ritscher, Jr., publisher of The Bloomfield Citizen, died yesterday morning at her home in Bloomfield, N. J.

Mrs. PHOEBE DEVORE, a resident of Newton, N. J., for forty years, died on Sunday at her home there, in her seventy-ninth year.

WILLIAM KING, a landscape gardener, of Flushing, L. I., died on Sunday at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

WILLIAM GORDON MOORE, President of H. S. Kirk & Co. since 1906 and a prominent merchant here for many years, died on Saturday at his home in The Belnord in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Cleveland and, after being educated abroad, joined his father in business. Mr. Moore later became a member of the firm of Cook & Bernheimer, and in 1897 joined Kirk & Co. His wife survives him.

Mrs. GENEVA HAMILTON, widow of William C. Hamilton, City Clerk of Bayonne, N. J., for forty-four years, died on Sunday at her home in her seventy-fifth year, leaving a son and three daughters.

THOMAS F. AHEARN, son of John F. Ahearn, formerly Borough President of Manhattan, died on Sunday night at his father's home, 220 West Broadway, in his thirty-second year. He was for several years Vice President of the Hays Printing Company and was unmarried.

Dr. NATHAN JENKS, aged 44, widely known in medical circles as an obstetrician, died in Detroit yesterday. He was a member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

## REV. DR. T. R. SLICER, OF ALL SOULS', DEAD

### Pastor of Unitarian Church for 19 Years Had Been in Ill-Health for a Year.

### A CIVIC REFORM WORKER

### As Member of City Club Municipal Committee, He Was Active in Politics—Author and Lecturer.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Roberts Slicer, minister of All Souls' Unitarian Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, since 1897, died yesterday at his home, 100 East Seventeenth Street, in his seventieth year. He had been in ill-health for about a year, and his condition became serious ten days ago.

Dr. Slicer was prominent here for many years and had taken an active interest in politics. He was born in Washington, D. C., and received his education in the schools of Baltimore, Md., and in the Baltimore City College, later receiving the honorary degree of A. M. from Dickinson College.

He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry shortly after leaving college, and during the ten years he belonged to that denomination held pastorates in Maryland, Colorado, and this State. Before becoming a Unitarian, in 1881, Dr. Slicer was pastor of the Park Congregational Church in Brooklyn. Following this he joined the Unitarians and held charges in Providence and Buffalo, finally coming here and becoming minister of All Souls'.

Not long after his residence in New York he became a member of the City Club, and, being appointed a member of the Municipal Reform Committee, plunged into politics. One of his first activities was to formulate charges against District Attorney Gardiner, although later he denied that he was interested in Gardiner's removal.

Dr. Slicer was always an active worker for civic reform, both while a minister in Buffalo and during his many years here. He was once Chairman of the National Commission on Prison Labor and was a member of the Council of the Liberal Immigration League. He was also a Trustee of the People's Institute and a life member of the New York Shakespearean Society, a Director of the Society for the Study of Comparative Literature, and was a former Chaplain of the Providence Light Infantry. He beonged to the Authors', City, and Barnard Clubs.

In addition to his other activities, Dr. Slicer was the author of several books, the last of which, "Way to Happiness," was published in 1907. He frequently lectured on civic and literary topics.

Dr. Slicer married Miss Adeline E. Herbert in 1871. She died last year.

### The Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield.

The Rev. Romaine Stiles Mansfield, former curate in St. Paul's and Old Trinity, and for thirty-eight years rector of Suffern, N. Y., from which he retired, died yesterday at his home, 467 Bard Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I. He was born in Morris, N. Y., and was a graduate of Hobart College and the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A son, the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, and three daughters survive him.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Died.

AHEARN.—On May 28, 1916, Thomas F. Ahearn, beloved son of John F. Ahearn and Elizabeth. (nee Atwell.) Funeral from his late residence, 296 East Broadway, Wednesday, May 31, at 10 A. M. to St. Mary's Church, Ridge and Grand Sts., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

ANDREWS.—Robert, late of Bessbrook, Ireland, on Monday, May 29, at his residence, 232 84th St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASH.—Beloved husband of Millye and father of Janet and Irving Abraham L. Ash, May 27. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., May 30, at 10 A. M. Member of Albany Lodge 24, F. and A. M. of Albany, Ga.

BROWN.—On May 29, at Bayside, L. I., Peter, (christened Allan Gordon,) son of Allan R. and Mary C. Brown, aged 4 years. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, on Wednesday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 29, Frances Hancock, beloved wife of Frank V. Baldwin. Services at her late residence, 170 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, May 30, at 2 o'clock. Interment Richmond, Va. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

BURDGE.—On May 28, 1916, Helen Brooks Mestayer, beloved wife of Henry C. Burdge, survived by a daughter and son, Mrs. Camille Mestayer Travis and Harry Mestayer. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COON.—Minnie, beloved wife of William F. Coon, aged 67. Funeral service May 30, at 2 P. M., at 464 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn. No flowers.

DEAN.—Suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., May 28, 1916, Martha J. Dean, beloved mother of Henry D. and Oscar P. Dean, in her 86th year. Funeral services at her late residence, South Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday, May 30, at 8 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, 6:34 P. M.

FAULHABER.—Michael, on May 29. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,620 Pauling Av., corner of 194th St., on Wednesday, May 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FAWCETT.—On May 28, Elizabeth A., widow of James Mark Fawcett, in her 62d year. Divine services at her late residence, 975 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 30, at 12 o'clock. Interment private.

FORT.—Frank Austin, Sunday, May 28. Funeral services at Asbury Church, Wednesday, 9:30. Interment Albany, N. Y.

FREY.—Isidor, on May 28, in his 76th year, beloved husband of Hannah and dear father of Daniel L., Jacob J., and Lillie Schwarz. Beloved brother of Samuel S. and Morris Frey, Henrietta Solomon, and Hannah Bergfield. Funeral from his late residence, 62 West 124th St., on Tuesday, May 30, at 10 A. M.

FRITZ.—On Monday, May 29, 1916, at his residence, 219 West 80th St., Henry Fritz. Funeral services at Parlors of Chas. A. Benedict, 150 West 125th St., on Wednesday evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GILDER.—Helena de Kay, on Sunday, May 28, widow of the late Richard Watson Gilder, at her residence, 24 Gramercy Park, New York City. Funeral services Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday, May 30, at 10:30 A. M.

GILLETTE.—On May 28, Sarah Amanda Westfield, widow of John E. Gillette. Prayers at her home in Greendale, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M. Funeral private from the home of her son, John W. Gillette, at 601 Union St., Hudson, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., May 31. Kindly omit flowers.

HALSTED.—On May 27, 1916, Justin J. Halsted, husband of the late Maria Cary Halsted. Services at his late residence, 215 West 106th St., May 30, at 3 P. M.

HARTFORD.—Herbert R. P., May 28, at his late residence, 611 West 176th. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Tuesday evening, May 30, at 8:30 o'clock.

HEYMAN.—On Monday, May 29, Jeanette Weil Heyman, beloved wife of the late Moses Heyman, at her residence, 424 Central Park West. Funeral at convenience of the family.

HILL.—Monday morning, May 29, at his residence, in St. Paul, Minn., James J. Hill, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 240 Summit Av., St. Paul, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

HULIN.—On May 28, 1916, Frank Hulin, beloved son of Margaret. Funeral Wednesday, May 31, from residence, 171 West 98th St.; thence Holy Name Church, 96th and Amsterdam Av., 7:30 A. M. Interment Saratoga, N. Y.

HUNTER.—On May 28 at his residence, 565 West 173d St., in his 44th year, William Stuart Appleton Hunter, son of the late Captain George M. and Mrs. Georgiana Appleton Hunter. Services at the Chapel of Intercession, Broadway, 155th St., Wednesday at

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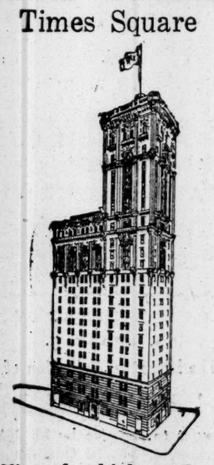

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### NO BRAVE REACHES SECOND

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**Statistics of the Giants' Record Trip to Date.**

| May 9— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giants | 13 | 16 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| May 10— | | | |
| Giants | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| May 11— | | | |
| Giants | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| May 12— | | | |
| Giants | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| May 14— | | | |
| Giants | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Chicago | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| May 15— | | | |
| Giants | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Chicago | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| May 17— | | | |
| Giants | 9 | 15 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| May 18— | | | |
| Giants | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| May 19— | | | |
| Giants | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 12 | 0 |

| May 20— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giants | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| May 21— | | | |
| Giants | 11 | 16 | 2 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| May 23— | | | |
| Giants | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| May 24— | | | |
| Giants | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| May 26— | | | |
| Giants | 12 | 14 | 1 |
| Boston | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| May 27, (1st game)— | | | |
| Giants | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Boston | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| (2d game)— | | | |
| Giants | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| May 29— | | | |
| Giants | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Boston | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | 98 | 178 | 28 |
| | 34 | 124 | 42 |

The record of the Giants' winning pitchers is as follows: Anderson, 4; Perritt, 4; Benton, 3; Mathewson, 2; Tesreau, 2; Schauer, 1; Stroud, 1. On the trip Mathewson scored a shut-out, 3 to 0, against Boston, and Benton, 3 to 0, against St. Louis.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—It remained for the favorite Christy Mathewson to pitch the Giants to their seventeenth consecutive victory today, Bix Six bowling out the desperate Braves for a 3-to-0 score, allowing them four scattered singles, and setting them back without even a momentary glimpse of second base. Incidentally, so the statistics say, the Giants now stand as record holders for victories secured on foreign ball parks, the Senators' sixteen straight out West in 1912 being now in the discard.

It wasn't all Matty today, but it was almost so. The Giants poled out a run in the first inning and negotiated a couple more in the eighth, up to which time the Braves' defense had been tight and their attempts to tie the score earnest but unsuccessful. McGraw's veteran surely came back to his own today. He did not try to speed them up, but depended on the good old gray matter of which he is possessed in such abundance. Sometimes he seemed simply to lob the ball over, but with a curve that at all times was working and breaking well. With here and there a flash of a moist ball or a fadeaway, he stood the Stallings tribesmen on their heads. Matty has not looked better in years, and he supplemented his splendid pitching with a fielding exhibition that was about as good.

**Matty in a Double Play.**

Seven assists were credited to him this afternoon, and midway through the game, when the Braves seemed about to rally, Christy grabbed a hot liner with his bare hand and whisked the ball to Merkle for a double play which just about took all the starch out of the disappointed Boston players.

New York had to deal with Dick Rudolph, but found him not nearly as effective as earlier in the year. Rudolph, who dropped four games on his Western trip, had no comeback against the Giants, who hit him safely seven times.

To be sure, New York had only one timely, run-producing hit, this being made by Kauff in the first inning; but, as things turned out, it was all the offensive punch that was necessary to win the game.

Hardly less remarkable than Matty's pitching was the defense the Giants put up behind him. In the course of the day seven members of the Boston club reached first base, four on hits, two on errors, and the other man on a ground hit to Doyle that was worked for a force out. In the first five innings the Giants ripped off three smooth double plays, each with one man already out. In fact, it was not until the sixth that the Braves had a runner left on base.

The two New York slip-ups in the field were made by Fletcher in the first inning and by Doyle in the ninth; but it so happened that immediately after each the same players were called on to retrieve their miscues, which they did in no uncertain fashion. The Braves put in their four singles against Matty from the third to the sixth inning, inclusive, while the Giants' six hits were scattered through five sessions.

**Game Won in First and Eighth.**

There was a combination in the first inning, when Burns's opening single, an out, and Kauff's line smash to right really won the game, and in the eighth, when the match was put away for keeps, Burns and Doyle made hits, which, with an error by Egan, substituting for Maranville, who was put out of the game for disputing one of Mal Eason's base decisions, opened the way for a wild pitch and a bounding infield poke to Evers by Kauff to complete the damage of the day.

The Giants fell down once during the game, however. This was in the seventh, when, with the bases filled, with one out, on a hit by Fletcher and some loose fielding by Red Smith, Matty was the man in the pinch. He had the misfortune, however, to hit into a double play.

The Giants left for New York tonight in high glee. They took the 5:30 train, and at midnight were to board the sleeping cars in New York for Philadelphia. The Giants must be on hand at the Quakers' park in the morning for a game, which is to be called at 10 o'clock. If they can beat the Phillies in the morning, they will tie their own record of eighteen straight victories, made in 1905. Two more wins will tie the modern major league record, made by the White Sox in 1906, while three more will equal the record of twenty straight wins which has been to the credit of the Providence team since 1884.

**Kauff Bangs the Ball.**

The Giants earned their get-away run in the first inning, Burns starting in with a sharp hit that Red Smith blocked but could not hold. Robertson swung out on strikes, Burns advancing while Konetchy was running Doyle out, and subsequently reaching home on Kauff's fine slam to right field. Benny reached third when Gowdy lost Wilhoit's return to the plate, but Fletcher struck out.

In the Braves' half Maranville got a "life" on Fletcher's fumble, but Arthur immediately pivoted in on a fast double play, following Evers's solid smash down to Merkle. The Giants made no advance in the second inning, although, after Merkle had fanned, McKechnie singled to right; but it was only to be doubled up after he had sprinted too far toward second base on Rariden's short lift to Wilhoit. Matty bowled the Braves out for easy infield chances to Doyle, himself, and Fletcher, and then received a big hand from the crowd when he came to the plate to start the Giants' third inning. In this session, however, the visitors went out in order without hitting beyond the infield limits, while in their half the Braves fell victims to another fast double play, Wilhoit struck out and Gowdy singled through the box, Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle then combining very prettily to retire the side on Rudolph's bounder down to Larry.

In the fourth inning Doyle clipped off a double past Konetchy, but remained at the middle station while Kauff, Fletcher, and Merkle offered easy chances to Gowdy and Maranville, who accepted them. Robertson then took flies from Maranville and Evers, while Collins, although he singled past McKechnie, was nipped when he tried to steal on Bill Rariden. With two men out in the fifth, Rudolph passed Mathewson, Burns following with a sharp hit that Smith fumbled. Red had no chance to throw out George at first, but he got the ball up in time to head off Matty, who was slow making second base.

**Get to Matty in the Fifth.**

The Braves hit Matty solidly in this inning, Merkle making a nice play on Connolly and Konetchy following with a line hit to centre. Smith also laced the ball out on a line, but Matty speared it with his bare hand and simply had to toss to Merkle to double up Konetchy. In the sixth the Giants went out in order, the only hard chance being Wilhoit's shoe-lace catch of Kauff's liner, while in the Braves' half Matty and Fletcher both made picturesque plays on sharp hits by Wilhoit and Gowdy, Rudolph getting a single to right before Maranville rolled out to Doyle. Rudolph was the first man the Braves had left on base.

Things broke well and then badly for the Giants in the seventh. Fletcher sent a hit to left, and moved up while Rudolph threw Merkle out. McKechnie then hit to Rudolph, who slammed the ball to third, where Smith failed to tag the runner. The Braves protested Eason's decision on this, and before the wrangle was over Maranville was banished, Egan taking his place in the short field. Rariden hit to Egan, but Smith dropped Gowdy's throw in an easy rundown, Fletcher getting back to third. Thus the bases were filled for the Giants, but Matty failed to come through, his fast hopper to Egan being worked out for an easy double play.

While the Braves were at bat Matty was the whole works, fanning Collins and tossing out both Evers and Connolly at first. It was in the next inning that the Giants moved out into their final 3-to-0 lead. The score:

| NEW YORK. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns,lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Robert'n,rf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle,2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Kauff,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fletcher,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Merkle,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 |
| M'K'ch'e,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rariden,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Mathew'n,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 34 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 19 |

| BOSTON. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maran'e,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Egan,ss | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Evers,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Collins,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Connolly,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Konet'y,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Smith,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Wilhoit,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Gowdy,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Rudolph,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| aCompton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 16 |

a-Batted for Rudolph in the ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Fletcher, Egan, Smith, Gowdy.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —3 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hit—Doyle. Double plays—Merkle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Wilhoit and Konetchy; Mathewson and Merkle; Egan, Evers, and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Rudolph, 6. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

## GETS SWIMMING TITLE.

### Miss Galligan of New York Is First National Women's Champion.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 29.—Miss Claire Galligan, entered for the National Ladies' Saving League of New York, tonight won the national women's 220-yard swimming championship at the Hygra pool. It was the first regularly sanctioned A. A. U. event for the distance, and Miss Galligan is the first recognized title holder of her sex. Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia, her keenest rival for national honors, could not compete tonight.

Miss Galligan's time was 3:15 4-5. Miss Elizabeth Becker of Philadelphia was second. Miss Josephine Bartlett and Miss Lucy Freeman, teammates of Miss Galligan, finished third and fourth, respectively.

Miss Josephine Bartlett, metropolitan district A. A. U. fancy diving champion of New York City, was beaten by Miss Helen Pennypacker, M. A. A. U., title holder, by several points in this event tonight.

## BASEBALL

**Yesterday's Results.**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

**New York, 3; Boston, 0.**
**Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2.**
**Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.**
**St. Louis at Chicago.**
(Postponed, rain.)

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

**Boston, 3; New York, 0.**
**Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 5.**
(Called end of ninth inning.)
**St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2.**
(First game.)
**Detroit, 17; St. Louis, 6.**
(Called end of eighth inning.)

**Standing of the Clubs.**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 20 | 11 | .645 |
| New York | 19 | 13 | .594 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 15 | .559 |
| Cincinnati | 19 | 21 | .475 |
| Boston | 15 | 17 | .469 |
| Chicago | 17 | 21 | .447 |
| Pittsburgh | 16 | 21 | .432 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 22 | .421 |

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 24 | 12 | .667 |
| Cleveland | 23 | 14 | .622 |
| New York | 19 | 14 | .576 |
| Boston | 18 | 18 | .500 |
| Chicago | 16 | 19 | .457 |
| Detroit | 16 | 21 | .432 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 21 | .382 |
| St. Louis | 13 | 23 | .361 |

**Where They Play Today.**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

**New York at Philadelphia.**
**Boston at Brooklyn.**
**Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.**
**St. Louis at Chicago.**
(Each team plays two games.)

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

**Philadelphia at New York.**
**Washington at Boston.**
**Cleveland at St. Louis.**
**Chicago at Detroit.**
(Each team plays two games.)

## YANKEES SHUT OUT BY ANCIENT ARTS

### Fail to Fathom Mays's Antique "Bowling Ball Twist" and Lose, 3 to 0.

The memories of old-time fans at the Polo Grounds yesterday went back a score of years when they saw Carl Mays, the Boston pitcher, make the Yankee batsmen look foolish as he baffled them with an old-fashioned underhand delivery which has been out of style since the girls wore hoopskirts. Mays shut out the Donovan corps, 3 to 0.

When Mays pitches he turns the ball loose while he is bent away over, almost touching the ground. He ought to make a champion bowler. Anyway, the spin he gets on the ball was too much for the Yankee bats, and their afternoon's slamming consisted of three inoffensive hits. Mays didn't strike out a single Yankee batsman. He just lobbed his underhand shoot over at such exasperating tangents that the ball merely splashed into the fielders' outstretched hands. As this forgotten kind of delivery usually produces a service in which the ball assumes the proportions of a watermelon, many of the Yankee batters swung at it so hard that they will have lame backs for a couple of days.

The only chance the Yankees had at all against Mays was in the fifth inning, when he lost control of his out-of-date flinging, and, with one down, issued passes to High and Walters. The crowd howled with delight because it looked as if Mays was going the way of the weary. Caldwell was at bat and in an excellent position to aid his own cause, but he smashed a hot grounder to Mike McNally at second.

McNally is substituting for Jack Barry, who is a victim of the grip. The substitute made the smartest play of the game when he knocked down the hopper, forced Walter at second, and doubled Caldwell at first.

The most exciting part of the game came when the score board showed that the Giants had beaten Boston for their seventeenth straight victory. There was loud cheering, even by the season's first kindergarten class of baseball fans, who were guests of the management up in the attic of the grandstand.

Ray Caldwell pitched for the Yankees, but acted as if he would rather have been sitting under a shady tree reading a book. At times the home plate was a hidden secret to him, and he couldn't see it at all. He issued half a dozen passes with the extravagance of a sailor on shore leave. He did a bit of good pitching in the eighth, in which he got himself into a peck of trouble by filling up the bases with a hit and two passes. Then he buckled down to business and retired the side without a run.

With one gone in the first, McNally walked and stole second. Lewis popped to Walters and Hoblitzell smashed a single to left field. High made a fast accurate throw to the plate to get McNally. Walters would probably have nabbed the runner, but for some unknown reason Caldwell intercepted the throw and McNally scored.

In the second inning, Thomas, the Boston catcher, poled a home run into the right field stand. Thomas was also responsible for the other Boston run in the fifth inning. He smashed a double to left, and went to third on an infield tap by Mays. Hooper forced Mays at second, but Thomas was held at third. McNally hoisted a sacrifice fly to Gilhooley and Thomas romped home. The score:

| BOSTON. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper,rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McNally,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Lewis,lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoblitz'l,1b | 5 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Walker,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Gardner,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Janvrin,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Thomas,c | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Mays,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 21 |

| NEW YORK. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilhooley,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Magee,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Gedeon,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Baum'n,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Pipp,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Boone,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| High,lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Walters,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Caldwell,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 28 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 12 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Thomas, Caldwell. Home run—Thomas. Stolen base—McNally. Sacrifice hit—Walker. Sacrifice fly—McNally. Double play—McNally and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 6; off Mays, 3. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 3. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 3. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

## SENATORS AND MACKS TIE.

### Game Called to Allow Washington to Catch Train.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Washington and Philadelphia played a desperately fought 5 to 5 tie today, the game being called in the ninth inning to let the home team catch a train for Boston. Each club used three pitchers, Johnson and Meyers engaging in a duel at the finish. The score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Witt,ss | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Pick,3b | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Strunk,cf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Schang,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Lajoie,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| McInnis,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Walsh,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Oldring,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sheehan,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Nabors,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meyers,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 12 |

| WASHINGTON. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morgan,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Foster,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Milan,cf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Jamieson,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Judge,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Shanks,lf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Rondeau,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Henry,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ainsmith,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| McBride,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ayers,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Johnson,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aMoeller | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| bBarber | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 18 |

a-Batted for Ainsmith in ninth inning.
b-Ran for Johnson in ninth inning.
Errors—Walsh, Nabors.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —5 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —5 |

Two-base hits—Shanks, Oldring. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Strunk, Foster. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Jamieson. Double plays—McInnis and Witt; Lajoie and McInnis; Foster, Morgan, and Judge; Walsh and Schang. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 1; off Sheehan, 5; off Rice, 2; off Nabors, 3; off Meyers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayers, 2 hits, 2 runs, in one-third inning; off Rice, 4 hits, 2 runs, in six and two-thirds innings, 2 on and none out in eighth; off Sheehan, 5 hits, 2 runs, in five and one-third innings; off Nabors, 1 hit, 2 runs, in three and one-third innings; off Johnson, 2 hits, 1 run, in two innings; off Meyers, 1 hit, no runs in one-third inning. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Schang.) Struck out—By Sheehan, 1; by Nabors, 2; by Meyers, 1; by Johnson, 4. Wild pitch—Rice. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

## ROBINS WIN ON ERRORS.

### Only One Earned Run in Brooklyn's 3 to 2 Victory Over Philadelphia.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Manager Robinson's pennant chasers clinched their hold on first place in the championship race today and sent the Phillies further back into the rut when they annexed the final game of the series with Moran's champions, and made it three out of four. The score was 3 to 2. As in the other games of this series, today's contest was a battle of pitchers, and big Larry Cheney had the better of the duel. Cheney pitched good enough ball to have scored a shutout, but two misplays at each end of the game gave the Quakers their two tallies.

The hard-hitting Philadelphia aggregation collected only four safe ones off the former Cub spitballer, two in the first, one in the seventh, and a double by Paskert in the ninth that sent Whitted over with the second and final count of the game. Cheney's pitching was easily the feature of the game, and all of the reputed sluggers of the locals were helpless before his benders and moist delivery.

The Dodgers collected their runs by good hitting. In the first they obtained a running start on Myers's single, a long triple to the centre-field wall by Jimmy Johnston, subbing for Stengel, an out at the plate, on which Wheat reached second, and Mowrey's one-base blow to centre. The winning tally of the battle was sent over the rubber in the eighth. Myers came through with his second hit, and was moved up on Daubert's sacrifice. After Johnston was thrown out, Wheat cracked a double against the right-centre field wall.

The score:

| BROOKLYN. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myers,cf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Daubert,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Johnston,rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Wheat,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Mowrey,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| O'Mara,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Meyers,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Cheney,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 35 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 12 |

| PHILADELPHIA. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bancroft,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Niehoff,2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stock,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cravath,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Whitted,lb | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Cooper,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Paskert,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Killifer,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Rixey,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Flood | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bBurns | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 14 |

a-Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Rixey in ninth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, (2,) O'Mara, (2,) Bancroft, Whitted, Niehoff.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —3 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |

Two-base hits—Wheat, Paskert. Three-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Whitted. Double play—Killifer and Bancroft. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Rixey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 4 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Rixey, 8 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Cravath.) Struck out—By Cheney, 6; by Rixey, 7. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

## TIGERS AND BROWNS SPLIT.

### Detroit Gets 17 Runs in Second Game—St. Louis Wins First.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—St. Louis and Detroit divided a double-header here today, the visitors taking the first game 8 to 2, while the Tigers won 17 to 6 in the second contest. St. Louis won the opening game by pounding Cunningham for thirteen hits in seven innings, in the second game the Tigers hit three St. Louis pitchers for nineteen hits, driving Plank and Crandall from the box in the third inning. Crandall, who relieved Plank with none out in the third inning, lasted only one-third of an inning, and gave way to Fincher, who finished the game. The second game was called at the end of the eighth inning to allow St. Louis to catch a train. The scores:

| FIRST GAME. ST. LOUIS. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Johnson,ss | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Tobin,cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sisler,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Miller,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Pratt,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Austin,3b | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Severoid,c | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Wellman,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 37 | 8 | 14 | 27 | 9 |

| DETROIT. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Vitt,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Cobb,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Heilman,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Burns,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Stanage,c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Cun'gham,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Boland,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aBavanagh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dubuc | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| cFuller | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 2 | 9 | 27 | 15 |

a-Batted for Cunningham in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Boland in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Dubuc in ninth inning.
Errors—Austin, Heilman, Burns, Young.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | —8 |

Two-base hits—Severeid, Wellman, Young. Three-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Johnson, Young, Fuller. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Miller, Wellman. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Cunningham, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Wellman, 2 runs; off Cunningham, 13 hits, 5 runs, in 7 innings; off Boland, 1 hit, no runs, in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Severeid;) by Boland, (Severeid.) Struck out—By Wellman, 2; by Cunningham, 1; by Boland, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

| SECOND GAME. DETROIT. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Vitt,3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Cobb,cf | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Heilman,rf | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Harper,rf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Burns,1b | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Young,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Stanage,c | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Dubuc,p | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 41 | 17 | 19 | 24 | 14 |

| ST. LOUIS. | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Johnson,ss | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Tobin,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sisler,1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Miller,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pratt,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Austin,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Severoid,c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Plank,p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Crandall,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fincher,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 30 | 6 | 10 | 24 | 10 |

Errors—Johnson, (2,) Tobin, Pratt, Austin, Severeid, Fincher, Cobb, Heilman, Burns.

Game called at end of eighth.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Detroit | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —17 |

Two-base hits—Miller, Fincher, Cobb. Three-base hits—Cobb. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Young. Sacrifice flies—Sisler, (2,) Veach, 2. Double play—Vitt to Young to Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Crandall, 1; off Fincher, 1; off Dubuc, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 8 hits, 3 runs in two innings, (none out in third;) off Crandall, 2 hits, 3 runs in one-third inning; off Fincher, 9 hits, 1 run in five and two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 10 hits, 4 run

# WILLIAMS, SCHLEY, GREENWAY, AND FEAREY SURVIVE IN TUXEDO GOLF TOURNEY

## WILLIAMS REACHES FINALS AT TUXEDO

### Saturday's Medal Winner Eliminates C. F. Watson and R. Terry, Jr.

### TIFFANY DEFEATED EARLY

### Loses First Round of Match Play to C. M. Hall of Garden City in 21 Holes.

E. B. Schley of Somerset, M. L. Fearey of Oakland, F. C. Williams of Montclair, and G. C. Greenway of Garden City are the four survivors in the first sixteen of the annual Tuxedo invitation golf tournament. Williams, who won the medal on Saturday, won his way into the finals by a victory over C. F. Watson, Jr., of Baltusrol, 2 and 1, in the morning round, and won a still stiffer battle in the afternoon when he disposed of R. Terry, Jr., of Newport, 1 up in nineteen holes.

This was the second nineteen-hole match for Terry in the course of the day, for C. T. Richardson of Garden City carried him past the home station in the morning round before he succumbed. To the great surprise of everybody, but most of all to Gilman P. Tiffany of Mohawk, Tiffany was eliminated in the first round of match play, 1 up in twenty-one holes, by C. M. Hall of Garden City. With Tiffany out of the way F C. Williams of Montclair seems headed for the Tuxedo prize, unless the hoodoo that usually follows the medal winner proves too strong for him.

"Strawberries! Strawberries!" was Gil Tiffany's muttered exclamation yesterday. Not that he had any fruit to sell, but as a result of indulging his boyhood tastes for shortcake, strawberries and cream, and the other forms in which the berry is to be met, either in disguise or au naturel, he went to defeat at the hands of C. M. Hall on the twenty-first hole in the morning round. The berry was not called in as an alibi, for Tiffany complained when he was 1 up at the turn that a diet of strawberries was not to be favored for golfers about to engage in match play. To prove his assertion he strayed from the beaten paths on the tenth hole and lost it, making the match all square.

On the eleventh green Hall hung on the lip of the cup in 3, leaving the Hudson River champion a full stymie to negotiate. Mr. Tiffany Hall unobligations to him by hitting his opponent's ball into the cup for a 3, while he unselfishly took a 4. Not to be outdone in generosity, Hall topped his drive into a marsh full of frightened frogs on the twelfth hole and squared the match again.

The thirteenth was halved, and on the fourteenth Tiffany visited the bottom of a brook, the side of a railroad bank, a spot short of a bunker, another short of the green, and sundry other places. For this personally conducted tour he lost the hole, but he squared it again on the fifteenth, where he sank a long putt for a win in a stroke under par. He won the sixteenth, where Hall was bad, and he lost the seventeenth, where Tiffany was worse. With the match all square on the home green and a three-foot put for the victory, the Hudson River champion sent his ball merrily past the cup and the match went to extra holes.

The first extra hole required the services of a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel the intricacies of the playing rules involved. Tiffany topped his first drive into the rough, sent his second still more rough, and Hall put an iron shot over the green for his second. The committee of the whole adjourned to search for Tiffany's lost ball, and while the search was being conducted another golfer happened along, saw Hall's golf ball resting comfortably in a bunker without any visible means of support, put it into his pocket and continued his journey. When everything had been straightened out the hole was halved, and the golfers continued on the twenty-first, where Tiffany fell short of the green and lost the match. He defeated H. L. McVickar in the beaten eight in the afternoon, and, incidentally, got a 76, the best round of the tournament.

The summaries:

First Sixteen—First Round.—E. B. Schley, Somerset, defeated T. M. Robertson, Garden City, 2 and 1; C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, defeated R. W. Goelet, Newport, 3 and 1; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, defeated F. de Rham, Oakland, 5 and 4; W. H. Young, Tuxedo, defeated J. Insles Blair, Tuxedo, 1 up; F. C. Williams, Montclair, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 2 and 1; R. Terry, Jr., Newport, defeated C. Tiffany Richardson, Garden City, 1 up, (19 holes;) S. C. Greenway, Garden City, defeated H. L. McVickar, Tuxedo, 2 and 1; C. M. Hall, Garden City, defeated G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Second Round.—Schley defeated Lee, 3 and 1; Fearey defeated Young, 3 and 2; Williams defeated Terry, 1 up, (19 holes;) Greenway defeated Hall, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen—First Round.—Robertson defeated Goelet, 1 up, (20 holes;) de Rham defeated Blair by default; Richardson defeated Watson, 2 and 1; Tiffany defeated McVickar, 7 and 5.

Second Sixteen—First Round.—T. G. Cook, Tuxedo, defeated Everett, Tuxedo, by default; C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, defeated A. Cammack, Tuxedo, 5 and 3; N. Tilton, Tuxedo, defeated C. L. Wrenn, Tuxedo, by default; S. C. Miller, Tuxedo, defeated S. St. George, Tuxedo, 3 and 2; G. Lorillard, Tuxedo, defeated W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Somerset, by default; W. R. Betts, Tuxedo, defeated Lindsey Russell, Tuxedo, 4 and 3; R. H. White, Oakland, defeated Seymour Johnson, Tuxedo, by default; D. Wagstaff, Tuxedo, defeated K. Winslow, Tuxedo, 3 and 2.

Second Round.—Stewart defeated Cook, 2 up; Miller defeated Tilton, 2 and 1; Betts defeated Lorillard, 3 and 2; White defeated Wagstaff, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen—First Round.—Cammack defeated Everett by default; St. George defeated Wrenn by default; Russell defeated Hoppin by default; Winslow defeated Johnston by default.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—J. B. Benkard, Tuxedo, defeated F. B. Keech, Tuxedo, by default; J. E. Stevens, Tuxedo, defeated P. Pennington, Princeton, by default; H. C. Brokaw, Piping Rock, defeated A. Muller-Ury, Newport, 4 and 2; J. E. Davis, Tuxedo, defeated R. Fulton Cutting, Tuxedo, by default; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, defeated G. Yulee, Tuxedo, 8 and 6; H. O. Havemeyer, Newport, defeated O. H. Hammond, 2 and 1; J. G. Geer, Piping Rock, defeated J. F. Talmadge, Baltusrol, 1 up; H. D. Pulsifer, Tuxedo, defeated S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, by default.

Second Round—Benkard defeated Stevens by default; Brokaw defeated Davis, 7 and 6; H. O. Havemeyer defeated F. C. Havemeyer, 5 and 4; Geer defeated Pulsifer, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Keech defeated Pennington by default; Muller-Ury defeated Cutting by default; Yulee defeated Hammond, 6 and 5; Talmadge defeated Mortimer by default.

### Detroit Buys Earl Hamilton.

DETROIT, May 29.—Reports that Pitcher Earl Hamilton, of the St. Louis Americans, had been purchased by Detroit were confirmed here tonight by Manager Jennings.

### MEMORIAL DAY SPORTS.

**Professional Baseball.**

Philadelphia vs. Yankees at Polo Grounds (10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.)
Boston vs. Brooklyn at Ebbets Field (10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.)
Giants at Philadelphia (A. M. and P. M.)
All other American and National League teams play two games.

**College Baseball.**

Lafayette at Columbia (A. M.)
Columbia at New York University (P. M.)
Seton Hall at Manhattan.
Georgetown at Fordham.
Cornell at Yale.
Princeton at Pennsylvania.
Harvard at Brown.
Rutgers at Delaware.
Dartmouth at Holy Cross.
Amherst at Williams.

**Interclub Baseball.**

New York A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., Bay Ridge.

**Tennis.**

Finals invitation tournament, Sleepy Hollow Country Club.
Eastern New York State Championship, County Club of Westchester, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Open men's doubles, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.
Open tournament, Marine and Field Club.
Junior championship of Long Island, Kings County Tennis Club.
Nassau and Queens County championship, Great Neck.
Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's championship, Merion C. C., Haverford, Penn.

**College Tennis.**

Dartmouth at Williams.
Leland Stanford at Harvard.
Stevens at Lafayette.

**Golf.**

Invitation tournament, Tuxedo Club. Members' competitions at most of the clubs in metropolitan district.

**Track and Field Athletics.**

Annual Spring games of Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park.
Clan McLeod games, Schuetzen Park, N. J.
Diocesan Union games, Newark, N. J.
Games, St. Patrick's Alliance, Elizabeth, N. J.
Road race, St. Michael's Lyceum, West Hoboken, N. J.

**Horse Racing.**

Spring meeting, Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park.

**Rowing.**

Annual regatta, Greater New York Rowing Association, on Harlem River, 2 P. M.

**Yachting.**

Spring Cups, New York Yacht Club, off Glen Cove, L. I.
Annual regatta of Harlem Yacht Club, off City Island.
Special class races of Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn.
Regatta of Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, off Oyster Bay, L. I.
Open regatta, Atlantic Yacht Club, Gravesend Bay.

**Automobile Racing.**

300-mile Sweepstakes at Indianapolis, Ind.

**Horse Show.**

Devon Horse Show Ass'n, Devon, Penn.

**Polo.**

Spring Cups at Deal Club, Deal, N. J.
Tournament at Philadelphia Country Club.

**Boxing.**

Alfred Badoud vs. Italian Joe Gans, Washington Park Sporting Club, Brooklyn, (night.)

**Cricket.**

Paterson at Kings County.
Columbia Oval at Manhattan.
Bensonhurst Rovers at Bensonhurst.

**Dog Show.**

Long Island Kennel Club, Gravesend Bay race track.

**Soccer.**

Brooklyn Celtics vs. Clan MacDonalds, at Marquette Oval, 3:30 P. M.

## STATE TITLE ENTRY SMALL.

### Ninety Golfers in New Jersey Championships—M. R. Marston Favorite.

The following list of entries for the New Jersey State championship includes ninety golfers. This is somewhat smaller than last year's field, but it is as large as can be handled conveniently over the Englewood course, where the event will be played on the last three days of this week.

Roy D. Webb and Oswald Kirkby will lead the Englewood team in the fight for the team championship, and these two players will also endeavor to wrest the title from Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, who won it last year at Essex County. Judging from the form Marston displayed Sunday in the four-ball match with Travers, Kirkby, and Topping, he stands more than a fair chance of repeating his victory. The entries and starting times are:

8:00, W. L. Pierce, Jr., Englewood; Winthrop Sewer, Englewood, 8:04, D. F. Gaines, Englewood; A. D. Childs, Englewood. 8:08, C. V. Meserole, Englewood; J. W. Escher, Englewood. 8:12, Le Roy Clark, Englewood; R. L. Chamberlaine, Englewood. 8:16, F. De Ronde, Englewood; Gervase Green, Englewood. 8:20, G. F. Barnes, Englewood; S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge. 8:24, F. M. Dyer, Englewood; W. E. Scarborough, Englewood. 8:28, H. D. Cashman, Englewood; A. M. Snedeker, Englewood. 8:32, William Watson, Baltusrol; A. B. Gaines, Jr., Englewood. 8:36, Sidmon McHie, Englewood; C. L. Christie, Englewood. 8:40, B. F. Remmund, Englewood; Grantland Rice, Englewood. 8:44, H. V. Seggerman, Englewood; A. Adrian, Englewood. 8:40, C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker; Harold Steiner, Hollywood. 8:52, Aubrey P. Nelson, Atlantic City; Russell Marston, Essex County. 8:56, Aymar Embury, 2d, Knickerbocker; Charles T. Sweeney, North Jersey.

9:00, Ellis Adams, Essex County; F. T. Miner, Baltusrol. 9:04, C. W. O'Connor, Essex County; J. E. Hale, Ridgewood. 9:08, A. R. Allen, Montclair; N. W. Peters, Englewood. 9:12, H. L. Servoss, Madison; A. A. Vebelacker, Princeton. 9:16, G. K. Heyer, Madison; W. W. Grabb, Essex County. 9:20, C. P. Eddy, Arcola; D. L. Manson, Englewood. 9:24, E. P. Holden, Jr., Madison; Eads Johnson, Mosey Russell, Tuxedo, 4 and 3; R. H. White, Oakland, defeated Seymour Johnson, Tuxedo, by default; D. Wagstaff, Tuxedo, defeated K. Winslow, Tuxedo, 3 and 2.

Second Round.—Miss Sarah Nielson, Merion, defeated Mrs. S. Carey Potter, Merion, 7—5, 9—7; Miss Elsa Reath, Merion, defeated Mrs. Walbridge, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Country Club, won from Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia, by default; Miss Marion Toulmin, Merion, defeated Miss A. H. Bull, Merion, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Country Club, won from Miss Gertrude Hollis, Philadelphia, by default; Mrs. C. W. Adams, Chicago, defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Merion, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side, defeated Miss Deborah Seal, Merion, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Gwendolyn Plass, Belford, won from Miss E. L. Hakins, Merion, by default; Mrs. Elizabeth Smucker, West Side, defeated Mrs. C. R. Wainwright, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 7—5; Miss E. F. Oathelmer, Huntingdon Valley, won from Miss Violet Prue, Merion, by default; Miss Mary K. Stair, York, defeated Miss Mary Coates, Merion, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Eleanora Sears, Longwood, defeated Miss Sarah Myers, Merion, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. N. Beig, Merion, defeated Miss C. T. Chase, Merion, 7—5, 6—1; Miss M. H. Taylor, West Side, defeated Mrs. I. H. Schlichter, Jr., Country Club, 6—3, 6—4.

## FOURTH ESTATE ON LINKS.

### Newspaper Golfers Qualify for Club Title Play.

The golfers of the New York Newspaper Golf Club qualified for the club championship yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. The sixteen low gross scores entitled the owners thereof to continue in the match play rounds for the club supremacy at a later date. The same gross scores were used as a basis for the regular monthly handicap tournament for the June cup, for which two sixteens qualified. The cards were as follows:

Championship Sixteen.—F. K. Flaugh, 79, 4—75; F. B. Lucas, 81, 10—71; Al C. Murray, 82, 10—72; F. T. Pope, 85, 12—73; W. W. Burge, 87, 18—69, A. E. Owens, 88, 17—71; E. E. Dana, 92, 18—74; H. B. Martin, 92, 11—81; W. N. Amory, 93, 17—76; F. J. Pope, 93, 18—75; A. P. Roth, 93, 13—80; Al. Hedley, 94, 11—83; R. E. Fischer, 94, 21—73; H. A. Jones, 94, 15—79; D. E. Butler, 95, 18—77; P. L. Campbell, 95, 25—70.

Second Sixteen.—J. C. Bushby, 96, 17—79; Dave Hall, 96, 10—77; Fred Hawthorne, 97, 17—80; C. N. Wright, 98, 18—80, T. J. McLaughlin, 99, 21—78; Bozeman Bulger, 99, 25—74; C. J. Gebest, 100, 30—70; C. L. Laux, 102, 21—80; J. W. Munn, 103, 18—85; J. J. Gifford, 103, 25—78; J. E. Heywood, 104, 23—81; Frank O'Neill, 104, 20—84; H. W. Cornell, 106, 26—80; W. J. McBeth, 108, 22—86; C. A. Dailey, 109, 30—79; R. W. MacLauchlin, 109, 25—84.

## COUNTY GOLF AT WYKAGYL.

### Westchester Championships Will Be Decided This Week.

The Westchester golf championship will be decided at Wykagyl this week while the New Jersey title event is being played at Englewood. John G. Anderson will make a bid for the Westchester title but the field that he has to face is enough to frighten off any intruder. Among those who have sent in their entries are Dwight Partridge of Bedford, present Westchester champion; Geoge T. Brokaw of Ardsley, C. V. Benton and C. H. Brown of Hudson River, Reggie Lewis and T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl.

## TO RAISE BURGEE TODAY.

### Jamaica Bay Club Will Formally Begin Its Activities.

Effingham Wilson, Commodore of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, has announced through General Order No. 1 that the club will go into commission today at noon. Members are invited to assemble at the clubhouse at Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, at 11:30 for the formal raising of the club burgee. All craft at the anchorage will dress ship and answer the salute from the flagship Curlew. The club will hold its annual open regatta on Sunday, Aug. 27.

**Baseball To-day.** 2 games, morning & afternoon. N. Y. Amer. vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. First game, 10:30 a. m.; second game, 3 p. m.—Advt.


WAR PICTURES

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### Gerhardt to Captain Army Nine.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 29.—Cadet Charles H. Gerhardt of the Class of 1917 was elected Captain today of the Army baseball team for next season. Gerhardt has played third base for three years and also was quarter back on the football team last year.

## MOLLA BJURSTEDT WINS AT HAVERFORD

### Miss Sears Also Romps Through First Round for Eastern States Tennis Title.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HAVERFORD, Penn., May 29.—First-round matches in the women's tennis championship of Pennsylvania and Eastern States, begun today at the Merion Cricket Club, resulted exactly as the dopesters on the clubhouse porch expected. All of the prominent out-of-town entries were successful in the easiest fashion. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national singles champion, played a magnificent game and defeated Miss Elizabeth Smucker of Merion in straight sets, at 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Eleanora Sears of Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, joint holder with Mrs. George H. Wightman of the national doubles championship, defeated Miss Dorothy Kuhn of Germantown in straight sets. Miss Miriam Steever of Boston found Miss Evelyn Runk of Merion an easy opponent and took both sets, with a loss of only one game in each.

The furthest west entry is Mrs. C. W. Adams of Chicago, who was formerly Miss Osthelmer of Huntingdon Valley. Today she gained a victory in two sets, at 6—1, 6—2, over Miss Mildred Willard of Merion.

The summaries:

First Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side Club of New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth Smucker, Merion, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Jacquelin Green, Merion, defeated Miss Agnes Kennedy, Merion, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Kane S. Green, Merion, defeated Miss Emily Kennedy, Merion, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel, West Side, defeated Mrs. A. G. Wolff, Merion, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Luzanna White, Baltimore, defeated Mrs. A. D. Smoker, Belfield, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin, West Side, defeated Miss A. B. Townsend, Merion, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Miriam Steever, Boston, defeated Miss Evelyn Runk, Merion, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Margaretta Myers, Merion, defeated Miss Matilda Richardson, Germantown, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eleanora Sears, Longwood, defeated Miss D. H. Kuhn, Germantown, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Sarah Myers, Merion, defeate d Mrs. Louis Hanson, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round.—Miss Sarah Nielson, Merion, defeated Mrs. S. Carey Potter, Merion, 7—5, 9—7; Miss Elsa Reath, Merion, defeated Mrs. Walbridge, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Country Club, won from Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia, by default; Miss Marion Toulmin, Merion, defeated Miss A. H. Bull, Merion, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Country Club, won from Miss Gertrude Hollis, Philadelphia, by default; Mrs. C. W. Adams, Chicago, defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Merion, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side, defeated Miss Deborah Seal, Merion, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Gwendolyn Plass, Belford, won from Miss E. L. Hakins, Merion, by default; Miss E. L. Hakins, Merion, by default; Mrs. Elizabeth Smucker, West Side, defeated Mrs. C. R. Wainwright, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 7—5; Miss E. F. Oathelmer, Huntingdon Valley, won from Miss Violet Prue, Merion, by default; Miss Mary K. Stair, York, defeated Miss Mary Coates, Merion, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Eleanora Sears, Longwood, defeated Miss Sarah Myers, Merion, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. N. Beig, Merion, defeated Miss C. T. Chase, Merion, 7—5, 6—1; Miss M. H. Taylor, West Side, defeated Mrs. I. H. Schlichter, Jr., Country Club, 6—3, 6—4.

## SETON HALL WINS EASILY.

### Holds Scoring Bee in Third Inning, Defeating Georgetown, 7 to 2.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 29.—Seton Hall had no trouble beating Georgetown today by a score of 7 to 2. The Setonians jumped on Cantwell for seven runs in the third inning, and were never headed. McMahon pitched his usual good game and had the Georgetown team at his mercy throughout. Dillon's work at bat and in the field featured. In the seventh he robbed Cusack of a homer by a great running catch. The score:

| SETON HALL. | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'Grady,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| G'lagher,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Boyle,c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| W.S'van,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Dillon,cf | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Heine,rf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McDew'l,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Igoe,3b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| McMahon,p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 31 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 15 |

| GEORGETOWN. | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cogart,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gilroy,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| H. S'van,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Cusack,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Joyce,cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Weise,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beradine,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hager,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Cantwell,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 33 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 6 |

Errors—Cogart, Weiss, Cantwell, O'Grady.

Seton Hall .....0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0—7
Georgetown .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Heine, Dillon. Sacrifice hit—Igoe. Sacrifice fly—Gallagher. Two-base hits—Dillon, Weiss, H. Sullivan. Three-base hit—Dillon. Struck out—By McMahon, 6; by Cantwell, 6. Bases on balls—Off McMahon, 1; off Cantwell, 1. Wild pitch—By McMahon, 1. Left on bases—Seton Hall, 3; Georgetown, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Merrity.

## JACOBS WEAKENS IN NINTH.

### Cincinnati Defeats Pittsburgh, 6 to 1, and Makes Ten Hits.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—Cincinnati won from Pittsburgh by a score of 6 to 1 here today. The game was close up to the ninth inning, when the visitors hammered Jacobs for four hits, which, with a wild throw by Baird, sent in four runs. The score:

| CINCINNATI. | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groh,3b | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Neale,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Chase,lf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Fonge,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Griffith,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mollwitz,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Herzog,ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Louden,2b | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mitchell,p | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 35 | 6 | 10 | 27 | 12 |

| PITTSBURGH. | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carey,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Johnston,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Gibson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wagner,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| H'chman,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Schultz,3b | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Baird,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowe,2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Wilson,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Jacobs,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 13 |

a-Batted for Johnston in ninth inning.

Error—Baird.

Cincinnati .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—6
Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hit—Neale. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Mollwitz, Schultz. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. Stolen base—Herzog. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Jacobs, 5 hits, 5 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; by Jacobs, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

## FINAL TRIP FOR ORANGE.

### Syracuse Nine Has Great Record and Only Six Games to Play.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 29.—After two weeks' vacation the Syracuse University baseball team will start out on its final trip of the season at the end of this week. Success in the five games on that excursion will give the Orange the most successful record in the history of baseball here.

The team will leave here on Friday and will meet the Army at West Point on Saturday. Vermont will be played at Burlington the next day; Middlebury at Middlebury June 6, Holy Cross at Worcester June 7, and Springfield at Springfield June 8. Colgate will be opposed in the closing game of the season here on June 10.

Thus far the Orange has played 18 games and 16 have been victories for Syracuse. The complete record to date is as follows: Syracuse, 4; Hamilton, 0; Bucknell, 8; Syracuse, 7; Grove City, 0; Syracuse, 8; Pittsburgh, 2; Syracuse, 8; Carnegie Tech., 0; Syracuse, 4; Dickinson, 0; Syracuse, 5; Susquehannna, 0; Syracuse, 3; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute., 0; Syracuse, 2; Penn State, 1; Syracuse, 3; Michigan, 0; Michigan Aggies, 3; Syracuse, 0; Syracuse, 3; Colgate, 1; Syracuse, 10; Cincinnati, 1; Syracuse, 7; Rochester, 1; Syracuse, 7; Michigan, 5; Syracuse, 9; Michigan, 4; Syracuse, 3; Michigan Aggies, 2.

During the week Coach Lew Carr, who has become a Syracuse hero as a result of his work with the team, will keep his men in shape with daily games against the freshman and scrub nines. His three star pitchers are now in good condition, and they will be worked hard enough this week to prepare them for the hard week's campaign.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0—6 | 8 | 1 | |
| Newark | 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 | 10 | 6 | |

AT PROVIDENCE.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richmond | 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3 | 8 | 0 | |
| Providence | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—4 | 11 | 1 | |

AT ROCHESTER.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0—5 | 10 | 0 | |
| Rochester | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 | 4 | 2 | |

AT BUFFALO.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 0 8 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—10 | 9 | 4 | |
| Buffalo | 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2— 6 | 12 | 2 | |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| Richmond | 15 | 11 | .577 |
| Baltimore | 16 | 12 | .571 |
| Newark | 13 | 12 | .556 |
| Montreal | 12 | 12 | .538 |
| Buffalo | 12 | 14 | .462 |
| Toronto | 9 | 16 | .360 |
| Rochester | 9 | 17 | .346 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.
(Each team plays two games.)


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## MRS. ASTOR GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT

### Plays a Hard Game, but Loses to Miss Alexander in Hartsdale Tennis Tourney.

Women's tennis occupied the centre of the stage yesterday in the Eastern New York championship tournament at the County Tennis Club at Hartsdale. Two rounds of the singles competition were played, among those who came through being Mrs. Edward Raymond, Miss Marie Wagner, and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, a Barnard College player.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor forced Miss Alexander to a three-set match in the first round. With a good service and a fairly strong forehand, Mrs. Astor took the first, 6—3. Her weak backhand was particularly noticeable. Miss Alexander took good account of this, and in the next two sets continually drove to Mrs. Astor's backhand, with the result that she was able to win at 6—3, 6—4. Miss Katherine Force also competed in a three-set match and was defeated by Mrs. L. G. Morris at 9—11, 6—3, 6—2.

The play of Miss Helen Gilleaudeau showed truly high calibre. In the first round she was opposed by Mrs. David C. Mills, and she came through to victory by the surprisingly onesided score of 6—0, 6—1. The steady work of the Barnard girl was continued in the second round, when she put out Mrs. W. H. Voss at 6—1, 6—2.

There was something of an upset in the second round. Miss Helen Alexander, victor over Mrs. Astor, was called to face Miss Katherine Browning, and the latter carried off the honors in straight sets, with the score 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, who conquered Mrs. Ingo Hartman in the first round, was vanquished in the second by Mrs. Robert A. Pope.

In the men's singles two players came through the third round. King Smith defeated R. T. Bryan, 6—0, 6—2, while S. Howard Voshell defeated Henry Bassford in a peculiar match. Voshell won the first set at 6—1, but in the second Bassford rallied and the set was carried to 10—8 before Voshell gained the upper hand. The summary:

Women's Singles. First Round.—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Voss defeated Mrs. N. Read, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Grace Crow, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Helen Pollock, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. John Hall defeated Miss K. Farrelley, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Robert A. Pope defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Katherine Force, 9—11, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Robert A. Pope won from Miss H. Bernhardt by default; Mrs. H. Halle won from Mrs. Edwin Shattuck by default; Mrs. Blum won from Mrs. J. Humphries by default; Mrs. Eugene Clark won from Miss Marie Farrelley by default; Miss Marie Wagner won from Mrs. H. Pach by default; Miss Katherine Browning won from Mrs. Gerrish by default; Miss Margaret Grove won from Miss Elise Rayser by default.

Second Round—Mrs. Homer Green defeated Mrs. H. Halle, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Mrs. Blum, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Eugene Clark, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. John Hall, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss Helen Alexander, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Robert A. Pope defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Second Round—Ell Behar defeated H. E. Knox, 6—0, 6—4; A. Iler defeated Edward Raymond, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; R. T. Bryan defeated R. F. Hardy, 6—2, 7—5; King Smith defeated Leon Crowley, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round—King Smith defeated R. T. Bryan, 6—0, 6—2; S. H. Voshell defeated Henry Bassford, 6—1, 10—8.

## BANKS IN TENNIS FINAL.

### Gains Bracket by Defeating Anderson in Junior Tournament.

L. Maxwell Banks advanced to the final round of the junior tennis championship of Lons Island in play at the Kings County Tennis Club yesterday. In the third round he defeated Melville Kurzman, 6—0, 6—2, and in the semi-final was victor over Fred Anderson at 6—3, 6—3. The other semi-final round match, between John C. Seager, Jr., and John A. Callom, will be played this morning and the winner will meet Banks in the final this afternoon.

Both semi-final rounds of the boys' tournament were completed. In the upper half Cecil Donaldson scored a victory over Thomas Wright at 6—1, 6—3, and in the lower half Benjamin Letson advanced to the final by reason of his victory over Howard Taylor. A three-set match was necessary, Letson winning at 5—7, 6—4, 6—1. The summaries.

Junior Championship.—Third Round—L. M. Banks defeated M. Kurzman, 6—0, 6—2.
Semi-final Round—L. M. Banks defeated Fred Anderson, 6—3, 6—3.
Boys' Tournament.—Third Round—Howard Taylor defeated H. M. Sadler, 6—3, 6—2.
Semi-final Round—H. B. Letson defeated H. Taylor, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1; Cecil Donaldson defeated Thomas Wright, 6—1, 6—3.

### Jennings and Chambers Advance.

Only two matches were played in the Marine and Field Club open tennis tournament yesterday. In the third round William Jennings defeated A. P. Ross 2—6, 6—3, 6—1, and C. Chambers was victor over Dr. R. C. Thomas at 6—2, 6—1.

### Lehigh Track Team Elects McGrath

*Special to The New York Times.*

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 29.—P. L. McGrath, a Lehigh University sophomore, was today elected captain of the track team for next year. McGrath runs in the mile and two-mile events, and on the relay team and holds the Lehigh mile and two-mile records and the Middle Atlantic States intercollegiate mile record. His home is in Roxbury, Mass.

## MEREDITH WILL RUN TODAY.

### Pennsylvania Star to Compete in I. A. A. C. Games at Celtic Park.

Ted Meredith, intercollegiate quarter and half-mile champion, will be one of the University of Pennsylvania's team in the 2,200-yard medley relay race, which will be a feature of the annual Spring games of the Irish-American A. C. at Celtic Park this afternoon. The Penn team will start from the back mark and will be opposed by quartets representing the Irish-American A. C., Knights of St. Anthony, St. Christopher Club, and the Salem Crescent A. C. Meredith will run anchor for the Quakers. The pole vault has been canceled from the program owing to lack of entries.

Jim Power, formerly of the Boston A. A., will make his first appearance in the I. A. A. C. colors, when he runs against Willie Gordon

# ACTORS TO BE SOON IN LABOR'S RANKS

## Equity Association Votes Almost Unanimously to Join American Federation.

## FIGHT FOR JUST CONTRACTS

### President Francis Wilson Tells of Power to Call a Strike—Otis Skinner Calls Alliance Iniquitous.

At a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor a resolution was passed giving the council of the organization discretionary power to affiliate as a separate body with the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. Dodson Mitchell wanted the meeting to decide on the question of a closed shop, which members of the council pointed out was a question to be determined by the eventualities and not necessary to settle now, and when the vote was taken one woman's voice was heard in the negative. Except for these dissensions, the 518 actors and actresses present voted for the measure. The association has a membership of more than 3,000, among them the leading men and women of the profession. About 800 members who could not be present sent in their votes by mail, and of these less than a score were opposed to the proposition.

**Fight for Equitable Contracts.**

The purpose of the association in affiliating with the A. F. of L. is to gain strength to carry its fight for an equitable contract to a successful conclusion. The association was formed three years ago, to adjust differences between players and managers, and one of its first moves was to draw up a contract considered equitable by its authors and to urge its adoption by all managers. This contract included the following conditions:

Furnishing of transportation from New York to New York instead of from the place of opening to that of closing a production; limiting the period of free rehearsals, which under the present system sometimes lasts six weeks or more; the readoption of the two weeks' notice clause, which would require at least that amount of salary for the cast of a play that fails; to restrict the number of performances a player must give without extra pay to the regular night and two matinée performances and special matinées on legal holidays, to be full pay for all weeks, whereas the general practice now is to pay half salaries the week before Christmas and in Holy Week; to make an equitable arrangement about the purchase of actresses' wardrobes.

It is pointed out that the adoption of these clauses would not mean a revolution in the conduct of the business of the theatre, but a reversion to the system in vogue before the stage became commercialized. The Lyceum Theatre contracts of Daniel Frohman included all these provisions. Three firms A. H. Woods, Oliver Morosco and Lorey, Williams and Ritter—have already adopted the association's form of contract.

**Full Salaries During Holidays.**

Klaw & Erlanger announced yesterday that, beginning with next season, all members of their companies would be paid full salaries for the week before Christmas and for Holy Week whenever they play those weeks. The firm will waive the right to pay half salaries at these times in several hundred contracts already signed.

"Neither the Actors' Equity Association," Klaw & Erlanger say in a statement, "nor any of the stars of Klaw & Erlanger, nor any organized movement on the part of the Actors' Equity Association to join the American Federation of Labor, has had the slightest influence in their coming to this conclusion. They are going to do it in a spirit of fairness because they feel there is no reason why the actor and chorus girl should not receive full compensation when the mechanical forces, the musicians, and the business staffs do."

**Wilson Tells of Their Power.**

Francis Wilson, President of the association, presided, and made the principal address in favor of the proposition. Mr. Wilson said the chief power to be got from federated labor was "the wonderful psychological effect such a power has on the minds of our opponents. They feel then that for the first time in our existence we have the power, whether we exert it or not—and, mark you, it is generally not exerted—that we have the power to call a strike, the power to call into operation a boycott under the guidance of past masters in the art. It is the logical offset to the present blacklist. With such a power as that in our possession we could not fail frequently to lift loads of injustices from our shoulders and have a bulwark of preparedness for the future."

Mr. Wilson said the association should affiliate in a spirit of reciprocity, prepared to use its influence for kindred organizations when they had just grievances.

Otis Skinner was one of the most bitter opponents to the movement. He sent his vote from out of town and with it the statement that he was "bitterly opposed to the proposed alliance" and that he regarded such an alliance as "iniquitous, coercive, and arbitrary."


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Free Catalogue of all schools. Amer. Bur. Ed. & Infl. Tribune Bldg. Bryant 1164.


# AUTO WITH THREE MEN STRUCK BY ERIE TRAIN

## Other Motorists See Crash in Which S. Dana Kimball Is Mortally Hurt.

Several automobiles bound for Jersey City from Kearny, N. J., were held up in the Belleville Turnpike at dusk last night while a westbound train on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad sped over the crossing. In the front rank was the car of S. Dana Kimball, Treasurer of the J. E. Linde Wholesale Paper Company of 90 Beekman Street, whose home is at 982 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken. With Mr. Kimball was Charles M. Daly, a friend, and Nathaniel Bruemmerhoff, his chauffeur, who was at the wheel.

A motor moving van partly obscured the view of the crossing, and, with the passing of the westbound train, Bruemmerhoff started his car. He was almost over the crossing, when a fast-moving train, bound for Jersey City, tore down on the car, the engine pilot catching the auto beneath the rear wheels.

The back of the car was wrecked and Daly and Bruemmerhoff were tossed out into the road. Kimball was caught by the front of the locomotive and swept along for a few feet before he was toppled into a ditch beside the tracks.

Other motorists rushed to the injured men, and the train stopped at once. Bruemmerhoff and Daly were found to have had bruises and cuts, but were not seriously injured. Kimball, however, had a fracture at the base of his skull and was senseless.

The men were put on the train and carried to Jersey City, where ambulances, summoned by telegraph, met the train and carried them to St. Francis Hospital. Mrs. Kimball was notified and hurried to the hospital from her home. Dr. Patrick Hamill, who had put Kimball on the operating table at once, presently broke the news to Mrs. Kimball that her husband probably would die.

Mr. Kimball had spent the afternoon at the Glen Ridge Golf Club and was on his way home when the accident happened.

# DENIES NAVY SCANDAL YARN.

## Daniels Says Officers Were Not Drunk at Valparaiso Banquet.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, tonight denounced as a lie the statement that officers of the armored cruiser Tennessee were intoxicated or disorderly at a banquet at Valparaiso, Chile, given in honor of Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other members of the Pan-American Joint Commission. After making his denial Secretary Daniels began to telephone to officers who were attached to the Tennessee at that time to get their reason for the alleged incident. All denied that any such scene occurred.

It was said that there was no banquet in honor of Mr. McAdoo and his party at Valparaiso. The Tennessee went ahead of the party and Mr. McAdoo and the official contingent did not reach Valparaiso until five days after the vessel arrived at the Chilean port.

Secretary McAdoo tonight denied the statement that officers of the Tennessee or any one connected with the Tennessee or the official party acted in the manner described. He said the story was false and his denial could be put in the strongest terms. The Tennessee was not commanded by Captain Edward L. Beach, who is regarded as one of the best officers in the navy. Secretary Daniels said that had there been anything like the conduct mentioned, Captain Beach would not have failed to have taken notice of it and to have made it the subject of a report to the Navy Department.

# SAUSAGE GRINDER IN CRIME.

## Innes Case Prosecutor Charges Its Use for Destroying Bodies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, May 29.—The charge that Victor Innes murdered Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis and Miss Beatrice Nelms, sisters, dissolved their bodies in lye, and ground up their bones in a sausage grinder, which was exhibited to the jury, was made by Solicitor General Dorsey today in the first session of the trial of Innes before Judge B. H. Hill on the charge of larceny, after trust, of $4,000 from Mrs. Dennis, whose disappearance two years ago with her sister is still unsolved.

The murder charge brought a quick and vigorous objection from the defense, which Judge Hill sustained, but the court made a significant remark. J. K. Hines, for the defense, declared the State was trying to prejudice the jury.

"The State must first lay its foundation," said Judge Hill. "It must first show that Innes fraudulently diverted the money in question from its proper use. When that is established, the court will be inclined to admit evidence as to the alleged murder."

The dramatic moment arrived when Solicitor Dorsey put upon the witness stand B. W. Mitchell, a cousin of the Nelms sisters, who formerly lived in Portland, Ore., and was there when Innes was arrested on a Texas warrant charging murder.

Pointing to the sausage grinder as it lay on a stenographer's desk in the courtroom, Solicitor Dorsey said:

"The State intends to prove that the bones of these girls were ground up in that thing; that Innes purchased two sausage grinders in San Antonio."

Mrs. John W. Nelms, mother of the missing sisters, then testified as to the relation of Eloise Nelms Dennis and Innes. She said Eloise became infatuated with Innes when the latter acted as attorney in procuring a divorce for Eloise from Dennis in Reno, Nev. She swore Innes had obtained large sums of money from her daughter. Mrs. Nelms was excited, and referred to Innes as "that demon" until Judge Hill forced her to desist. Court adjourned with Mrs. Nelms on the stand.

Mrs. Innes is under indictment with her husband, but will be tried separately. Crowds packed the courtroom.

# PARSONS' AUTO TOO SPEEDY

## Ex-Congressman, in Court, Gets Suspended Sentence.

Herbert Parsons, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee and ex-Congressman, of 115 East Seventy-second Street, appeared before Magistrate Frothingham in Morrisania Court yesterday to answer a summons charging him with speeding his automobile along Broadway, near 230th Street, on Saturday at the rate of thirty-three miles an hour.

Mr. Parsons cross-examined Motor Cycle Policeman Ochsenhirt, who had testified to the complaint. Magistrate Frothingham suspended sentence when the defendant admitted he had violated the speed ordinance, although he did not know it at the time.

# POINT OUT DANGERS OF SHIPPING BILL

## Boston Chamber of Commerce Men Declare Government Competition Would Add to Crisis.

## FAVOR PROPOSED BOARD

### With a Form of Subsidy for Particular Trades and Subvention for Other Mail and Freight Lines.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 29.—What they regarded as startling dangers in the Ship Purchase bill were pointed out to the Senate Committee on Commerce today by Winthrop L. Marvin and Edward E. Blodgett of the Special Committee on Merchant Marine of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They said that a crisis in the shipping business was already at hand and that the entrance of the Government into competition with the private interests would merely add to the handicaps under which the American ship was now struggling.

They seemed willing to accept something like the Shipping Board proposed in the bill, their opposition being directed only against the Government's entrance into the private business. Their counter proposition was for a carefully adjusted system of subsidies for American ships in a particular trade so as to offset their disadvantage in competing with foreign ships in that particular trade. Besides this, they recommended subventions for regular mail and freight lines running from American ports to ports in countries in which the United States had or might develop important interests, and between American ports and the American dependencies.

"This proposal for Government ownership," said Mr. Marvin, "is a very serious menace to the shipping industry of this country. I fear it may prove the entering wedge toward Socialism."

Mr. Marvin said that the Government ownership feature would have anything but the effect of reducing the present shipping shortage. American ship yards, he said, were overwhelmed with contracts. Their chief difficulty now, he said, was not to get orders, but to get working men who would make it possible to fill the orders. He said many ship yards could only work at 75 per cent. of their capacity owing to the difficulty of maintaining a quorum of workmen.

Mr. Blodgett went still further along the same line in pointing out the dangers in the bill.

"It will take three years to build ships for the Government," said Mr. Blodgett, "while if the Government charters steamers, that will simply increase the congestion. And after the war conditions will be worse than they were before. Before the war barges were hauling coal for 40 cents a ton. No boat can live at that rate.

"After the war conditions will be even worse than that. There will be more ships struggling for the same trade held by American bottoms. The shipping business will have the keenest competition the world has ever seen. The men in Europe coming back from the war will work for lower wages than ours. They will build ships for less money. They will run them for less profit.

"I have heard of some lake steamers, the owners of which plan to sell them to the Government if this bill goes through. They will get at the present high war prices and charter them back from the Government at a 6 per cent. rental. They will operate the ships on this basis on the Government's hands. At present every wooden tug that swims is in use."

# NAMES BENNETT IN INQUIRY.

## Sir Courtenay Wanted to be Consulted in Contracts, Allison Says.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OTTAWA, May 29.—A reference to Sir Courtenay Bennett, former British Consul General at New York, was the only incident of note at the resumed Meredith-Duff inquiry this afternoon into fuse contracts with the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company.

Colonel Allison, who Mr. Allison was the only witness examined today. When the inquiry adjourned a week ago the last thing dealt with was a note from Sir Courtenay to Sir Alexander Bertram, Chairman of the Shell Committee, asking him not to enter upon fuse contracts until he (Sir Courtenay) was seen. Colonel Allison had said he was suspicious of the Dowler-Forbes interests, who were tendering for fuses, because there was talk that Sir Courtenay Bennett was concerned in their business.

Today E. F. B. Johnston, counsel for the Parliamentary Opposition, asked that the reference be thoroughly investigated. Sir William Meredith replied:

"All we are concerned with in this investigation is the suggestion that in the face of the request of Sir Courtenay Bennett the Shell Committee did sign contracts for fuses."

Colonel Allison gave evidence regarding his commission of $220,000 on the American Ammunition Company's contract for 2,500,000 fuses. This was his half share received from B. F. Yoakum after deducting various expenses.

The Yoakum half million dollar commission was given by E. B. Cadwell. Colonel Allison declared there was no regular agreement, simply a verbal understanding.

He said General Hughes agreed with him while in England that he was entitled to a small commission on any war business he negotiated except Canadian business, and he considered 10 per cent. a small commission. Colonel Allison's examination will probably be concluded tomorrow and General Hughes will be the next witness.

# REV. DR. DWIGHT'S FUNERAL.

## Yale Faculties and Students at Services for Ex-President.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—Attended by members of the Yale Corporation, the Faculties of the various departments, members of the student body, and distinguished alumni, the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, former President of Yale University, was held this afternoon from Battell Chapel, on the college campus. The services were conducted by the Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon, pastor of the University Church. Interment was in the family plot in historic Grove Street Cemetery.

All exercises in the university were omitted during the afternoon as a mark of respect to the late ex-President.

The honorary bearers were President Arthur T. Hadley, Professor F. B. Dexter, who was Secretary of the university during Dr. Dwight's administration; W. W. Farnam, Treasurer during that term; former Dean Henry P. Wright of the college, Professor John F. Weir, former head of the Art School; Director Russell H. Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School, Professor Edward S. Dana, and Henry T. Blake.

The active bearers were members of the Faculty.

# FAIL TO PROSECUTE POLICE.

## B. R. T. Does Not Appear Against Patrolman Who Refused Fare.

Policeman Harry Carman of the East Fifty-first Street station lives at 7,542 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and he was so weary when he took a West End train for home yesterday morning he fell asleep and rode to Coney Island. He got a train back in a few minutes, fell asleep again, and was awakened at the Thirty-sixth Street station by Michael Halkim, a Brooklyn Rapid Transit ticket taker, who wanted a nickel.

Carman refused to pay, and after some argument the whistle was blown, bringing Policeman Abt of the Fourth Avenue station, who locked Carman up on Halkim's complaint. No representative of the B. R. T. appeared in the Fifth Avenue Court later in the morning and Carman was discharged. He had been suspended pending a settlement of his difficulties, but after an explanation he was reinstated and he went to work yesterday.

# WANTED GEMS TO PLAY WITH

## Detective Finds Little Girl Bedecked with Missing Jewels.

When Detective Conroy of the Third Branch Detective Bureau started to search for $300 worth of jewelry which had been stolen from the home of Mrs. Margaret Pooley, 128 East 130th Street, last Saturday, he learned from neighbors that three-year-old Mary Fitzgerald, youngest of four children who live with their widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, in the same house, had been seen walking through the hall on Sunday with a gold watch in her hand. So Conroy went to the Fitzgerald flat and later in the Children's Court, where he arraigned Mary and her brothers, Richard, 10 years old, and Cornelius, 6, charging them with improper guardianship. He told Justice Collins:

"The door was locked, so I got a pass key from the janitor and entered. I found little Mary sitting on a pile of dirt. Her fingers were ornamented with rings and she had a gold chain around her neck. I asked her where she got the rings and the youngster told me, 'Oh, I've got lots more,' and then she pulled a satchel out from under the bed and showed me the rest of Mrs. Pooley's jewelry.

"The children told me they had been wandering about the house and had found Mrs. Pooley's door open, so they had entered and taken the bag full of jewels, but they said they didn't know there was anything wrong about it."

Richard, who acted as spokesman for the children, said his mother went out washing every day and they had to stay in the house. They didn't have much to play with, he said, so they had taken the jewels because little Mary admired them and wanted to play with them.

Justice Collins remanded the children to the Children's Society until tomorrow when he will dispose of the case.

# WOMAN SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

## Despondent Over Son's Death, She Ends Life by Shooting.

Theodore Layne, an employe of the Brunswick Hotel, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, heard a revolver shot in a room on the fourth floor at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. After he had notified the office the door of the room was opened and the body of a middle-aged woman was found on the floor. She was dead, with a bullet in the brain and a new revolver, with one chamber empty, was found on the floor beside her. The hotel register showed that the room was occupied by Mrs. Franklin of Paterson, N. J., who had come to the hotel the night before. In the room of the dead woman, however, was found the following note:

"I did not give my right name. You will find that out when you call up the following people: Mrs. E. J. Myer, 1,386 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Topper, phone Academy 1570; Mrs. Ella Seckendorf, 20 East Ninetieth Street."

The body later was identified as that of Mrs. Henrietta Lillianthal, who lived at the Hotel Ashton, Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue. Mrs. Ella Seckendorf of 20 East Ninetieth Street told the police that Mrs. Lillienthal had been despondent since the death recently of a seventeen-year-old son. She added that Mrs. Lilliianthal was to have joined her husband, a traveling salesman, in Cuba recently, but that she had refused at the last minute to get on the boat.

# WIRE CLUE IN ORPET CASE.

## Cryptic Telegram Signed "A" May Reveal New Evidence.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, May 29.—A cryptic telegram which is believed to be the first visible proof of a new angle in the trial of Will Orpet was produced in court today by State's Attorney Dady. Chris Bruner, Western Union operator at Lake Forest, surrendered it on an order issued by Judge Donnelly. The telegram was addressed to Joseph Hartman, 3,624 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, and signed "A."

"Watch G. If case comes to trial send letters."

This communication was sent on the evening of Feb. 21, twelve days after Marian Lambert died of poisoning in Helms Woods, where she had clandestinely met Orpet. Hartman is the man who, according to the defense, appeared in Mr. Wilkinson's office a week ago today. He told them he knew of a woman to whom Marian Lambert had expressed a threat to kill herself. The woman, he said, was in Toledo. She was not found.

On Friday Hartman visited Mr. Dady and told him that he had been held in a sanitarium and the man who had tricked him after he had been shot and had fallen. Riccobonno strenuously denied he had had any part in the affair, but he was locked up in Police Headquarters.

Schwarz died at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

# CAUTIONS BRITISH CONSULS.

## Embassy Warns Them Not to Declare Their Political Preferences.

WASHINGTON, May 29. — British consular officers in the United States have been instructed and warned by the British Embassy to avoid being drawn into anything that might be construed as interference with American politics with the approach of the national elections. A circular issued to the consulates says:

"As the elections are approaching British officials will no doubt receive letters from self-styled British-Americans, genuine or otherwise, asking advice as to how they ought to vote. Such letters are generally of a nature of a trap for electioneering purposes. British subjects have no notes; American citizens cannot properly be advised by foreign officials as to the exercise of their suffrage. Such advice would be regarded as undue interference in American internal politics. Writers of letters of this nature should therefor not be answered, or, if answered, informed that British officials cannot advise American citizens as to the exercise of their rights."

Embassy officials have received letters recently from naturalized Americans, former British subjects, asking for advice of a political nature. They are determined to be involved in no incident such as resulted several years ago in the sensational recall of the British Ambassador, Lord Sackville-West.

# ADMITS AMBUSH MURDER.

## Killed Miss Lillis's Brother, Carhart Says, to Avenge Cruelties.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 29.—Harry Carhart, 21 years old, was committed to the Freehold Jail today on an indictment charging murder in the first degree. Carhart admitted that he had shot and killed William H. Lillis, 30 years old, while Lillis was returning yesterday from Neptune, near Deal Lake. This statement was borne out by John Daymon, 12 year old, who said that he saw the shooting.

Carhart was said to have been attentive to one of Lillis's sisters, and, when locked up today, he declared that his motive for the murder was in the alleged brutality with which the dead man treated the girl. Carhart said he had stories of Lillis's misconduct, but had not believed them yesterday. Then he ambushed Lillis on a lonely road and killed him.

## Burglar Gets R. A. McCurdy's Wines

BABYLON, N. Y., May 29.—Some one entered the country home of Richard A. McCurdy between this place and East Islip last night and stole a lot of wines. These had been brought from the McCurdy place at Morristown not long ago and were of rare and choice vintages. Apparently the person knew much about the house, for while there was evidences of a search in the various first floor rooms, the intruder seems to have gone almost direct to where the wines in question were locked up and obtained them. The butler who is taking care of the place does not sleep in the house nights. When Mr. McCurdy was notified of the theft he authorized a reward of $500 for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the wines.

# POLICEMAN TRAPPED IN CELLAR AND SHOT

## Schwarz, Active Against Offending Marketmen, Wounded with His Own Pistol.

## GANG, FIRED ON, ESCAPES

### Honor Legion Sergeant Gives His Blood in Effort to Save Bluecoat Who Dies Later.

Policeman Henry Schwarz of the Fifth Street Station was walking near First Avenue and Eeventh Street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning when he heard the report of a revolver shot fired in the cellar of the building at 198 First Avenue. Drawing his own revolver, Schwarz rushed down the steps from the sidewalk into the blackness of the cellar, which was cluttered up with potatoes in barrels and boxes. As he entered the little room a number of men—two or three—pounced upon him. One of them wrenched Schwarz's revolver from his hand and fired three shots into his body, one bullet penetrating the chest above the heart, the other two lodging in the abdomen.

Policeman Healy, also of the Fifth Street Station, who was talking to Schwarz just before the first shot was fired, heard the report and ran behind Schwarz toward the cellar. Before he could enter, however, Schwarz called to him to summon the reserves, which he did by telephone. When Healy returned to the cellar persons on the sidewalk told him that three men had fled from the room and he saw Schwarz attempting to drag himself up the steps to the sidewalk. Healy, after carrying the wounded policeman to a store over the cellar, called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Namack said that Schwarz was very seriously wounded and might not recover.

His condition was still serious last night, though he had improved somewhat owing to the transfusion late yesterday afternoon of a pint of blood from the body of Sergeant Alexander M. J. Knittel, Schwarz's superior officer. When word was received at the Fifth Street Station that volunteers for the transfusion operation were needed nine men, the first to hear the news, offered themselves. The doctors chose Sergeant Knittel, who is a member of the Honor Legion and is known as one of the best physical specimens on the force.

The reserves arrived at the scene of the shooting in commandeered automobiles and scoured the neighborhood for the fugitives. Detective Lavane found Vito Fizzo, the owner of the cellar, at First Avenue and Eleventh Street, suffering from a wound over the eye and placed him under arrest as a material witness. He said that he was attacked by two men in the cellar, one of whom shot him, and that he became unconscious. He said he knew nothing of the shooting of Schwarz. Three hours after Fizzo's arrest Policeman Whitman apprehended Biagio Giannoni, a cousin of Giannoni, in his home at 349 East Twelfth Street, where the man was found suffering from a wound near the nose. Giannoni, who was also held as a material witness, denied knowledge of the shooting.

Policeman Healy, after attending to Schwarz, pursued two fugitives through Twelfth Street and fired at them as they climbed a fence in the rear of 349 East Twelfth Street. He knew that he hit one of the pair, but both escaped, although they left a trail of blood for some distance.

Although the police incline to the belief that the shooting which attracted Schwarz was the result of a genuine quarrel, they are also investigating the theory that the shot was fired to lure the policeman into the cellar. He had been very active in enforcing the city ordinances affecting peddlers and market men, and was due to testify yesterday morning in the Essex Market Court against several offenders. Schwarz lives at 722 Columbus Avenue and has a wife and two children.

At 9 o'clock last night detectives of the Homicide Squad arrested Antonio Riccobonno, a fish dealer,, in his home, 206 First Avenue, and took him to the Fifth Street Station, where Deputy Commissioner Scull and Inspectors Faurot and Cray questioned him until after midnight. Then they took him to the hospital where, according to Scull, Schwarz identified him as one of his assailants and the man who had tricked him after he had been shot and had fallen. Riccobonno strenuously denied he had had any part in the affair, but he was locked up in Police Headquarters.

Schwarz died at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

# JEWS HEAR OF FRIENDS' WOES

## Woman Back from Poland Speaks at Kalvarian Synagogue.

Before a congregation that filled the Kalvarian Synagogue at 15 Pike Street, Mrs. Mary Watkin of Borough Park told last night of the suffering and desolation in the little town of Kalwarya, in Russian Poland. Many of those belonging to the synagogue came from Kalwarya, and have either friends or relatives there. As Mrs. Watkin told her experiences many were in tears. She returned from Russian Poland after spending nearly a year there and in the eastern war zone. She said there were much suffering and destitution in the town, and that many had fled and were now scattered throughout Poland and in Russia.

The Rev. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El made a short address. He pointed out that the Jews in the war-ravaged countries were caught between the millstones of war and many had been ground to death. He depicted the destitution of those between the contending armies and how their full measure of suffering had come when their towns were captured and recaptured as the tide of fighting rose and fell.

After the speeches a collection was taken up for the war sufferers, and it is expected that $1,000 will be raised. This money will be turned over to the General Committee for the Relief of Jews in the War-Stricken Countries for the specific object of assisting the destitute in Kalwarya.

## No Dyeing of Auctioned Furs.

An executive of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation said yesterday that the company has no intention of dyeing and dressing furs in conjunction with the sale of the skins at auction. The question was put to him because of the movement in this direction which has started in the St. Louis market, following the successful treatment of the Government-owned sealskins. He said that many objections immediately present themselves to the idea of having an auction company dress and dye the furs which it places on sale. In the first place, there are a number of dressers and dyers in the New York market who do such work as well as it can be done. Secondly, the function of an auctioneer is to sell and not to prepare merchandise for sale, and, thirdly, the results obtained, if such a step were taken, might not be in all cases satisfactory to the buyers.

## Burlap Inquiry Good.

Though the yardage of burlaps actually disposed of in this market last week was not great, there was a better inquiry reported for both light and heavy goods than for some time. Sales of 36-inch eight-ounce burlaps were made as high as 6.75 cents, due largely to their scarcity, but these goods were quoted yesterday morning, more or less nominally, at 6.60 cents. For 40-inch 10½-ounce goods, prices continued steady on the bases of 8.35 to 8.50 cents for spot goods and those to arrive up to about June 15. Eight-ounce goods of the same width, for similar deliveries, were held at 6.75 cents. In view of the limited receipts of burlap from Calcutta since the first of the year, higher prices on practically all weights are thought in some quarters of the market to be inevitable before very long. Reports from Dundee do not tell of any important change in the labor situation there.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 326 6th Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Franklin 2986.

### OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; linens, gabardines, poplins; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 20th.

COLORED COTTON CLOTH.—For sale, small scrap pieces, No. 8004; about a carload a month; act quickly. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, New York City.

LABELS.—1,000, 60c.; 5,000, $1.50; printed any wording; catalogue, designs, and prices mailed phone request. Chasseaud Co., 37 East 28th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery. Greeley 2082. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

WHITE CANVAS REMNANTS for sale, ½ to 5 yard lengths, about 50,000 pounds; solid colors cambrics and sateens; maroon and Oxford sweater yarns wool spun. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 43 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone 135 Franklin, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

### Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with ready-to-wear and general merchandise trade in Georgia and South Carolina, wants good lines of popular price goods. Intends to open an office and do extensive advertising; no conflicting lines handled; guarantees A 1 clean business; small drawing account to help defray expenses; very best of reference. Hustler, Box Z 346 Times Annex.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3⅜@3¾

## No Jewelry for Australia.

The Australian Commissioner reports that the importation into and exportation from Australia of gold jewelry has been prohibited, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London.

## Pile Fabrics Taken In.

During the last week there has been quite a call for deliveries on pile fabrics ordered some time ago by the garment manufacturers. This is taken as a significant move on the part of the cutting-up trade, as it seems to indicate that the tie-up in the industry will not continue much longer. Plushes and pile fabrics of other sorts are required for manufacture into coats, and, from the business placed upon them and urgent requests made for shipment, mill agents believe that the coming Fall season will probably see these goods enjoying a most popular demand. Wool plushes, the season's novelty, have proved big sellers, so much so in fact that anything on their order is eagerly sought. Boucles have shown quite a good deal of activity.

## Duty on Cotton Curtains.

Collector Malone and importers of the goods failing to agree as to the classification of cotton curtains with net foundation, with figures or motifs wrought of braid in the form of rosettes, &c., applied on the goods, the issue yesterday was sent to the Board of General Appraisers for settlement. The Collector held the articles to be dutiable at 60 per cent. as appliqued. The importers will contend before the board that the goods are properly dutiable as cotton cloth at the appropriate rate according to yarn number.

## Silks for the Fall.

The tone of the silk market has become a little more settled with the recent advances made in the price of raw material. Buyers are becoming more active, and price discussion has given way to comment on what fabric styles will prove most popular for next Fall. The consensus of opinion so far seems to be that satins will be in the leading position. There are, however, quite a few sellers who think that taffetas will hold their own and continue in equally as good demand as they have. Other constructions that are thought well of are gros de Londres, failles and crepes. There has been some talk concerning foulards, but the best market opinion holds that this is essentially a late Spring fabric.

## Retail Clothiers to be Here.

Quite a large representation of retail clothiers is expected to be in this market during the early part of next month. They will come to place business for immediate needs, as there is said to be quite a scarcity of Summer merchandise. Ordinarily, their purchases might be made at cut prices, the manufacturers desiring to clean out their surplus stocks in preparation for the Fall manufacturing season. The wholesalers doubt, however, if there will be anything sold this year at less than regular prices, and, in fact, some of them are quite sure that advances will have to be paid by the retailers even though it is the tail end of the season.

## Chiffon Velvets Well Thought Of.

Chiffon velvets are highly thought of for Fall in the jobbing end of the local silk trade. The demand for them from the retailers has already reached proportions that are causing some uncertainty among the wholesalers regarding their ability to fill the orders they have taken. The supply of foreign goods will not be large enough, it was said yesterday, to afford much relief and domestic mills have their looms covered well on toward the end of the year. Prices are very firm and promise to become even more so when the Fall retail buying begins in earnest in this market. As for colors, navy, green, and similar shades are thought well of. Velvets and velveteens promise well in all of the darker colorings and an excellent Fall trade on the darker corduroys is predicted. Novelty goods, such as imitation fur effects, are good generally.

## Shetland Sweaters in Demand.

The demand for Shetland effects is an outstanding feature of the present business in sweaters, as seen by the jobbing trade. These goods, it was said yesterday, are badly wanted by the retail trade, in all of the popular colorings, for deliveries running from immediate to those covering the next several weeks. Stocks in the hands of the wholesalers are not large, however, and it is said to be difficult to get these sweaters from the mills. One factor in their limited production is the shortage of the particular kind of needles that are used to knit them. They come from Germany, and are said to be so scarce that when a man who has any will sell them the buyer can look on the transaction as a favor rather than a purely business matter. The call for real and fibre silk sweaters continues good from all accounts, though some pretty strong competition is being supplied by the jersey silk sport coats now on the market.

## Travelers' Schedules Shaken Up.

One thing the unusual advance Fall business some of the textile wholesalers are booking has done is to disturb generally the schedules followed by the road men in normal times. Instead of making the usual long trip, followed by a shorter one for filling-in purposes, the filling-in trip in several instances has been lengthened considerably, with the result that additional orders have been piling in. In at least one instance part of the selling staff of a local jobber of dress fabrics has been sent out three times this season. The third trip, which was necessarily the shortest of all, will end late this week. Being sent out for a third time within about forty-eight hours of the ending of the second trip came as somewhat of a shock to the salesmen affected, but they are said to have recovered quickly in view of the increase in the season's commissions the third trip might produce.


**ARRIVAL OF BUYERS**

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—O. M. Edgar, dry goods; Grenoble.
ATLANTA, Ga.—National Straw Works; A. Kaufmann, braids, straws; 621 Byway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; R. E. Donnelly, gen'l buyer, 1,170 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; C. R. Thompson, shoes; 148 W. 23d; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; R. McCordock, embroideries, linens, white goods; J. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; McAlpin, P. E. Lang, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 34th.
BOSTON — Crawford - Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, ready-to-wear; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, housefurn. goods, china, glassware; 616 6th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams & Co.; R. E. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 18 W. 20th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Daube, Cohn & Co.; A. L. Elias, trimmings; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. Griffin, remnants, wholesale; 104 Worth; Latham.
CHICAGO—Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; A. Stein, clothing; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hosiery Mills Co.; J. N. Heldman, hosiery; York.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, gloves, hosiery; 58 Worth.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, ready-to-wear, millinery, waists, corsets; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Field's Cloak & Suit Co.; H. Simons, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,181 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—H. & B. Marks; B. Marks, H. Marks, women's furs; Ansonia.
HALIFORD, Conn.—Cox, Allen & Co., Inc.; J. T. Weeney, mdse. mgr.; 75 Spring; Wallick.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Armstrong-Bell Mfg. Co.; J. S. Armstrong, mfrs. men's underwear, pajamas, sport clothing; Collingwood.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, neckwear; J. J. McDonough, domestics

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Yielding about 4.80%

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**Of Interest to Local Investors.**

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law will be mailed on request.

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Dull and Irregular—Politics and Peace Talk.

Save in a relatively few stocks trading interest on the Stock Exchange was at a minimum yesterday. More had been done in a single hour last week than the total recorded in yesterday's five-hour session. So far as concerns stocks in which trading interest is widespread the most conspicuous movements of the day were the advance of 2¼ points each in Reading and in Lehigh Valley. The market was further punctuated by a heavy decline in General Motors on a single sale, and by substantial gains in some of the industrials, but these were the exceptions which helped to emphasize the passivity of the market as a whole.

It was what had been expected on the eve of today's holiday. It would have required news of more than particular interest and of very direct market import to arouse the market into real activity. That was lacking and neither the sad news of the death of James J. Hill nor any other news of the day seemed to traders translatable into an immediate market influence. Mr. Hill was a powerful figure in the railroad field and in the other fields to which he devoted himself, but he was not a factor in the stock market.

The most concrete of the market gossip of the day which concerned the outlook for the near future had to do with the prospect of the coming political conventions holding sway over market sentiment. On this score the thought most frequently advanced was that the financial district was in a mood to put favorable construction upon any signs of a growth in Roosevelt sentiment between now and the gathering of the Republican convention in Chicago. It is not at all true that the financial district is a unit in hoping for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, but seemingly a majority of those who actively correlate their market operations with their political sentiments would be disposed to construe his nomination as a helpful market influence. That at least is their present mood.

The opportunity to consider over Sunday the statements made by President Wilson in his address before the League to Enforce Peace furnished no ground for reading into anything the President said a disposition on the part of the Administration to attempt to mediate at this time. The practical financial interest in this conclusion lay in the fact that it confirmed the Street's belief that the peace talk so far has been too much confined to one side of the belligerents to indicate that it is the forerunner of a very early ending of the European struggle. This peace talk is being accepted as a helpful reminder that the war will not last indefinitely rather than as an indication of the events of the near future. As has been pointed out more than once this does not deprive the talk of peace of a very useful function in shaping business and financial sentiment. It is making the thought of the return of peace familiar and is inducing caution against entering upon enterprises based exclusively on war conditions. The greater this feeling of caution becomes the easier will the business world find the passage from war to peace.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

| | Days. 10 or Less. | Over 10 up to 30. | Over 30 up to 60. | Over 60 up to 90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Richmond | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Atlanta | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Chicago | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Dallas | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| San Francisco | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |

Trade Acceptances.

| | Agricul. Over 90. | Up to 60. | 60 to 90. | Commodity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| New York | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | 3 | 3½ | .. |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Richmond | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| Atlanta | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Chicago | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| St. Louis | 5 | .. | 3½ | .. |
| Minneapolis | 5 | 3 | 3½ | 3 |
| Kansas City | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| Dallas | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| San Francisco | 5 | 3 | 3½ | 3 |

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2@2%
Ninety days ..... 2@2%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

| High. | Low. | Last. | Renewal Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |

TIME LOANS.

60 days ..... 2¼@3 | 6 months ..... 3 @3¼
90 days ..... 2½@3 | 8 months ..... 3¼@3½
4 months ..... 3 @3¼ | 10 months ..... 3½@3¾
5 months ..... 3 @3¼ | 12 months ..... 3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 2¼@3
4 to 6 months ..... 3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | 4.75⅝ | 4.75¼ | 4.75¼ | .. |
| Cables | 4.76⅛ | 4.76¼ | 4.76¼ | .. |
| Paris— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.92⅛ | 5.92⅜ | 5.92⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cables | 5.91⅞ | 5.92⅛ | 5.92⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Berlin— | | | | |
| Demand | 77.25 | 76.50 | 77.25 | +.75 |
| Cables | 77.37½ | 76.62½ | 77.37½ | +.75 |

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchanges so many francs or centimes to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Demand or Check. | Yesterday's Close Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| $.8665 London | 4.76¼ | 4.76¼ |
| 5.1825 Paris | 5.92⅜ | 5.92⅛ |
| 95.28 Berlin | 76.62½ | 76.62½ |
| 20.20 Austria | 13.20 | 13.25 |
| 26.70 Scandinavia | 15.30 | 15.25 |
| 19.30 Spain | 29.80 | 29.90 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 19.00 | 19.05 |
| 19.225 Greece | 5.22 | 5.21¼ |
| 40.19 Holland | 19.33 | 19.35 |
| 5.1826 Italy | 41.50 | 41.02½ |
| 51.45 Russia | 6.36 | 6.35½ |
| China— | 30.60 | 30.70 |
| Hongkong | 51.75 | 51.90 |
| Shanghai | 73.00 | 73.12½ |
| India— | | |
| Bombay | 33.00 | .... |
| Calcutta | 33.00 | .... |
| Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 50.37½ | 50.50 |
| Yokohama | 50.37½ | 50.50 |
| Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.25 | 50.37½ |
| South America— | | |
| Buenos Aires | 42.22 | 42.26 |
| Rio | 23.82½ | 24.00 |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers.— 60 Days. | 90 Days. | Commercial.— 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.72 | $4.70 | $4.71⅝ | $4.69⅝ |

**Clearing House Statement.**

Clearing House exchanges, $203,897,255; balance, $20,126,927; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,558,333.

**Domestic Exchange.**

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 33¾d, off 5-16d; in New York, 70¾c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 54¾@56¾.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916.

| | Stocks, (Shares.) |
|---|---|
| Total sales | 263,106 |
| Same day last year | Holiday. |
| Year to date | 71,867,536 |
| Same period last year | 51,050,420 |
| Average price and change 50 stocks | 88.15 + .29 |
| Same day last year | Holiday. |

| | High. | | Low. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year's range to date | | | | |
| Same period last year | 91.87 | Jan. 3 | 80.91 | Apr. 22 |
| Range year 1915 | 73.36 | Apr. 30 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 |
| Range year 1914 | 94.13 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 |
| Range year 1913 | 73.50 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 |
| | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 |

| Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 188 | 140 | 100 | Adams Express | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | |
| 22⅝ | 22¾ | 600 | Alaska Gold Mines | 22½ | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 9½ | 600 | Alaska Juneau | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 27¼ | 900 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 27¾ | 27¾ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 81⅜ | 82 | 100 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81⅜ | 81¾ | + ⅛ |
| 68⅜ | 69 | 1,500 | Am. Agricul. Chem | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 74⅛ | 74½ | 900 | Am. Beet Sugar | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | |
| 94 | 96 | 3,400 | Am. Beet Sugar pf | 94½ | 96 | 94½ | 96 | + ⅛ |
| 56¼ | 56⅜ | 500 | Am. Can | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56 | 56 | — 1 |
| 110 | 111⅛ | 1,200 | Am. Can pf | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110 | 110 | — ⅛ |
| 60¼ | 60⅝ | 2,000 | Am. Car & Fdry | 60⅝ | 60¾ | 60 | 60¼ | — ⅛ |
| 161 | 162 | 100 | Am. Coal Products | 159⅛ | 162½ | 159⅛ | 162 | +3 |
| 123 | 126 | 800 | Am. Express | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | |
| 8⅞ | 9 | 200 | Am. H. & Leather | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 29½ | 29⅝ | 1,600 | Am. Ice Securities | 29 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 22¼ | 900 | Am. Linseed | 22¼ | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 72⅜ | 73 | 1,700 | Am. Locomotive | 72½ | 73 | 72½ | 72⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101½ | 102 | 300 | Am. Locomotive pf | 101¼ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | — ⅛ |
| 98 | 98¼ | 1,700 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 98½ | 98⅝ | 98 | 98 | — ¼ |
| 113⅛ | 113½ | 200 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 113¼ | 113⅝ | 113¼ | 113¼ | — ¼ |
| 95 | 95¼ | 80 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. A | 95 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ | — ½ |
| | 52¾ | 600 | Do., odd lot | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | + ¼ |
| 52¾ | 53 | 400 | Am. Steel F'dries | 52½ | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | |
| 120⅜ | 120⅝ | 100 | Am. Teleph. & Tel | 120⅝ | 120½ | 120⅝ | 120⅝ | + ¼ |
| 44⅜ | 44⅝ | 5,000 | Am. Woolen | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 25 | 4,400 | Am. Writing P. pf | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 3,500 | Anaconda Cop. Co | 82⅞ | 84½ | 82 | 84½ | + ⅝ |
| 84⅞ | 85 | 900 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 84 | 85 | 83⅝ | 85 | + ⅝ |
| 103½ | 105⅝ | 200 | Atch. T. & S. F. pf | 103¼ | 105⅝ | 103¼ | 105½ | + ⅝ |
| 100⅞ | 101 | 8,900 | Baldwin Loco | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 81⅝ | 3,000 | Baltimore & Ohio | 88⅜ | 89⅛ | 88⅛ | 89⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 76½ | 77 | 300 | Baltimore & O. pf | 91¼ | 91⅝ | 90⅞ | 91⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | 10 | Bank of Commerce | 77 | 77 | 76¾ | 76¾ | + ⅛ |
| | 2¼ | 500 | Batopilas Mining | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | — ⅛ |
| 88 | 88¼ | 1,500 | Bklyn Rapid Tran | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 57½ | 58½ | 200 | Brown Shoe | 87⅝ | 88⅜ | 87⅝ | 88 | + ½ |
| 101 | 102 | 100 | Brown Shoe pf | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | — ½ |
| 91 | 100 | 5 | Buf., Roch. & Pitts | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | —1 |
| 91¾ | 92 | 8,800 | Butte & Superior | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 179 | 179½ | 1,900 | Canadian Pacific | 90⅞ | 92⅛ | 90 | 91⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 54½ | 54¾ | 200 | Central Leather Co | 178 | 178½ | 177 | 178½ | + ½ |
| 141 | 142 | 9 | Cent. & So. Am. Tel | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | + ¼ |
| 63¼ | 63¾ | 800 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | |
| 105 | 105¼ | 6,400 | Chandler Motor | 62⅜ | 63¼ | 62½ | 63 | — ¼ |
| 37 | 37½ | 200 | Chi. Great West. pf | 100⅛ | 106¾ | 103¾ | 105 | +3 |
| 98⅛ | 98¼ | 900 | Chi., Mil. & St. P | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37¼ | 37½ | + ⅛ |
| 120⅜ | 120⅝ | 300 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf | 97⅞ | 98½ | 97¼ | 98¼ | + ⅛ |
| 204 | 205 | 1,000 | Chi., Rock Isl. & P. | 120⅝ | 120⅞ | 120⅝ | 120⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 204 | 205 | 100 | Chile Copper | 21½ | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| 52⅞ | 53 | 600 | Chino Copper | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| 72 | 74½ | 900 | Cluett, Peabody Co | 52⅜ | 52⅞ | 52⅜ | 52⅞ | |
| 43⅛ | 43¼ | 600 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | + ⅜ |
| 139 | 139 | 300 | Consolidated Gas | 42⅜ | 43 | 42⅜ | 43 | |
| 102 | 102 | 1,700 | Continental Can | 137 | 137½ | 137 | 137½ | |
| 111 | 113 | 200 | Continental Can pf | 100 | 102 | 100 | 101⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 109⅜ | 110 | 2,600 | Corn Products Ref | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | +1 |
| 93½ | 94 | 50 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 19⅝ | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 84¼ | 84¼ | 9,500 | Crucible Steel | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 116⅜ | 116⅝ | 100 | Crucible Steel pf | 83½ | 84¼ | 82⅝ | 84¼ | + ⅛ |
| 90¼ | 90¾ | 400 | Deere & Co. pf | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 28 | 100 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | —1½ |
| 117 | 117⅛ | 100 | Detroit United Ry | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | +1 |
| 51¼ | 51½ | 800 | Distillers' Secur | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| 26⅞ | 27 | 400 | Dome Mines | 50⅜ | 51⅛ | 50⅜ | 51⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 38 | 6,500 | Erie | 27 | 27⅜ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 600 | Erie 1st pf | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | + ¼ |
| 54 | 54⅛ | 200 | General Motors | 53⅜ | 54 | 53⅜ | 54 | |
| 462 | 465 | 500 | General Motors pf | 462 | 462 | 462 | 462 | —37½ |
| 76 | 76½ | 2,300 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co | 116¼ | 116¾ | 116 | 116½ | + ⅛ |
| 115¼ | 115¾ | 800 | Goodrich pf | 76 | 76½ | 76 | 76½ | + ⅛ |
| 121 | 121½ | 1,900 | Great Northern pf | 115¼ | 115¾ | 115¼ | 115¾ | + ⅛ |
| 103 | 103⅜ | 200 | G. N. certs.ore prop | 120¾ | 121¼ | 120¾ | 121¼ | + ⅜ |
| 45 | 45⅜ | 1,400 | Illinois Central | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40 | 40 | — ⅛ |
| 76⅛ | 76½ | 100 | Inspiration Copper | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ⅜ |
| 54 | 54½ | 100 | Interborough Con. pf | 44⅞ | 45⅛ | 44⅞ | 45 | — ⅜ |
| 112 | 112⅝ | 100 | Int. Agricultural pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | |
| 105 | 105⅜ | 100 | Int. Harvester, N.J. | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 24⅝ | 25 | 800 | Int. Harv. Corp. pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| 92⅞ | 93 | 3,400 | Int. Mer. Mar. t. r | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 46 | 46 | 1,700 | Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 49 | 49 | 300 | Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 87⅛ | 87½ | 1,100 | Int. Paper | 46 | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ | — ⅛ |
| 55 | 55 | 800 | Int. Paper pf | 11 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 73½ | 74 | 16,200 | Jewel Tea | 48⅝ | 49½ | 48⅝ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| 70⅞ | 70⅞ | 2,100 | Kennecott Copper | 86 | 87 | 85½ | 87 | + ⅝ |
| 100½ | 100⅝ | 300 | Kelly Spring. Tire | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 105¼ | 106 | 100 | Lackawanna Steel | 72⅜ | 72⅝ | 72⅜ | 72⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 14¼ | 100 | Laclede Gas | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 83¼ | 83⅞ | 100 | Lake Erie & West | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | — ¼ |
| 52¾ | 53⅜ | 27,700 | Lehigh Valley | 141¾ | 143 | 141¾ | 143 | + ¾ |
| 245 | 249 | 14,500 | Lee Rubber ctfs | 88¾ | 89⅜ | 88¾ | 89⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 90¾ | 91 | 100 | Liggett & Myers | 81 | 83⅜ | 81 | 83⅜ | +2¼ |
| 129⅜ | 130 | 200 | Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf | 50 | 52½ | 50 | 52½ | +2½ |
| 85⅜ | 86 | 200 | Manhattan Shirt | 245¼ | 245¼ | 245¼ | 245¼ | +7 |
| 66½ | 67 | 1,500 | Maxwell Motors t. c | 84⅞ | 85 | 84⅞ | 85 | + ⅝ |
| 109 | 109¼ | 400 | May Dept. Stores | 129⅞ | 129⅞ | 129⅞ | 129⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 35⅞ | 36 | 5,800 | Mexican Petroleum | 86 | 86¼ | 85¾ | 85¾ | — ¾ |
| 6 | 7 | 300 | Miami Copper | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67 | 67 | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 100 | Minn. & St. Louis | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| 6¼ | 6½ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 6¼ | 100 | Missouri Pacific | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | + ⅝ |
| 6¼ | 6¼ | 500 | Mo. Pacific t. c | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 300 | Nat. Cloak & Suit | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 77½ | 78½ | 400 | Nat. Lead Co | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 67⅜ | 68 | 200 | Nevada Con. Co | 78½ | 78½ | 77⅞ | 78½ | + ⅝ |
| 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 1,600 | N. Y. Central | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67 | 67 | — ⅛ |
| 105⅞ | 106 | 100 | N. Y. N. H. & H | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 61½ | 61¾ | 6,700 | Norfolk & Western | 106 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 | + ⅛ |
| 126½ | 127⅜ | 100 | North American | 61½ | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ | + ⅛ |
| 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 1,700 | Northern Pacific | 126½ | 127⅛ | 126½ | 127⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 112¾ | 114 | 400 | Ontario Mining | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 8¾ | 1,900 | Penn. R. R | 112¾ | 114 | 112¾ | 114 | + ⅝ |
| 57⅞ | 58 | 100 | People's Gas Chi | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 102½ | 102½ | 200 | Pittsburgh Steel pf | 57⅞ | 58 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 98¾ | 98¾ | 200 | Pressed Steel Car | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 46 | 500 | Pullman Co | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | + ¼ |
| 165 | 165½ | 20,500 | Railway Steel Sp | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | — ⅛ |
| 42 | 41⅜ | 100 | Reading | 165 | 165½ | 165 | 165½ | + ⅛ |
| 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 100 | Reading 1st pf | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 43 | 100 | Reading 2d pf | 100½ | 102⅝ | 100½ | 102⅝ | +2¼ |
| 46½ | 46½ | 1,100 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | — ⅛ |
| 47 | 47 | 10 | Rep. Iron & S. pf | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| 117⅜ | 118 | 400 | St. L. & S. F. | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 16½ | 100 | St. Louis Southw | 117⅜ | 118 | 117⅜ | 118 | + ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 100 | Sears, R. & Co. pf | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 126½ | 126½ | 1,700 | Southern Pacific | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 300 | Southern Railway | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | —1⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 20 | Standard Milling | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | |
| 94 | 94 | 10 | Standard Milling pf | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ¼ |
| 138 | 139½ | 4,100 | Studebaker Co | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 1,300 | Texas & Pacific | 139½ | 139½ | 138 | 139½ | |
| 116 | 116 | 12 | Texas Pacific L. T. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 30¾ | 30¾ | 200 | Un. B. & P. Co. pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | |
| 139 | 139½ | 5,100 | Union Pacific | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | |
| 82¾ | 82¾ | 200 | Union Pacific pf | 139 | 139½ | 139 | 139½ | + ½ |
| 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 200 | United Rys. Inv. pf | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | |
| 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 4,000 | U. S. C. I. P. & F | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | |
| 21¾ | 21¾ | 2,100 | U. S. Indus. Alco | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| 157⅜ | 158½ | 400 | U. S. Rubber | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| 56¼ | 56¼ | 16,700 | U. S. Rub. 1st pf | 157⅜ | 158½ | 157⅜ | 158½ | +1 |
| 109⅜ | 109⅝ | 400 | U. S. Steel | 56 | 56¼ | 55½ | 56 | + ⅛ |
| 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 1,700 | U. S. Steel pf | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 117⅛ | 117⅜ | 100 | Utah Copper | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 84⅞ | 85⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 80¾ | 100 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 117 | 117⅜ | 117 | 117 | + ¼ |
| 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 400 | Va.-Car. Chem. pf | 80¼ | 80¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ | |
| 108⅞ | 109 | 100 | Wabash | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 15⅜ | 500 | Wabash pf. A | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 49¼ | 49⅝ | 2,000 | Wabash pf. B | 15 | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 28⅝ | 500 | Western Maryland | 49¼ | 49⅝ | 49¼ | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 32⅜ | 2,000 | Western Union Tel | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 96⅛ | 96⅜ | 500 | Westingh. Air Brake | 31⅝ | 32⅜ | 31⅝ | 32⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 61⅞ | 62 | 2,200 | Westingh. El. & M | 96⅛ | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ | + ⅛ |
| 274½ | 276⅛ | 1,300 | Willys-Overland | 61⅝ | 62 | 61⅜ | 62 | + ⅜ |
| 38 | 38½ | 100 | Wisconsin Central | 274 | 276 | 271½ | 275 | + ⅝ |
| | | | | 38¼ | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ⅛ |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Alaska Gold | 22½ | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 20 | Alaska Juneau | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 60 | Amer. Zinc | 82⅞ | 83⅛ | 82⅜ | 83½ |
| 10 | Am. Ag. Ch. | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| 30 | Am. B. Sugar | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| 30 | Amer. Can | 56¼ | 56½ | 56¼ | 56½ |
| 50 | Amer. Ice | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| 90 | Amer. Loco | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ |
| 120 | Amer. Smelt | 98 | 98⅜ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 25 | Am. T. & T | 129½ | 129½ | 129½ | 129½ |
| 275 | Anaconda | 84⅛ | 84⅝ | 83⅞ | 84½ |
| 480 | Baldwin Loco | 88⅞ | 89⅜ | 88⅜ | 89⅛ |
| 110 | Balt. & Ohio | 91¼ | 91½ | 91 | 91 |
| 50 | Batopilas M | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 250 | Brooklyn R. T. | 88 | 88¼ | 87⅞ | 88 |
| 270 | Butte & Sup | 91 | 92 | 89⅝ | 92 |
| 30 | Can. Pacific | 177⅝ | 177⅝ | 177⅛ | 177⅜ |
| 130 | Cent. Leather | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅜ | 54⅝ |
| 40 | Cast Iron Pipe | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 10 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 60 | Chino Cop | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 170 | Col. Fuel & Ir. | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅛ | 42½ |
| 20 | Corn Products | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 570 | Crucible Steel | 84 | 84⅜ | 82⅝ | 84 |
| 40 | Den. & R.G.pf. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 10 | Distil. Secur | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅝ |
| 100 | Erie | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 50 | Erie 1st pf | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ |
| 50 | Goodrich | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | 76⅛ | 76⅜ |
| 70 | Indus. Alcohol | 158½ | 158⅝ | 158½ | 158⅝ |
| 50 | Inter. Nickel | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅝ | 45⅞ |
| 200 | Kennecott Cop | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 20 | Lacka. Steel | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| 30 | Lee Rub. Tire | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 1,420 | Lehigh Valley | 81⅜ | 82⅛ | 81⅜ | 82⅛ |
| 40 | Maxwell Mot | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 110 | Mer. Mar. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 230 | Mer. Mar. pf | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| 690 | Mex. Pet | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅛ | 92⅝ |
| 70 | N. Y. Central | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 107⅝ | 106 |
| 30 | N.Y.,N.H.& H. | 61¼ | 61¼ | 105⅞ | 106 |
| 40 | Norf. & West | 127½ | 127½ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 20 | North. Pacific | 113 | 113 | 127⅝ | 127⅝ |
| 10 | Ontario | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 113 | 113 |
| 3,750 | Reading | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 40 | So. Pacific | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 102⅜ |
| 10 | So. Railway | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| 220 | Studebaker | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 740 | Union Pac. | 138⅝ | 139¼ | 137⅞ | 139¼ |
| 120 | U. S. Rubber | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 139 | 139⅛ |
| 1,880 | U. S. Steel | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | 55¼ | 55⅜ |
| 20 | Utah Copper | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 109⅜ | 109⅝ |
| 80 | Va.-Car. Chem | 84⅞ | 85¼ | 84⅞ | 85¼ |
| 50 | Wabash | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 100 | Wab. pf., B | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| 10 | Western Md | 28½ | 28½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 20 | West. Union | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 80 | Westinghouse | 96 | 96 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| | | 61⅝ | 62 | 96 | 96 |
| | | | | 61⅝ | 62 |

14,070

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Inter. Con. 5s | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 2,000 | Int. R. T. 5s | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| $4,000 | | | | |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Comstock | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| 300 | Cons. Va. | .24 | .24 | .24 | .24 |
| 400 | Goldfield Con | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 |
| 800 | Isabella | .17 | .17 | .17 |

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# 16 EXCHANGE FIRMS MODIFY ADVERTISING

## Governing Committee Rules That Catch Phrases Are Objectionable.

## CAUTIONS WERE FOLLOWED

### Objection Is Not to Publicity Methods, but Wording Must Be "Plain and Simple."

Since the Stock Exchange governors called the attention of members to the prescribed rules regarding their advertisements a number of firms have been cautioned by the Business Conduct Committee to change the form of their publicity measures. It was learned yesterday that sixteen Stock Exchange houses have been advised to make alterations in their advertising matter, directly as the result of the resolution adopted by the governors on April 26, which said:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Governing Committee that, under the resolution of Feb. 9, 1898, no member or his firm is permitted to use "catch phrases" or to depart in any way from direct and simple methods of advertising.

The original ruling in 1898 was as follows:

Resolved, That in future the publication of an advertisement of other than a strictly legitimate business character by a member of the Exchange shall be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange.

The "catch phrase" in an advertisement or circular has met with special objection from the Governors, partly, it is said, because members of the Governing Committee believe the use of words to draw attention to the printed page is undignified. One phrase which was lately put under the ban was this: "Accumulating a competency." Another frowned upon was: "Savings and its profits." This sentence also failed to meet the approval of the Governors: "Underlying issues of the standard trunk line railways, which were issued ten years or more ago, should commend themselves to the discriminating investor."

These three infringements of the rule were brought to the attention of a member of the Business Conduct Committee. In commenting on the first, he said:

"The Governors came to the opinion several weeks ago that the long standing rule in regard to catch phrases and startling words or sentences in advertising should be enforced. There have been few violations, as is shown in the fact that no more than sixteen firms or individuals have had to be cautioned, but it seems as though an erroneous impression of the situation has gone abroad.

"It is rumored, I understand, that the Governors are opposed to the advertising or issuance of circulars by members of the Exchange. This talk is as far from the truth as it could be. The Board of Governors is not opposed to advertising and only insists that the constitution be upheld. The rule prescribes that 'direct and simple' methods be used, and that is all that the Governors ask for.

"There have also been rumors that Exchange members are dissatisfied with the closer scrutiny of advertising now employed. As far as I know, this is not the case. Only one complaint resultant from the application of the rule in regard to 'catch phrases' has been made to the Governors, and in all other cases where objection to advertising was made the houses affected followed the rule without demur. The fact that so small a number of houses were cautioned, compared with the 4,781 members of the Stock Exchange Clearing House, indicates that the situation has been painted much worse in gossip than it actually is."

## PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Electric Light pf | 78 | 81 |
| Adirondack Electric Power | 25 | 27 |
| American Gas Co. | 129 | 132 |
| American Gas & Electric | 147 | 150 |
| *American Gas & Electric pf | 50 | 52 |
| American Light & Traction | 390 | 395 |
| American Light & Traction pf | 110½ | 112½ |
| American Power & Light | 66 | 72 |
| American Power & Light pf | 85 | 87 |
| American Public Utilities | 45 | 47 |
| American Public Utilities pf | 76 | 79 |
| American Waterworks & Electric | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Am. W. W. & E. participating pf. | 13 | 16 |
| American W. W. & E. 1st pf | 53 | 56 |
| Atlantic P. & L. pf | 92 | 95 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 28 | 30 |
| Carolina Power & Light pf | 97 | 100 |
| Cities Service | 272 | 278 |
| Cities Service pf | 87 | 88 |
| Colorado Power | 24 | 26 |
| Colorado Power pf | 99½ | 101 |
| Commonwealth P., R. & L. | 64 | 66 |
| Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf | 84 | 86 |
| Consumers' Power (Me.) pf | 97 | 99 |
| Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s | 97 | 99 |
| Electric Bond & Deposit pf | 84 | .. |
| Electric Bond & Share pf | 99 | 102 |
| Empire District Electric pf | 86 | 90 |
| Federal Light & Traction | 11 | 13 |
| Federal Light & Traction pf | 45 | 49 |
| Gas & Electric Securities | 230 | 250 |
| Gas & Electric Securities pf | 92 | 97 |
| Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38 | 99 | 101 |
| Great Western Power 5s, 1946 | 89 | 90 |
| Northern Ontario Lt. & Power | 16 | 18 |
| Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf | 60 | 65 |
| Northern States Power | 76 | 80 |
| Northern States Power pf | 97½ | 99½ |
| Northern States Power 5s, 1941 | 96 | 96½ |
| Ozark Power & Water | 40 | 50 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 55 | 56 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric, original | 91 | 93 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf | 89 | 90 |
| Republic Ry. & Light Co. | 31½ | 34½ |
| Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf | 76 | 78 |
| Southern California Edison | 88 | 90 |
| Southern California Edison 1941 | 104½ | 106 |
| Southwestern Power & Light pf | 97½ | 100 |
| *Standard Gas & Electric | 13½ | 14 |
| *Standard Gas & Electric pf | 30½ | 37 |
| Tennessee Ry., Light & Power | 11½ | 12½ |
| Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf | 52 | 53 |
| Toledo Trac., Light & Power | 45 | 48 |
| Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf | 81 | 84 |
| United Light & Railways | 52 | 54 |
| United Light & Railways 1st pf | 76½ | 78 |
| Western Power | 16½ | 17¼ |
| Western Power pf | 64½ | 65½ |

*Par value, $50.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 15½ | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| Atlantic Refining | 690 | 700 | 690 | 700 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 350 | 360 | 350 | 360 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 95 | 97 | 97 | 99 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 335 | 340 | 335 | 340 |
| Colonial Oil | 70 | 80 | 70 | 80 |
| Continental Oil | 320 | 330 | 320 | 330 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 |
| Cumberland Pipe Li. | 85 | 90 | 85 | 90 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 205 | 212 | 210 | 215 |
| Galena-Signal Oil | 156 | 158 | 158 | 162 |
| Galena S. Oil pf | 140 | 146 | 148 | 148 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 166 | 169 | 166 | 169 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 96 | 98 | 96 | 99 |
| Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 10¾ | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| Nat. Transit | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| N. Y. Transit | 185 | 195 | 190 | 195 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 99 | 102 | 98 | 103 |
| Ohio Oil | 229 | 232 | 231 | 233 |
| Penn.-Mex. Fuel | 57 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| Pierce Oil | 13½ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| Pierce Oil con. 6s, '24 | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 |
| Prairie O. & G. | 408 | 412 | 408 | 412 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 215 | 218 | 215 | 218 |
| Solar Refining | 290 | 295 | 285 | 295 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 195 | 200 | 195 | 200 |
| South Penn. Oil | 365 | 370 | 365 | 370 |
| So. W. Penn. | 110 | 115 | 110 | 115 |
| Standard Oil of Cal. | 249 | 252 | 250 | 252 |
| Standard Oil of Ind. | 562 | 565 | 563 | 567 |
| Standard Oil of Kan. | 440 | 450 | 440 | 450 |
| Standard Oil of Ky. | 415 | 420 | 415 | 420 |
| Standard Oil of Neb. | 350 | 360 | 350 | 360 |
| Standard Oil of N. J. | 519 | 521 | 519 | 521 |
| Standard Oil of N. Y. | 207 | 209 | 207 | 209 |
| Standard Oil of Ohio | 623 | 629 | 625 | 630 |
| Swan & Finch | 100 | 110 | 100 | 110 |
| Union Tank | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 |
| Vacuum Oil | 250 | 253 | 250 | 253 |
| Washington Oil | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

Time for depositing the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Western Pacific under the reorganization plan and for filing subscriptions for new bonds to be issued has been extended by the Kreech Committee to June 10.

Receiver Bush of the Missouri Pacific Railway has deposited with the Bankers Trust Company the amount of the semi-annual interest installment due Dec. 1, 1915, on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway.

The Hanchett Bond Company of Chicago has opened a New York branch at 115 Broadway, in charge of Ralph H. Parks.

# GOOD YEAR FOR METALS.

## International Nickel and Greene-Cananea Increase Earnings.

The International Nickel Company and the Greene-Cananea Copper Company submitted annual reports yesterday showing substantial increases in earnings as a result of the higher prices for metals and minerals.

International Nickel reported total income of $14,341,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. for the year ended March 31 last. After the payment of preferred dividends there remained a balance of $11,214,000, equal to 26.80 on the common stock. The sum of $9,432,000 was paid in dividends on the common and there was left a surplus of $1,782,000.

Greene-Cananea's net income increased $747,000 despite the losses due to interruption of operations in Mexico. Though only half of the previous year's amount was paid in dividends there was carried to surplus $863,000, which compares with a deficit of $384,000 in the previous year.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, a subsidiary, was able to operate its Mexican properties 151 days of the year. It had to close down, President Ricketts says, on Oct. 24, when Villa forces took possession of Northern Sonora, but work was resumed Dec. 10.

### Yukon-Alaska Trust Dividend.

The Yukon-Alaska Trust, which was formed in course of the liquidation of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, declared yesterday an initial quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable June 30, to stockholders of record June 8. The Trust holds the undistributed assets of the Guggenheim Company, consisting chiefly of stocks and notes of the Yukon Gold Company. Certificates of beneficial interest in the Yukon-Alaska Trust were distributed to the Guggenheim shareholders last month, in the ratio of one certificate to each holding of four shares of Guggenheim Exploration stock.

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | Sept., 1916 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100⅞ |
| 6s | Sept., 1917 | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 4½s | June, 1965 | 107⅞ | 108⅛ | 107⅞ | 108⅛ |
| 4½s | March, 1963 | 107⅛ | 107⅜ | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1957 | 107¼ | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ |
| 4½s | May, 1957 | 107¼ | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1917 | 101⅛ | .. | 101⅛ | .. |
| 4½s | May, 1917 | 100⅞ | .. | 100⅞ | .. |
| 4½s | April, 1966, w. i. | 102¾ | 103¼ | 102⅝ | 103¼ |
| 4½s | March, 1964 | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅞ |
| 4½s | March, 1962 | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅞ |
| 4½s | Sept., 1960 | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅞ |
| 4½s | March, '60, op. 30 | 102¼ | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| 4s | Nov., 1958 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| 4s | May, 1957 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| 4s | Nov., 1956 | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 |
| 4s | Nov., 1955 | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 |
| 4s | Nov., 1936 | 99¾ | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 |
| 3½s | Nov., 1955 | 90 | .. | 90¼ | .. |
| 3½s | Nov., 1954 | 90¼ | 91⅞ | 90⅜ | 91⅞ |
| 3½s | May, 1954 | 90⅛ | 91½ | 90⅜ | 91½ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | June, 1916 | 2.80 | .. | 2.80 | .. |
| 4½s | June, 1917 | 3.75 | .. | 3.75 | .. |
| 4½s | 1918-1923 | 4.05 | 3.90 | 4.05 | 3.90 |
| 4½s | 1924-1933 | 4.10 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 4.00 |
| 3½s | 1950-1954 | 4.00 | 3.95 | 4.00 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1940-1950 | 4.00 | 3.95 | 4.00 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1930-1940 | 4.05 | 3.95 | 4.05 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1924-1930 | 4.05 | 3.95 | 4.05 | 3.90 |
| 3½s | 1918-1924 | 4.05 | 3.90 | 4.05 | 3.90 |
| 3½s | 1916-1918 | 3.95 | .. | 3.95 | .. |
| 3s | 1940-1950 | 4.00 | 3.95 | 4.00 | 3.95 |
| 3s | 1918-1925 | 4.10 | .. | 4.10 | .. |
| 3s | 1916-1918 | 3.95 | .. | 3.95 | .. |

## METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin, spot | 46.75 | 47.25 | 47.00 | 48.00 |
| Lead | 7.35 | .. | 7.15 | 7.35 |
| Spelter | 14.00 | .. | 14.25 | .. |
| Antimony | 26.00 | 27.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 |
| Quicksilver | $80.00 | .. | $82.00 | .. |
| Aluminum | *58.00 | 60.00 | *58.00 | 60.00 |
| Iron, No. 2, X Fdry. | 20.25 | 20.75 | 20.25 | 20.75 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29½@29¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s | d | Saturday. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 126 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 125 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 193 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 192 | 10 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | 80 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 31 | 10 | 0 | 31 | 5 | 0 |

# OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

## BOSTON.

### MINING.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 190 | Ahmeek | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 |
| 20 | Alaska Gold | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 3,185 | Am. Zinc | 83⅛ | 84½ | 82¾ | 84½ |
| 20 | Ariz. Coml | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | Arnold | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1,165 | Butte & Sup. | 91 | 92 | 90 | 92 |
| 77 | Cal. & Ariz | 73¾ | 74 | 73½ | 73½ |
| 23 | Cal. & Hecla | 537 | 560 | 537 | 538 |
| 535 | Cop. Range | 64¼ | 64¼ | 63¾ | 64 |
| 110 | Daly West | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 120 | East Butte | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 5 | Granby | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 5 | Hancock | 14¼ | 14½ | 14 | 14⅛ |
| 20 | Isle Royale | 28½ | 28½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 210 | Keweenaw | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 50 | Lake | 13½ | 15⅛ | 13⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 35 | La Salle | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | Mass. Con | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 100 | Mayflower | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 130 | Michigan | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 35 | Mohawk | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 25 | Nevada Con | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 110 | New Arcadian | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 100 | New Idria | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 25 | Nipissing | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ |
| 460 | North Butte | 23¾ | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 170 | Old Colony | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 10 | Old Dominion | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¼ | 68¾ |
| 325 | Pond Creek | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 5 | Quincy | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 50 | Santa Fe | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 45 | Shannon | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 85 | South Lake | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 50 | South Utah | 25c. | 25c. | 25c. | 25c. |
| 30 | Trinity | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 850 | Tuolumne | 57c. | 58c. | 51c. | 51c. |
| 390 | U. S. Smelting | 73¼ | 74 | 73¼ | 74 |
| 37 | U. S. Smel. pf | 51¼ | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ |
| 180 | Utah Apex | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 200 | Utah Cons | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14½ | 14⅝ |
| 610 | Winona | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 250 | Wyandotte | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 345 | Utah Metal | 8⅞ | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |

### RAILROADS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | Boston & Alb. | 186 | 187½ | 186 | 187½ |
| 32 | Boston Elev. | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 10 | Bost. & Lowell | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 329 | Boston & Me. | 49 | 50 | 49 | 50 |
| 6 | Bost. & Me. pf. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 10 | Boston & Prov. | 235½ | 235½ | 235½ | 235½ |
| 5 | Fitchburg pf. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 100 | N.Y.,N.H.&H. | 60¾ | 61 | 60¾ | 61 |
| 160 | Old Colony | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 25 | Prov. & Worc. | 203 | 203 | 203 | 203 |
| 145 | W. E. S. R. R. | 59 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 | W.E.S.R.R.pf. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Am. Ag. Ch. | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 37 | A. Ag. Ch. pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 300 | Amoskeag pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 150 | Am. Pn. Serv. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 115 | Am. Pn. Serv. pf. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 | Am. Sugar | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 8 | Am. Sugar pf. | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 238 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¼ | 120¾ |
| 40 | Am. Woolen pf. | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 590 | A., G. & W. I. pf. | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 5 | Cuban Cement | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 50 | Ga. Ry. & Elec. | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ |
| 5 | Mass. Gas | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 10 | Mass. Gas pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 26 | N.E.C.Yarn pf. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 57 | Pullman | 164 | 165 | 164 | 165 |
| 15 | Reece But'hole | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 54 | Swift & Co. | 138½ | 139½ | 137¾ | 137¾ |
| 160 | Torrington | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 100 | Torrington pf. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 18 | United Fruit. | 157½ | 159 | 157½ | 159 |
| 685 | U. Shoe Mach. | 59½ | 60¼ | 59¼ | 60¼ |
| 260 | U. S. Steel | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85¾ |
| 1 | U. S. Steel pf. | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 1,600 | Ventura Oil | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9½ |

### BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 2,000 | Am. T. & T. 4½s | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 13,000 | A., G. & W. I. 5s | 82¾ | 83 | 82¼ | 83 |
| 3,000 | New River 5s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 2,000 | Pond Creek 6s | 95 | 95 | 93 | 93 |
| 1,000 | U. Fruit 4½s | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1,000 | U. S. Smelt. 6s | 111½ | 111½ | 111¾ | 111¾ |

*Ex dividend.

## PITTSBURGH.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 610 | Am. W. G. Mach. | 60½ | 60⅝ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 404 | Am. W. G. M. pf. | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 315 | Columbia Gas | 16 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 10 | Hazlb.-Walker pf. | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 65 | Indp. Brewing | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Indp. Brew. pf. | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 30 | La Belle I. & S. | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 15 | Lone Star | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 95 | Mfrs. Lt. & Heat | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 65 | Nat. Fireproof'g. | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| 80 | Nat. Fireprf. pf. | 19½ | 19½ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 715 | Ohio Fuel | 41½ | 41½ | 41¼ | 41½ |
| 35 | Ohio Fuel Oil | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 15 | Pittsburgh Brew. | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 142 | Pitts. Brew. pf. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19¼ |
| 10 | Pittsburgh Coal | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 826 | Pure Oil | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18½ | 18⅝ |
| 5 | Pitts. O. & G. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Ross Mining | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 200 | San Toy | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 15 | Union Sw. & Sig. | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 25 | U. S. Glass | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Union Nat. Gas | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| 150 | Westh. A. Brake. | 137 | 137 | 136¾ | 137 |
| 230 | Westh. Electric | 61½ | 62¼ | 61½ | 62¼ |
| 110 | Westh. Elec. pf. | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73 |
| 100 | W. P. T. & W. P. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |

## BALTIMORE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Balt. Tube | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 80 | Balt. Tube pf. | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 10 | Con. Power pf. | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 6,035 | Cosden Ref'g. | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ |
| 4,705 | Cos. O. & G. | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 8,135 | C. O. & G. pf. | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 16 | Md. Casualty | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 200 | M. & M. Bank | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 30 | Okla. Ref'g | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1,000 | Ref. & P. | 73½ | 73½ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| 50 | Sapulpa Ref'g. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 20 | U. S. Fidelity | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| 170 | Way. O. & G. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |

### BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ana. Pot. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5,000 | Chi. Ry. 5s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 6,800 | C. of R. 4s, '51 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2,000 | Con. Coal 6s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 39,000 | Cosden 6s | 128 | 128 | 126½ | 127 |
| 3,500 | Elkhorn F. 5s | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 3,000 | Fla. South. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 10,000 | Fair. Coal 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 10,000 | Mt. V. M. nts. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2,000 | Mil. Ref. 4½s | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1,000 | Mil. Ref. 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 9,000 | U. Ry. & E. 4s | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 4,000 | U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |

## CHICAGO.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Am. Radiator pf. | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 |
| 5 | Booth Fish. pf. | 75⅞ | 75⅞ | 75⅞ | 75⅞ |
| 10 | Chi. Ry., Series 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 210 | Diamond Match. | 111⅜ | 112 | 111½ | 112 |
| 10 | Illinois Brick | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 200 | Lindsay Light | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 |
| 95 | Mont. Ward pf. | 114⅜ | 114¾ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 50 | Nat. Carbon | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| 42 | Nat. Carbon pf. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 78 | People's Gas | 103½ | 103½ | 102½ | 103½ |
| 8 | Public Service | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 | Quaker Oats pf. | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 50 | Sears-Roebuck | 183¾ | 183¾ | 183½ | 183½ |
| 725 | Stewart-Warner | 91¼ | 91¾ | 90¾ | 91 |
| 3 | Swift | 138¼ | 138¼ | 138¼ | 138¼ |
| 5 | Union Carbide | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 |

### BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | City Ry. 5s | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 5,000 | Com. Edison 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1,000 | Swift 5s | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |

## PHILADELPHIA.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Alliance Ins. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 10 | Am. Ry. Serv. pf. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 10 | Brill | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 10 | Keystone Tel. pf. | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 20 | Lake Superior | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 1 | Lehigh Nav. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 130 | Leh. Val. Tr. pf. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 3 | North Penn. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 10 | Penn. Salt Mfg. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 20 | Phila. R. T. t. c. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 39 | Phila. Traction | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 100 | Railways General | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 410 | Tonopah Belmont | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 5 | Tonopah Mining | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 60 | Union Traction | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 42 | United Gas Imp. | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 4 | Warw'k Iron & S. | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 163 | W. Cramp & Sons | 84 | 84 | 83 | 83½ |
| 100 | York Rys. pf. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |

### BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Am. G. & E. 5s | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2,000 | Bald. Lo. 1st 5s | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1,000 | Chi. Ry. | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| | 50 City 4s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 7,000 | Leh. Val. gen. 4s | 91¾ | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| 1,000 | Leh. Val. 4½s | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| | 100 Nat. Prop. 4-6s | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 2,000 | Leh. Val. 1st 5s | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1,000 | Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1,000 | Penn. R. R. con. 4½s | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3,000 | Phila. Co. 1st 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2,000 | Phila. Elec. 4s | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 1,000 | Phila. Elec. 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3,000 | Sp.-Am. Ironds. | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 52,000 | Wisbach Co. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5,000 | W.N.Y. & P. 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | .80 | 1 | Humboldt | 1⅞ | 2¼ |
| Am. Oil | .18 | .19 | Iron Cap. | 4½ | 5¼ |
| Bay S Gas | .12 | .14 | Iron C pf | 6½ | 7 |
| Begole | .80 | 1 | Iron Blos. | 1½ | 2 |
| Bingham | 14¼ | 14½ | Jerome Y. | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| Bohemia | 2¼ | 2½ | Majestic | .75 | .80 |
| Bos Ariz. | 2¼ | 2½ | Mex Metls. | .33 | .34 |
| Bos Corb. | .88 | .90 | New Doug. | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| Boston Ely | .45 | .55 | N Cornelia | .14 | .14½ |
| Bos & Mon | 1⅞ | 1¼ | N Baltic | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| Butte & L. | .71 | .75 | N U B'g'm | 1½ | 2½ |
| Calaveras | 4¼ | 4⅝ | Nixon Cop. | .22 | .24 |
| Champion | .13 | .14 | Ohio | .16 | .22 |
| Chief Con. | 1½ | 2 | Oneco | 1 | 1¼ |
| Con Ariz. | 1½ | 1½ | Onondaga | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Con Cop. | 2¼ | 2⅜ | Pilot Butte | 2 | 2¼ |
| Crown Res | .47 | .50 | Rilla | 10⅜ | .97 |
| Davis-D | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | S W Miami | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| E & B B. | 2¼ | 2½ | Trano | 4¼ | 4⅞ |
| Fortuna | 1⅛ | 1¼ | Un

# WILL TRY TO KEEP A DYE MONOPOLY

### Combination Among German Makers to Meet Competition Here and in England.

### MAY PUT FACTORIES HERE

### In Such a Case the Industry Will Act as a Whole to Bring About the Result.

An exposition of the combination among the dye and chemical makers in Germany and of the efforts they intend making in view of the establishment of the color-making works in Great Britain and this country is contained in a report sent to the Department of Commerce by Consul General Harris from Frankfort-on-the-Main. The report is subjoined:

For some years past two important groups have existed among the large dyestuff and chemical industries of Germany. Each of these groups contains three of the more important concerns which, although operating independently, have had an understanding among themselves as to various matters arising in the conduct of their business. The groups themselves had no common interest and were active competitors. The profits accruing in one of the two groups were divided among the three concerns according to a scale agreed upon. In the other group there was no pooling of profits.

For some time past negotiations have been pending for a further combination of the two groups and the adding of other concerns thereto. It is now reported that such combination has been accomplished. The reason for a further uniting of the industry is stated to have grown in part out of the war and the heavy losses due to an interruption of business in hostile countries, to the large outstanding accounts as well as to property interests in these countries, together with proposed legislation in several countries regarding trade. References have been made in newspapers of the proposed efforts in the United States and England to establish the dyestuff industry on a large scale and thus increase competition in these countries. Proposed legislation in the United States to increase the tariff on dyestuffs and to prevent the sale of dyestuffs in the country at a lower price than the same products are sold in Germany is also referred to.

The movement now on foot among the factories is said to be merely a defensive one to meet the more difficult situation that has arisen and is likely to arise after the war. If it becomes necessary to manufacture in foreign countries, the industry, acting as a whole can do this more asily than a single concern or a small group could do. The plan of working together in this manner by the greatest concerns of their kind in the world is not referred to as likely to be of far-reaching industrial importance.

The plan as agreed upon leaves each concern an independent and competing one, with its own plant, laboratories, officers and workmen under its entire control. A trust or combination with the ordinary trust features is not contemplated, and, it is claimed, would be opposed by all the concerns both as against their own interests and those of the industry as a whole. Arrangement is made, however, for a mutual exchange of information as to factory methods and other matters tending to reduce the cost of manufacture and otherwise strengthen the industry as a whole. The total profits are to be divided at the end of the year according to an agreed scale.

The concerns named as included in the new arrangement with the capital stock of each are as follows:

Badische Anilin-und-Sodafabrik Ludwigshafen, capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Farbenfabriken Friedrich Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Farbwerke von Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst-am-Main, capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfort-on-Main, capital stock, 30,000,000 marks ($7,140,000).

Aktiengesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, capital stock, 19,800,000 marks ($4,712,400).

Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler ter Meer, Uerdingen-am-Rhein, capital stock, 8,000,000 marks ($1,904,000).

Kalle & Co., Biebrich-am-Rhein, capital stock, 6,000,000 marks ($1,428,000).

The dividends paid by the three first-named concerns in 1914 were 19, 19, and 20 per cent. respectively. It is expected that a dividend of 20 per cent. will be paid by each for the year 1915.

## LEGACIES BY DR. J. W. WHITE

### Noted Surgeon Left Much of $1,000,000 Estate for Philanthropy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The will of Dr. J. William White, the eminent surgeon, which was probated today, makes many bequests both public and private. The estate is said to be worth about $1,000,000. The widow receives $100,000 and a life interest in the bulk of the residuary estate. Annuities are given to two brothers, some of the servants in the White household, and others.

After the death of the widow the residuary estate is left in three equal parts to the Maternity Hospital of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, and the trustees of the university, in trust, for the promotion of physical education and of athletics at the university.

To Doctors William J. Mayo and Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., is given $10,000 in appreciation of their services to Dr. White, and in recognition of their "unceasing and unselfish labors for the good of humanity."

A trust fund of $150,000 is created as a permanent endowment for the establishment of professorships of surgical research at the University of Pennsylvania. To the university's medical school at Canton, China, $5,000 is given. Other sums are left to the university for various purposes. One fund of $5,000 is to be invested for 100 years and then added to the general endowment fund of the University Hospital.

## NEW SAVANNAH TERMINAL.

### Steamship Line Piers and Sheds Have Space for 225 Cars.

The agents of the Savannah Line announced yesterday that the new terminal of the company at Savannah had been completed and was ready for the accommodation of its fleet of steamships trading to New York. The central slip is 1,020 feet long and 225 feet wide, with a depth at mean low water of 35 feet.

Steamers arriving in Savannah will dock at the south shed, where there is space for 125 railroad cars to carry away the freight and the outgoing ships will load alongside the northbound freight shed, which has space for 100 cars.

Waiting rooms and offices for passenger traffic have been constructed at the terminal on the most modern lines with regard to comfort and convenience. The Savannah Line has nine steamships in service to New York and Boston and has two more building at Wilmington for delivery next Spring.

## INSURANCE ORDER TO MEET.

### Knights and Ladies of Honor to Discuss Society's Finances.

Members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a mutual insurance society with headquarters in Indianapolis, having several thousand members in New York, will hold a meeting in Kreutzen Hall, 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, tomorrow to discuss the interests of the members. It is alleged that the society has not paid a number of death benefits and that a suit now pending in the Supreme Court for the purpose of a construction of its financial status.

Recently State Insurance Commissioner Jesse L. Phillips investigated the financial condition of the society at the request of a number of New York members. The report of the investigator was to the effect that the society was sound, with a small margin of assets. The society has asked for a hearing before the Insurance Commissioner, and he has written asking that it set a date.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Fifty-four corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,775,000, were chartered today. They include:

James Elliott & Co., Inc., linen, cotton, woolen, dry goods, sales agent, factor, $600,000; W. Doheney, J. Newman, J. S. Schneider, 116 West 31st St.

Progressive Grocery Stores, Inc., (consolidation of United Economy Stores, Inc., and Progressive Grocery Stores, Inc.,) groceries, kettles, merchandise, manufacturing, $125,000; J. Rottman, M. and G. Stadtlander, 229 9th Ave.

Flushing Estates Corporation, Mineola, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; A. L. Rein, J. F. Murphy, G. W. Bersch, 67 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.

Julian Wasey Company, Inc., ladies' misses', children's garments, $30,000; A. H. Rubenstein, J. H. Kempert, J. L. Sawyer, 611 West 158th St.

The Reed-White Corporation, merchandise, mercantile manufacturing, $25,000; W. P. Jessup, G. O. Castell, R. A. Reed, 30 Church St.

Charles B. Foley, Inc., develop inventions relating to electric induction furnaces, crucibles, processes, $75,000; A. Stetson, J. L. Schermerhorn, W. F. Hubley, 145 Miller St., Newark, N. J.

E. Cannizzaro & Co., Inc., cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, $75,000; P. C. and P. Cannizzaro, 1839 79th St., Brooklyn.

The Foley Valve and Fitting Company, Inc., bronze, faucets, valves, plumbers' steam fitters' supplies, radiators, $50,000; F. Hughes, T. J. and R. T. Foley, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Penfield Publishing Company, Inc., printing, publishing, $50,000; S. R. Tobin, J. J. McCormack, W. G. Chittick, 32 Broadway.

Martin Electrical Manufacturing Co., Inc., photograph films, supplies, contractors, electric work, motion pictures, vaudeville, $50,000; H. C. Price, J. J. Murphy, R. Martin, 1,063 Simpson St., Bronx.

Economic Feed Co., Inc., millers, grain, hay, feed, $50,000; C. Tannenbaum, H. A. Oswald, J. A. Craig, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Hannevig & Johnson, Inc., agents, brokers for ships, the Coal House brokers, capital no par value, carry on business with $50,000; N. M. Root, V. Johnson, G. A. Conroy, 32 Broadway.

The Adams Mining Machinery Corporation, acquire patents, manufacture, mining, machinery, capital no par value, carry on business with $35,000; H. S. Gould, W. Belcher, H. Adams, Ocean Beach, New London, Conn.

Genesee Home Development Corporation, Syracuse, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, building materials, $50,000; C. A. Hills, A. D. Huey, Adon J. Hoffman, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dechrome Co., Inc., cameras, parts, appurtenances, $30,000; L. E. Varney, M. W. Norman, F. O. Benzer, Hotel Fotham.

Adanac Improvement Corporation, Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, $20,000; A. H. and L. L. Peaice, G. D. McCutcheon, Buffalo.

David Vershibinsky, Inc., engineering, contracting, merchandise, commodities, construction, engines, hardware, $25,000; A. M. Levine, W. N. Polakov, D. Vershibinsky, 31 Nassau St.

Forester Farms, Inc., Warwick, dairy, farm products, cattle, livestock, $25,000; B. B. Sayer, J. Pelton, J. W. Sanford, Warwick.

Standard Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn, dyes, chemicals, colors, $25,000; R. R. Shearer, F. Schaefer, J. Feibel, 296 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

C-E Aeroplane Works, Inc., aeroplanes, general accessories, $100,000; W. Hyde, C. G. Blauvelt, E. H. Barbe, 546 West 45th St.

Ideal Music Company, Poughkeepsie, Branch, Inc., Poughkeepsie, talking machines, supplies, sporting goods, $10,000; R. P. Dunlap, A. R. Palmer, H. Lawson, 46 Cedar St.

The Seven Arts Publishing Company, publishers, printers, $5,000; E. M. Meek, J. Oppenheim, A. K. Rankine, 61 Washington Square.

Thorner Manufacturing Company, Inc., metal furniture, novelties, architectural iron, auto accessories, $20,000; A. Schnitzler, E. G. and B. D. Thorner, 3,495 Broadway.

Meyer Dye and Chemical Company, Inc., dyes, dyestuffs, $16,000; A. Meyer, J. S. Cohen, F. S. Bache, 42 Broadway.

The Abdominal Supporter Company, Inc., supporters, medical and surgical appliances, drugs, $12,000; A. H. Sands, Jr., L. A. Hammersley, H. L. Brown, 200 Fifth Av.

M. P. L. Packing and Supply Company, Inc., packing and machinery supplies, mechanical, electric devices, $10,000; H. C. Wing, J. H. Lounsberry, R. W. Purdy, Bogota, N. J.

Carroll Street Improvement Company, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; J. Doscher, G. M. Cooper, H. H. Gordon, Jr., 1,214 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Walsh & Allen, Inc., Queens, machine shop, $10,000; P. Rooney, E. J. Allen, J. J. Walsh, 323 West 101st St.

Bach Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. W. Newburger, M. Bach, I. D. Magnes, 780 Riverside Drive.

Louis Bloom, Inc., ladies' clothing, apparel, $10,000; I. J. Greenberg, M. H. Salzer, L. Bloom, 1,520 Seabury Place, Bronx.

Wasburne Wire Co., Inc., Hornell, iron, copper, steel fabrics, etc., manufacturing on business with $5,000; D. C. Turner, F. N. Phillips, F. C. Weidenmiller, Phillipsdale, R. I.

Scheer Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty, construction, $5,000; W. G. C. and R. H. Scheer, Thompson St., Larchmont.

The Jewish Guide Publishing Co., Inc., weekly paper in Yiddish, $5,000; A. J. Kopkowitz, M. Phillip, M. Tannenbaum, 49 St. Mark's Place.

Bridgview Land Co., Inc., realty, construction, merchandise, mining, metallurgical, $5,000; J. W. and L. F. Goldmann, 256 Broadway.

Morris Grain Co. of New York, Inc., commission, grain, seeds, commodities, $5,000; R. Cromlish, N. J. Hanley, F. A. Heywood, 1,787 West 11th St.

Hubbard & Peixotto, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; W. S. Bacon, F. R. Peixotto, C. B. Hubbard, 404B Jefferson Av.

Fero Garage, Inc., Southampton, garage, tires, accessories, $5,000; B. C. Elliott, I. F. MacMahon, J. J. Fero, 792 5th Av.

Loyal Sponging Works, Inc., Brooklyn, sponging, shrinking, materials, manufacture woolens, worsteds, $5,000; L. Stein, J. Kaplan, J. Bernstein, 114 Monroe St.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Volunteer League of America, Inc., military training, operate barracks, gymnasium, restaurants, $5,000; R. A. Pryor, Jr., W. E. Park, H. A. Gildersleeve, 120 Broadway.

Chicago Mortgage Corporation, brokerage, investment securities, insurance, realty, $5,000; A. M. Squires, J. Cornell, W. R. Sweeney, 350 5th Av.

Authorizations.—S. & S. Stores, Inc., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, manufacturing, mercantile, $100,000. Representative, W. J. McKee, 2 West 45th St., New York.

Capital Improvement Corporation, Building Corporation, New York, $1,000 to $22,000; Cullen Barge Corporation, New York, $1,000 to $600,000; Porto Rico Coal Company, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000; Ernest Simons Realty Company, Port Chester, $500,000 to $850,000; Dye Products and Chemical Company, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000; North Shore Electric Light and Power Company, Port Jefferson, $50,000 to $50,000; Canavan Print Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $15,000; Fraternal Building Assn., Rochester, $15,000 to $30,000; J. Birnbaum, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Hotel Review Magazine Company, Manhattan; Hochman-Blum Co., Inc., Manhattan.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—Charters filed:

Potash Products Company, Camden, to deal in fertilizer; $500,000; F. R. Hansell, Joseph F. Cotter, John A. MacPeak, Camden, N. J.

Lenox Garage and Sales Company, Asbury Park, deal in motor cars and conduct a hacking business; $2,000; John A. Reid, William M. Reid, Deal Beach; Egbert Reid, New York.

United Gas Drilling Co., Inc., Jersey City, construct tunnels; $10,000; Anna B. Shanahan, Jersey City; Patrick J. Healey, Newark; Floyd Ramsey, Jersey City.

Meadows Machine Works, Inc., Camden, manufacture iron, steel, and deal in lumber; $25,000; F. R. Hansell, John A. MacPeak, L. C. Clow.

Oakwood Realty and Construction Co., Passaic, real estate; $50,000; Joseph Horne, New York; Philip Richmond, Passaic; Samuel B. Dubrow, Passaic.

Anchor Drug Co., Newark, chemists and druggists; $50,000; George J. Keller, Frederic P. Schwieg, Gustav Kern, Newark.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., May 29.—Charters filed:

Tropical Oil Co., to locate lands containing petroleum, prepare same for market, explore or exploit for petroleum and other carbohydrate liquids and gases and substances in national lands and Government concessions, especially in the Republic of Colombia, $50,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Iceland and Labrador Fisheries and Export Co., to acquire fisheries for pond nets and traps and to pack and preserve fish of all kinds, $1,000,000; John McClure, F. B. Knowlton, E. M. Beyhl, all of New York.

American and European Navigation Corporation, to own and operate ships, sailing vessels for all kinds of navigation, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES

### Trading in the Curb Market Very Dull, with Narrow and Irregular Price Changes.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 258,670 shares of stocks and $35,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 73,310; oil, 54,195, and mining, 131,165. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acme Tea, w.i. | 58½ | 58½ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 500 | Acme Tea pf.. | 98 | 98¼ | 98 | 98 |
| 300 | ‡Aetna Expl.. | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 60 | Ajax Rub. Inc | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 100 | ‡Am. Drug S. | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 1,200 | ‡Am. W. P.... | 2⅜ | 3 | 2⅜ | 3 |
| 100 | A.G.&W.I.S.S. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 85 | A.G.&W.I.SS.pf | 53 | 53 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 200 | ‡Butler Chem. | 4½ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 100 | Can. Nat Gas. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | ‡Car L. & P.. | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 1,600 | Chevrolet M.. | 241 | 245 | 240 | 242 |
| 100 | C. of R. & H. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 700 | ‡Cuba Cane S. | 56 | 56 | 55½ | 55⅝ |
| 550 | ‡Cuba C. S. pf | 95 | *95½ | 95 | 95¼ |
| 200 | Curtiss Aero. com. v. t.cfs. | 50 | 50 | 48½ | 48½ |
| 195 | Driggs-Seab'y. | 132 | 132 | 130 | 131 |
| 400 | ‡Edmunds & J. | 41 | 41 | *39¾ | 41 |
| 460 | Emerson Phon* | 12¾ | *12¾ | 12 | 12½ |
| 2,500 | ‡Flem.-L.Phon | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ |
| 1,500 | ‡Gas., W.&W.. | 52½ | 55½ | 52 | 54 |
| 100 | Grant M. Car. | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 200 | Hartmann Cor | 73½ | 73½ | 73 | 73 |
| 100 | Holly S. Cor.. | 44¾ | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 200 | Holly S.C. pf. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 400 | Kaih. Br. pf.. | 20 | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| 1,000 | ‡S. H. Kress.. | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 |
| 500 | ‡S.H.Kress pf. | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104 | 104½ |
| 150 | ‡Hup. Motors | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 400 | Marc. of Am.. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 300 | Maxim Mun.. | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 2,000 | ‡Mid. Steel... | 62¼ | 62¾ | 61¾ | 62⅜ |
| 4,000 | ‡Perl. Rim... | 150 | 153 | 150 | 150 |
| 600 | Peerless T. & M. Corp.... | 26 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26 |
| 100 | ‡Poole En. & Mach. Co... | 103½ | 103½ | 103 | 103 |
| 600 | ‡St. J. Lead.. | 16½ | 18½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 20 | Spg. Body Co. pf. ..... | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 500 | Sub. Boat v. t. cfts. .... | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38 | 38 |
| 150 | ‡Tob. Prod.... | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43 | 43 |
| 300 | ‡Thomas Aero. w. i. ..... | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ |
| 700 | Un. Prof. Sh. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1,500 | ‡U. S. Lgt. & Heat Cor.... | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 1,500 | ‡U.S. L. & H. Corp. pf. .. | 5¼ | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 45,000 | ‡U. Mot. w.i. | 78½ | 82¾ | 78½ | 82⅜ |
| 400 | U. S. S.S. Co. | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 | 7 |
| 540 | White M. Co.. | 51 | 51½ | 50½ | 51¼ |
| 500 | World Film C. v. t. cfts.... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Ill. Pipe L.... | 169 | 169 | 169 | —38 |
| 1 | Penn.-M. Oil.. | 59 | 59 | 59 | .. |
| 5 | S. O. of N. J. | 520 | 520 | 520 | .. |
| 8 | S. O. of N. Y. | 207 | 207 | 207 | .. |
| 20 | Vacuum Oil... | 251 | 250 | 250 | + 4 |

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am. Oil & G.. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 650 | ‡Bar. O. & G. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 5,000 | ‡Calif'a Oil. (a prospect). | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| 300 | ‡Cal. O. pf., (a prospect). | 76 | 77 | 76 | 77 |
| 2,500 | ‡Con. & Ref. (oil refining) | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| 1,500 | ‡Cos. Oil & G. | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 500 | ‡C. O. & G. pf | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 300 | Empire Pet.... | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1,200 | ‡Federal Oil.. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | ‡Houston Oil. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 5,700 | ‡Kenova Oil.. | 68 | 70 | 68 | 70 |
| 500 | Met. Petrol'm. | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22⅝ |
| 3,500 | ‡Midwest Oil.. | 48 | 49 | 48 | 48 |
| 1,500 | ‡Muskogee R.. | 2⅛ | 3 | 2⅛ | 3 |
| 22,000 | ‡Okla. Oil... | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| 1,500 | ‡Okla. Oil pf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 500 | P. & R. Ref.. | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 400 | ‡Sap. Oil & R. | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Savoy Oil..... | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 800 | ‡Sinclair Oil.. | 47 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 3,700 | ‡Tn. West. O. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,100 | ‡Victoria Oil.. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 650 | Way. O. & G. | 5¼ | 5½ | 5 | 5 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,650 | Alas.-West .. | 40 | 41 | 39 | 41 |
| 4,000 | ‡Atlanta .... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 300 | ‡Adanac Sil. | 62 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| 2,000 | ‡A.-Br. C. M. | 96 | 102 | 94 | 98 |
| 900 | Bingham .... | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| 2,000 | ‡Booth .... | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 2,700 | Boston & M.. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 700 | Bradford, Ltd. | 1¼ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 400 | Butte C. & Z. | 6¼ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 200 | Butte & N. Y. | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 600 | ‡Calaveras C. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 6,000 | Caledonia .... | 74 | 74 | 70 | 70 |
| 200 | ‡Canada Cop.. | 2 | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 2,000 | ‡Cashboy .... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 500 | Con. Nev.-U.. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Cerro de Pasco Copper .... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1,025 | ‡Dundee A. C. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,455 | ‡Dupont Cop.. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| 7,500 | ‡Emma Cop.. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 600 | ‡Fortuna .... | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,100 | ‡Goldfield C.. | 94 | 96 | 92 | 95 |
| 1,000 | ‡Gf'field Merg. | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1,200 | Hecla Mining. | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Howe Sound.. | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 600 | ‡Iron Blossom | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8,000 | ‡Jerome Ver.. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 500 | ‡Jim Butler.. | 97 | 97 | 95 | 95 |
| 4,500 | Jumbo Ext .. | 92 | 93 | 91 | 92 |
| 700 | ‡La Jara G'd | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73 |
| 1,000 | La R. Con.... | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 9,200 | La. Con..... | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| 200 | Magma Cop.. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 3,000 | ‡Marsh Min. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 4,000 | McKin. Dar.. | 60 | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| 1,125 | ‡Mojave Tun. | 6½ | *6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 1,400 | Monitor Silver | 2⅜ | *2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 8,000 | ‡Mother Lode | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30½ |
| 4,000 | Murdock Min. | 43 | 45 | 43 | 45 |
| 400 | Nip. M. Co.. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 200 | Oatman B. J. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,000 | ‡Oatman Lex. (a prospect). | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2,500 | ‡Oatman So. (a prospect). | 41 | 42 | 40 | 42 |
| 4,000 | ‡Oro ..... | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 100 | ‡R. Hill Min.. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 2,500 | ‡R. C. Min.. | 22½ | 22½ | 22 | 22½ |
| 8,300 | ‡Rilla Copper.. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 2,000 | ‡Roch. Mines.. | 71 | 72 | 70 | 72 |
| 100 | ‡Round Mt... | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 100 | ‡Ruby Silver. | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2,600 | ‡Scr. G. G. M. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1,300 | Stand. Sil.-Ld. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 200 | Stewart ..... | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1,800 | ‡Success Min. | 76 | 76 | 75 | 75 |
| 500 | ‡Ton. Belmont. | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 2,000 | Ton. Extension | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅞ |
| 600 | Virginia Min.. | 8 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ |
| 50 | Unit. Eastern. | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 3,000 | ‡U.S. Con. M. | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,300 | ‡Utah Con.... | 27 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅞ |
| 500 | Unity Gold M. | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 1,200 | ‡W. End Con. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Wh.K. Cop.pf. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | ‡Wh. Oaks M. | 13½ | 13½ | *13 | 13¼ |
| 200 | Yukon Gold M. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 400 | ‡Yuscar. Con., | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | ‡Ches. & O.5s | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 10,000 | ‡Ch. U. St.4½s | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Sales in Cosden Oil & Gas of Saturday should read 4⅜ to 4¾.

***

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Br.-A.Tob.,ord.bearer | 18 | 18¾ | 18 | 18¾ |
| Br.-Am. Tob., ord... | 18⅜ | 19¼ | 18⅜ | 19¼ |
| Br.-Am. Tob. pf.... | 1 | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ |
| Edmund & Jones pf.. | 96½ | 97 | 96½ | 97 |
| Flem.-Lynn Phno. pf. | 4 | 4½ | 3½ | 4½ |
| Hask. & Barker Car. | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Link. Belt..... | 36 | 37 | 36 | 37 |
| Lynn Phono..... | 11¼ | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Springfield Body .... | 61 | 63 | 61 | 63 |
| United Drug 1st pf... | 53½ | 55½ | 54 | 56 |
| United Drug 2d pf... | 93½ | 96½ | 90 | 98 |
| Wabash Pitts. T. pf.. | 51 | 52 | 51 | 52 |
| Zinc Concentrating... | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |

OIL STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pierce Oil ..... | 13¾ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| Midwest Ref..... | 66 | 68 | 66 | 68 |
| Pan-Amer. Pet..... | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 48 |
| U. S. Con. Oil..... | 5½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 |

BOND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pierce Oil 6s..... | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 |

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Explosives pf. | 75 | 80 | 75 | 80 |
| American Brass ..... | 290 | 295 | 290 | 295 |
| Atlas Powder..... | 195 | 205 | 195 | 205 |
| Atlas Powder pf.... | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 |
| Babcock & Wilcox.... | 113 | 118 | 113 | 116 |
| Bliss, (E. W.)..... | 425 | 435 | 425 | 435 |
| Bliss (E. W.) pf.... | 75 | 85 | 75 | 85 |
| Can. Fdry. & Forg..165 | | 185 | 170 | 190 |
| Canadian Explosives.300 | | 350 | 300 | 350 |
| Can. Explosives pf...100 | | 110 | 100 | 110 |
| Colt's Arms .....820 | | 835 | 820 | 835 |
| Du Pont Powder,new.820 | | 830 | 820 | 830 |
| Du Pont Powder pf..102 | | 105 | 104 | 107 |
| Hercules Powder.....865 | | 875 | 865 | 875 |
| Hercules Powder pf...115 | | 119 | 115 | 119 |
| International Arms.. 15 | | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond ..170 | | 176 | 170 | 176 |
| Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..100 | | 105 | 100 | 105 |
| Scovill Mfg. Co..... 560 | | 570 | 560 | 570 |
| Winch. Rptg. Arms.1.800 | | 1,950 | 1,800 | 1,950 |

### DELIVERED AT YOUR SUMMER RESIDENCE.

Before leaving the city for your vacation arrange to have The New York Times mailed to your country address. 50c a month, daily; 75c a month, daily and Sunday. Order from your newsdealer or direct from Publication Office. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has refused to upset a ruling made by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest case of the Kupfer Brothers Company, dealing with the classification of strips of metal-coated paper invoiced as gold borders. The strips, which were embossed with a small ornamental design, and with the letters "P. & T.," standing for Park & Tilford, were used either for decorating or for fancy wrapping around candy boxes or similar packages. Duty was levied upon the articles at the rate of 35 per cent. under the provision for articles composed wholly or in chief value of metal-leaf papers not specially provided for. The protest claimed that the goods were dutiable at 25 per cent. either as "papers wholly or partly covered with metal-leaf" or as borders of forms of cardboard. Presiding Judge Montgomery, affirming the board, said that the article in dispute which once was metal-coated paper, was no longer such. The court held it had passed beyond that stage and constituted a completed article ready for ultimate use, and was an article "composed of metal-coated paper."

Judge Barber, for the court, handed down a decision reversing the board in a controversy relating to the rate of duty on wood-shaving ropings used to make wreaths and balls for decorations, and also used for festooning. Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., the importers of the goods, maintained that the Collector erred in taking duty at 20 per cent. as manufactures of chip, the contention being that 15 per cent. accrued as manufactures of wood in view of the claim that the shavings were made from wood. The board sustained the claim, and the Government appealed. Judge Barber, after discussing the evidence brought out at the trial before the board, said the assessment made by the Collector presumed the existence of chip, and that the ropings were made from it. In any event, the importers, the court held, had failed to overcome this presumption. The board was accordingly reversed.

The Board of General Appraisers took favorable action on protests by Anton Hilbert and other importers as to trimmings and ornaments shipped to this country from Germany. The decision seemed to infer that importations of similar goods from other countries were involved in the protests, but that merchandise did not appear to be in controversy at the trial. The Collector exacted 60 per cent. duty on the goods under the trimmings paragraph, while the importers claimed 50 per cent. on the ground the goods were composed in chief value of beads or spangles. The Collector was reversed after a stipulation had been entered into between the counsel for the importers and the Government. Besides Mr. Hilbert, the other importers concerned in the decision included the S. Katz Company, L. Mane & Co., D. S. Hesse & Brothers, and the S. M. Toplitz Company.

B. Altman & Co. were sustained by the board in claims affecting heavy importations of women's wearing apparel of many kinds made in part of ornaments, nettings, tuckings, or trimmings on which the Collector took 60 per cent. duty. The firm claimed that the merchandise should be given entry at lower rates according to the component material of chief value in the make-up. Judge Howell agreed, and ordered the goods admitted at 30, 35 or 50 per cent. as, respectively, cotton, wool or silk wearing apparel.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

Further good rains occurred in the Western and Southwestern Winter wheat States over Sunday, and, as these were considered highly favorable for the best interests of the new crop, there was heavy selling, and prices declined 1½c to 1¾c, and in several instances were below the extreme decline of last week. Toward the close there was a partial recovery on covering for over the holiday, but final quotations were ⅝c to 1⅝c net lower. The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 527,000 bushels for the week, and the total was 44,811,000 bushels, compared with 19,079,000 bushels last year, when there was a decrease of 1,848,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.19½; No. 2 hard, $1.18¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.25¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.26, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May ..... | .. | .. | .. | 1.14¾ |
| July 

NEW YORK.

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COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

**Beautifully located.** Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

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ATTRACTIONS:

The summer playground of the cultured and refined.

Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people.

Trip by automobile or train is easy; enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.

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*"The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills."*

## New GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Opens June 28. Climate Unequalled.

15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room. Symphony orchestra. Knabe Pianos used. Dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 3320. At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.

## STAR LAKE INN

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
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Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, walking and horseback riding. Fine macadam roads.

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Winter—Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.

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Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
Opens June 22. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 rooms; 40 bathrooms. Cottages. Booking office 1,180 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748. C. W. PECK, Mgr.

ISLAND HARBOR HOUSE NOW OPEN.

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B. W. CLIFTON, Prop.,
Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y.

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Cultured patronage, estate of 700 acres, with miles of beautiful walks and drives; elevation 1,500 ft.; golf, tennis, bowling, and other amusements; open fires, steam heat, baths; one cottage for rent. For illustrated booklet, auto map, &c., address Mt. Meenahga House & Cottages, Ellenville, N. Y.

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45 Minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $10-$25. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Opens June 8. Booklet.

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HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Boating. Orchestra. Dancing.

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The Hudson's finest resort, now open. Capacity 300. CATSKILL, N. Y. All outdoor sports. Booklets.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I.
15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

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Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

## THE IDAMARKS,

OSTEND, FAR ROCKAWAY.
Open for guests. Rooms single, en suite; private baths; special rates June.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 12 50-pound cans, each containing a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 2 cases, each containing 50 1-pound cans, 20 1-pound cans, and 14 50-pound cans of a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,750 BUSHELS OF OATS. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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The most enchanting and varied sea-shore in America.

Marvellous beaches, wild headlands, cliffs,

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Summer vacations of every kind at every price. Great and small hotels, boarding houses, or camping close to Nature. Sailing, bathing, every summer sport.

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OPENS JUNE 29

Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 55 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.

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Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
Located on Ocean's Edge.
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Special Rates for June.
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THE SUMMER CAPITOL

Entirely renovated and improved; 200 rooms and baths; electric light; telephone. Golf and tennis grounds attached. European plan. Restaurant of peculiar excellence. Rooms $3.00 per day and up. Annex opens May 30. Hotel opens June 20.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

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*THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.*
All bathrooms with hot and cold sea water.
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WILL OPEN JUNE 10
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Opens June 1st.
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Select family resort; commuting distance; booklet; $10 weekly and up. J. E. Beerbower.

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30 suites with bath; ballroom; billiards; daily concerts; booklet. I. WOEHR.

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Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey.
Now Open. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

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Booking Office, Holland House, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
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## Hotel Dennis,

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On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Haselton, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY

## the TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
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Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT.
Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

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Vermont Ave. and Beach; capacity 300; very moderate rates for the comforts, appointments and table of the largest hotels; $8 up daily; special weekly; large, cool ocean-view rooms, etc. Booklet. M. L. FARLEY, Mgr.

Leading High-Class, Moderate-Rate Hotel.

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Virginia Av., near Beach
Capacity, 300. Special—$2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Private baths, elevator, extensive porches, etc.; excellent table. (Evening dinners.) Booklet. J. P. COPE.

## THE LORAINE

St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains.
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NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

VISIT ASBURY PARK NOW.
The all-year resort by the sea.
First-class hotels. Cottages for rent.
Booklet. Publicity Director, 304 Boardwalk.

PENNSYLVANIA.

## BUCKWOOD INN

FIREPROOF
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.
One of the finest 18-hole Golf Links in America, adjacent to the Hotel.
Information in Detail Upon Request
ANDREW J. MURPHY & CHARLES V. MURPHY, Mgrs.
An attractive furnished cottage for rent

## THE NEW KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Now open. Only high-class, modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates; booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. JOHN PURDY COPE, ten years of Water Gap House.

## GALEN HALL IN THE MOUNTAINS

WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Beautiful scenery and a high-class hotel. Therapeutic bath and massage department. Good music. Garage. Always open. N. Y. Office, 248 Fifth Ave. HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.

## SPRUCE CABIN INN

Where you CAN catch trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Garage. Saddle horses. All amusements. Bklt. Cresco station. Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

## CENTRAL HOUSE,

AT DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Select family hotel; capacity 150; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet.
JOS. H. GRAVES.

CANADA.

Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. No restrictions entering Canada. Booklet, Royal Muskoka Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

## Royal Muskoka

NEW ENGLAND.

## Mansion House

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
OFF NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opens in May. Exclusive Patronage. Seashore and Country. Very Accessible.
Sound and Ocean BOATING, BATHING.
Fine roads. Golf, tennis, all outdoor sports. Orchestra. We raise our own milk and vegetables. Diet kitchen for young children. Rates $25 per week up; with bath, $30 up.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N.Y.

## GREENWICH INN

SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water, 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Accommodating 200
Special Rates for June
Frequent trains. Golf. Tennis. Bathing. Boating. Saddle Horses. Excellent orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
Telephone 1274 Stamford.

## Pine Grove Springs

*Ideally Located in the Pine Belt of Southern New Hampshire at*
LAKE SPOFFORD

The Summer Home of New York's representative families. Open June 22nd. 9 Hole Golf. Water and land sports. Booking Office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y., 2nd Mezzanine Floor. Tel. Greeley 5700. Extension No. 64.
BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager.

## RED LION INN

Stockbridge, Mass.
Good Golf—now ready
Roads in Excellent Condition.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY

## HOTEL SIPPEWISSETT,

Falmouth, Mass.
"RIGHT ON THE OCEAN"
A Summer Hotel of the Highest Class. GOLF, TENNIS, and All Shore Amusements. Send for illustrated booklet.
FREDERICK T. WILKEY, Proprietor. Cambridge, Mass.

## THE HARBOR VIEW

East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
W. F. OSBORNE.

## 500 IDEAL SUMMER HOMES

Handsomely Illustrated Brochure, with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on the shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations, sent on receipt of 4c. stamps for mailing. Address, No. 5 Summer Homes, 385 Broadway, New York.

SURF AND STILL WATER BATHING

## WATCH HILL HOUSE

Watch Hill, R. I. Open early in June. 18-Hole Golf. A. E. DICK, 1180 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Madison Sq. 4748.

## THE REAL TOUR

TO AND THROUGH THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Booklet can be obtained or mailed free of charge upon request from THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 54th & 55th Sts., West of Broadway, New York City.

## GUNNERY INN

Washington, Conn., will open June 28. An ideal place for the Summer; near country club, golf, tennis; fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables; booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Manager.

## WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn.,

will open for the season July 1st. Finest location in the Berkshire Foothills. Pure Air, Sparkling Water, Broad Verandas, Golf, Tennis. Booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, Mgr.

Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt., Prospect House and 12 Modern Cottages with Hotel Service.—All conveniences. Opens June 15. $15 up. Garage. Fine fishing. All sports. Booklet. EDWARD A. ELLIS, Mgr.

10 DAYS' STOP-OVER on all through tickets. Hotel list from Chamber of Commerce, 25 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

SOUTHERN STATES.

## Channel Bass AND ALL KINDS FISHING.

Auto, boat, (Old Point Ex. 8 hrs.;) A1 Hotel, Club; sale or let. Illustrated booklet. A. H. G. Mears, Wachapreague, Eastern Shore, Va.

## NEW Cochran Hotel

American & European Plan,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
Washington, D. C.
Southern exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for May. Write for Terms.
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

## THE HAMILTON

14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike; Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

# SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## Miniature Almanac for Today.

*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*

Sun rises..4:27|Sun sets..7:20 Moon rises..3:15

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 6:27 | 6:48 | 12:31 | 12:32 |
| Governors Island | 7:10 | 7:28 | 1:11 | 1:13 |
| Hell Gate | 9:16 | 9:32 | 2:52 | 2:54 |

## Arrived—Monday, May 29.

SS Kristianiafjord, Kirkwall, May 20.
SS Ioannina, Piraeus, May 9.
SS Chipana, Cristobal, May 10.
SS Carolina, San Juan, May 20.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, May 25.
SS Annetta, Jamaica, May 24.
SS Netherlee, Liverpool, May 9.
SS Pensilu, Norfolk, May 27.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, May 24.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, May 22.
SS Comus, New Orleans, May 24.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 28.
SS Mongolia, London, May 19.
SS Thistledhu, Baltimore, May 18.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Cape Haitien, May 22.
SS Elizabeth Weems, Port au Prince, May 24.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, May 27.

## Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Giuseppi Verdi | Gibraltar | May 20 |
| †Hellig Olav | Christiansand | May 20 |
| *Oruna | Liverpool | May 19 |
| Constable Hook | Seville | May 5 |
| Quernstad | Cardiff | May 11 |
| Strathtay | La Pallice | May 12 |
| Palacine | London | May 13 |
| Iroquois | London | May 14 |
| Cacique | Bordeaux | May 14 |
| Gregory | Para | May 13 |
| Massdyk | Rotterdam | May 13 |
| Gama | Amsterdam | May 13 |
| Metford | Manchester | May 16 |
| Pioneer | New Orleans | May 23 |
| Arapahoe | Jacksonville | May 27 |
| New Sweden | Kirkwall | May 17 |
| City of Montgomery | Savannah | May 27 |
| El Occidente | Galveston | May 24 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Chicago | Bordeaux | May 20 |
| Isle de Panay | Seville | May 17 |
| Glencoe | London | May 18 |
| Herm | Seville | May 15 |
| Strathalyn | Havre | May 16 |
| Zyidyk | Kirkwall | May 17 |
| Dunachilin | London | May 13 |
| Munamar | Antilla | May 25 |
| Saratoga | Havana | May 28 |
| Artemis | London | May 16 |
| Mandeville | Jamaica | May 26 |
| El Valle | Galveston | May 25 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Narragansett | London | May 17 |
| Vigo | Middlesboro | May 17 |
| Adgryfe | London | May 17 |
| Asater | St. Nazaire | May 16 |
| Cristobal | Cristobal | May 25 |
| Santa Marta | Kingston | May 27 |
| Francis | Barbados | May 24 |
| Antilles | New Orleans | May 27 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Celtic | Liverpool | May 24 |
| Camino | Havre | May 19 |
| Lennox | Bordeaux | May 18 |
| Blommersdyk | Rotterdam | May 16 |
| Exford | Bordeaux | May 17 |
| Vestris | Bahia | May 12 |
| Zulia | Mayaguez | May 27 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | May 30 |
| San Jacinto | Galveston | May 27 |
| City of Columbus | Savannah | May 30 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Duca degli Abruzzi | Genoa | May 16 |
| Maartensdyk | Kirkwall | May 20 |
| Strathord | Havre | May 20 |
| Aladdin | Cardiff | May 20 |
| Agios Georgios | Oran | May 10 |
| Lillie | Swansea | May 18 |
| Tapajoz | Para | May 20 |

DUE SUNDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Liverpool | May 27 |
| Guiana | Demerara | May 22 |
| Korean | London | May 24 |
| Ardgorm | London | May 20 |
| Yaguez | London | May 20 |
| Veneiro | Palermo | May 17 |
| Adda | Palermo | May 16 |
| Mexico | Havana | June 1 |
| Apache | Jacksonville | June 1 |

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

## Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Parima, St. Thomas | 4:30 P.M. | 6:00 P.M. |
| Caracas, La Guayra | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Minnehaha, London | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Mohawk, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| El Paso, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |
| El Sol, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Frederik VIII., Christiansand | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Black Prince, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Carrillo, Jamaica | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ancon, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Philadelphia, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Algonquin, S. Domingo | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Lapland, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Patria, Piraeus | 12:30 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| San Giorgio, Naples | 11:30 A.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| Arizonian, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Santa Theresa, Havana | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Comal, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Momus, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advance, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Esperanza, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Morro Castle, Havana | 10:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Arapahoe, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| El Alba, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acre, Para | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Elizabeth Weems, Guadeloupe | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Sixaola, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Santiago, Santiago | —— | 3:00 P.M. |

SAIL SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Bordeaux | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| St. Paul, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| †Kristianiafjord, Bergen | 9:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Orduna, Liverpool | 1:30 P.M. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Byron, Rio Janeiro | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Carolina, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Saratoga, Havana | 8:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Tenadores, Havana | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Mandeville, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Mongolia, London | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Ponce, Arecebo | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Bayamon, San Juan | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Munwood, Cardenas | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Comus, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Nueces, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Oriente, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

†Carries German mails.

## By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 29.

SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 30th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 245 miles E. at noon; due 30th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS SCOTLAND, LIGHTSHIP
SS Camaguey, Santiago to New York, passed Cape Cruz at 1 P. M. 28th.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 77 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
Yacht Cyphrus, San Francisco to New York, was 800 miles S. of New York at 5 P. M.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 541 miles S. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 636 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Currier, Cienfuegos to New York, was 895 miles from Delaware capes at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 52 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 90 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 225 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 289 miles S. at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles S. at 8 P. M.

## Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 3, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 31, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII., and at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. June 3, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. May 31, SS San Giorgio.

## Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manoa.....June 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura.....June 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzurka Maru.....June 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Teryo Maru.....June 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....June 8
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....June 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru (12 M.).....June 11
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Matal.....June 16

# Foreign Ports.

## Arrived.

SS California, at Glasgow, May 26.
SS City of Calcutta, at Port Natal, May 25.
SS Alexandra, at Kirkwall, May 26.
SS Prins Willem I., at Kirkwall, May 27.
SS Hjaltefjord, at Rotterdam, May 26.
SS Roxburgh, at Rotterdam, May 26.
SS Kroonland, at Liverpool, May 28.
SS Locksley, at Liverpool, May 28.
SS Robert Coverdale, at London, May 28.
SS Nebraskan, at Liverpool, May 28.
SS Zamora, at Liverpool, May 28.
SS Evangelino, at Bermuda, May 29.
SS Trinidad, at St. Kitts, May 29.

## Sailed.

SS Stockholm, from Gothenburg, May 27.
SS Roma, from Fayal, May 28.
SS Drammensfjord, from Kirkwall, May 26.
SS Metapan, from Colon, May 29.
SS Chemung, from London, May 27.
SS Glena, from Liverpool, May 27.
SS New York, (tank,) from Shields, May 28.
SS Stephen R. Jones, from Santos, May 27.
SS Corcovado, from St. Michaels, May 27.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 29.
SS France, from Bordeaux, May 23.

## Passed.

SS Britsum, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Servian, New York for Dunkirk, passed Lizard.
SS Snowdonian, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

## Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Lapland...May 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.,)—SS Frederik VIII.....May 31
Italy, Rumania, and Switzerland, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—SS San Giorgio..May 31
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Patris...May 31
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS St. Paul.....June 3
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Kristianiafjord.....June 3
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Chicago.....June 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—SS Orduna.....June 3

## Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Parima, St. Thomas | 4:30 P.M. | 6:00 P.M. |
| Caracas, La Guayra | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Minnehaha, London | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Mohawk, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| El Paso, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |
| El Sol, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Frederik VIII., Christiansand | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Black Prince, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Carrillo, Jamaica | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ancon, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Philadelphia, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Algonquin, S. Domingo | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Lapland, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Patria, Piraeus | 12:30 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| San Giorgio, Naples | 11:30 A.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| Arizonian, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Santa Theresa, Havana | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Comal, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Momus, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |

SAIL THURSDA

# HOW KING KNIGHTED BENSON AT THEATRE

### Noted Shakespearean Actor Wore Caesar's Robes as Stage Sword Struck Him.

### ODD SIGHT IN DRURY LANE

### Cheers Greet Announcement from Sir Herbert Tree of Aid Here for Red Cross.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 4.—At the Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday afternoon the actors, with the musicians and painters, paid their tribute to Shakespeare. The King and Queen, who had come specially from Windsor, were present in the royal box. They were accompanied by Princess Mary, Princes Henry and George, the Princess Royal, Princess Christian, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

As already mentioned in these dispatches, the program consisted of a concert of Shakespearean music, of a performance of "Julius Caesar," and of a Shakespearean Pageant. The music was rendered by the London Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Norman O'Neill, Sir Henry Wood, Hamilton Harty, Sir A. Mackenzie, Sir Thomas Beecham, and Edward German, the last-named of whom played his own "Henry VIII." dances.

"Julius Caesar" was given with an "all-star" cast, and the King was so impressed with the performance that he delayed his departure for half an hour so that he could witness the end of it. The acting honors of the afternoon went to Henry Ainley, who gave a memorable performance in the part of Marc Antony. F. R. Benson appeared as Caesar, H. B. Irving as Cassius, Arthur Bourchier as Brutus, while the smaller rôles were all filled by well-known players.

Altogether more than 400 leading actors and actresses gave their services, some of them being content to act just as program sellers.

The Shakespeare Pageant gave an opportunity of presenting most of these players on the stage. The scene was a huge black-and-gold staircase extending from the files to the orchestra. And on this staircase appeared in succession the characters of eight of Shakespeare's plays. Among the hundreds who took part in this pageant were Ellen Terry as Portia and Marion Terry as Nerissa, Genevieve Ward as Volumnia, and F. R. Benson as Coriolanus, Charles Hawtrey as Falstaff and Mary Anderson as Hermione.

**Big Sum Raised for Red Cross.**

The finale was a great tableau—the laurel-wreathed bust of Shakespeare at the top, with Ellen Terry on one side as Comedy and Genevieve Ward on the other as Tragedy, and a long procession, headed by Mary Anderson, climbing the stairs to lay wreaths at the foot of the pedestal.

During the interval Sir George Alexander announced that the performance had produced more than $15,000 for the Red Cross and the Order of St. John, and that Sir Herbert Tree had sent for the same purpose $3,500, the proceeds of the performance given in New York.

This announcement was greeted with much cheering, but greater applause was forthcoming when Sir George Alexander appeared and gave the audience a most gratifying surprise. He told them that the King had just knighted F. R. Benson. At the conclusion of "Julius Caesar" the King had sent for his famous actor, who obeyed the summons, still attired in the robes of Caesar, and received from his Majesty the honor of knighthood, bestowed upon him with the aid of a theatrical sword—a fitting distinction conferred in fitting circumstances.

Mr. Benson's Knighthood has given gratification to the dramatic profession and to the play-going public generally. No Shakespearean actor was ever more deserving of recognition. For twenty-five years Mr. Benson and his company have toured the kingdom and familiarized the people with Shakespearean plays, and for more than that length of time he has been responsible for the program at the annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon.

Yesterday was the actual tercentenary of Shakespeare's death (April 23, old style) and it was celebrated in all the London Council schools by addresses on the poet's life and works. Special medallions were worn by 741,000 children.

A commemoration service was held at King's College Chapel, Strand, the Chancellor attending in his robes.

Sir Frederick Bridge had composed for the occasion a motet called "God's Goodness Hath Been Great to Thee," the words being taken from "Henry V." This was sung by the choir.

Speaking to the Royal Society of Literature, Mr. Martin Harvey recalled that a highly popular actor who had made some success in melodrama with lighting effects and who had made up his mind to play Hamlet, imparted the project to the greatest Hamlet of his time, Sir Henry Irving.

"And how old are you?" Sir Henry asked. "Just upon 50," was the reply. "What!" Sir Henry exclaimed, "you want to play Hamlet at your time of life. How do you know you won't do yourself a grievous physical injury?"

**Asquith Is on Committee.**

Martin Harvey will begin at His Majesty's Theatre next Monday the only Shakespeare season which the West End of London is to enjoy in this Tercentenary time. The performances (of which the proceeds are to go to the Joint Fund of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John) will be given under the auspices of a committee that includes Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, the French, Russian, Italian, and American Ambassadors, the Acting High Commissioner for Canada, the Belgian and Serbian Ministers, Lord Plymouth, Lord Rosebery, Lord Crewe, Lord Derby, Lord Curzon, Lord Northcliffe, and others.

Mr. Harvey will start with "Hamlet," which he will present in a new setting, without "scenery" in the accepted meaning of the word. In the week after next he will play "The Taming of the Shrew," as he played it at the Prince of Wales's Theatre three years ago—a version in which due prominence is given to Christopher Sly and a beautiful, half-conventional setting is used.

The third week will be filled by "King Richard III.," presented in the now usual manner with scenery and intervals; and the fourth week by "King Henry V.," in which Mr. Harvey will attempt to secure the "best" method of presenting Shakespeare by combining the continuous action for which the plays were designed with modern ideas of decoration and lighting. The four productions will thus represent four different methods of staging Shakespeare.

A telegram from Christiania says that all the leading papers there paid tribute to the memory of Shakespeare yesterday. A memorial celebration was held at the university, in the presence of the King and Queen, and all the leading statesmen and foreign representatives were invited. In the evening "As You Like It" was performed at the National Theatre before the King and Queen and a representative audience.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary is being celebrated in Petrograd, Moscow, and the other principal towns of Russia.

## NEW RECORD CHARTER RATES

### $85,000 a Month Paid for 3,300-Ton Collier Owned in New England.

BOSTON, May 29.—A new top price for steamship charter rates was reached today with the announcement that the collier Melrose of the New England Gas and Coke Company's fleet, registered at 3,300 tons, had been engaged for a voyage from Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro at $85,000 a month. The charter was in the name of the New York and Brazil Steamship Company.

The highest previous rate reported was $72,000 a month.

## SOCIALIST FIGHT GROWS.

### Breach Widens Between War and Peace Factions in Germany.

More discord is being created between the so-called patriotic and anti-patriotic factions of the Socialist Party in Germany through the circulation of a pamphlet among the members of the party calling upon them to stiffen the backbones of Hugo Haase and his seventeen comrades in revolt against the majority of the Socialist section in the Reichstag by refusing to pay any more dues to the regular party organization. The pamphlet, which is being circulated despite the efforts of the German authorities to squelch it, is called "The Lesson of the 24th of March," in reference to the day upon which Herr Haase insisted upon opposing the Government's emergency budget in the Reichstag, in spite of the decision of the Socialist majority, and, together with his supporters, was expelled from the Socialist parliamentary group.

Besides refusing to pay party dues, the real class-conscious Socialists are told to insist that the Social Democratic Working Group, as the Haase faction is labeled, keep up the parliamentary fight against the Kaiser and his war plans by refusing to vote for any sort of war credit and by continually demanding the abolition of the state of siege and opposing all measures for raising revenue for a Government that persists in maintaining it. The manifesto had many bitter words for Herren Scheidmann, Heine, Noske, and other leaders of the "Sozial-Patrioten" who support the Government's general position regarding the war, and brands those Deputies as traitors to the working class of Germany.

In its turn, the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party has issued a pronouncement calling the authors of the pamphlet traitors to the interests of the party and appealing to the party members to do their duty toward the organization. The Berliner Vorwörts and the Leipziger Volkszeitung, two of the most powerful Socialist newspapers in Germany and both supporters of the position of the anti-Kaiser minority, disclaim all responsibility for the schismastic pamphlet and stoutly oppose the proposition of non-payment of dues. They declare the party members should stay in the ranks and work for the triumph of the minority's principles in the general convention of the party to be held after the war.

## BEER CARDS SUGGESTED.

### German Brewers Complain Against the Military Restrictions.

Complaints are voiced by brewers in recent issues of German newspapers regarding the continued limitation of production due to the holding up of the necessary supplies of barley by the military authorities. At the same time these military powers insist that the troops be well supplied with beer of good quality and are taking drastic measures to see that this demand is granted.

In an article in the Vossische Zeitung, headed "Beer cards," it is declared that in most saloons the size of a glass of beer has been cut to half a pint, while the price has been about tripled since the war began. The Mulhausen Zeitung, speaking for the brewers, says that "in all likelihood beer cards will have to be introduced unless the breweries are allowed to receive more barley." Otherwise the brewers of North Germany will have to introduce a "special over-fermented beer," in which a good deal of sugar is used, and, worst of all, "it is possible that they will be left entirely without beer just in the very hottest months of the year." It is reported that in Munich, since May 15, the saloonkeepers have been serving beer in their places only between 12 o'clock noon and 2 P. M., and from 6:30 to 9:30 P. M.

The Berliner Tageblatt of April 18 reports that the chief commissary officer of the Third Army Corps has caused the cutting off of the supply of barley to ninety-eight breweries that have failed to set aside 10 per cent. of their output for the use of the army, as provided for in the regulations governing the distribution of the supply of barley in the country. To insure the maintenance of the standard of strength in the beer destined for the Kaiser's fighting men, the same commissary chief who seems to be in charge of the matter of supplying the troops with their favorite beverage, has informed the brewers that they may charge 32 marks a hectoliter (about 29 cents a gallon) for beer containing more than 10 per cent. of malt, while for beer containing from 9 to 10 per cent. they may collect only 30 marks.

When beer intended for the use of the army is being shipped as military property it may cross the various borders separating the different customs districts without paying any attention to the import and export regulations, in consequence of an order issued on April 13 by the Imperial Government.

## RICE UNKNOWN TO CHINESE.

### Millions Have Never Seen Supposed Staple Food, Arnold Says.

Tens of millions of persons in China have never seen or tasted rice, according to Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold, Peking, in spite of the fact that it is often spoken of as the staple article of food for the whole of of the Mongolian population. Vast areas of the country in the north cannot grow rice, he says in a report to the Department of Commerce, and even in the rice-growing sections millions are too poor to buy or use it. The report, which deals with China's density of population, goes on:

"About 95 per cent. of the population of China is confined to one-third of the area of the country, with a density of 200 to the square mile. Five per cent. of the population inhabits 65 per cent. of the area, with a density of ten to the square mile. Lack of transportation facilities and inadequate means of protection account for the sparseness of settlement in the outlying dependencies. About 40 per cent. of China's population is in the provinces south of the Yangtse River, with a density of 230 to the square mile. This territory has twice the area of the original thirteen States of the American Union, and four times the population.

"There are no wheeled vehicles in use south of the Yangtse, except on the Canton Railway. There are, therefore, no roads in this section. Rice is cultivated throughout this area, and transportation is over paths, rather than roads, or by boats or waterways. In this section the water buffalo and oxen are the only animals used on the farms, and goods are carried on the backs of men rather than on pack animals or wheeled vehicles, except where the few miles of railways are in operation.

"In the outlying dependencies, constituting 65 per cent. of the total area of China, the density of population is less than that of the Middle Western portion of the United States.

## SEEK $120,000 OF FIBRE CO.

### Goldschmidt & Loewenick Allege Breach of a Sale Contract.

Because the Diamond State Fibre Company failed to fulfill an alleged contract to deliver to Goldschmidt & Loewenick, slipper manufacturers, 350,000 pounds of fibre at prices between 8 and 10 cents a pound, suit was begun against the company in the Supreme Court for $120,00 damages. Yesterday a motion was made before Justice Donnelly by the defendant company to vacate the alleged service of the summons in the suit on the ground that its offices were in Bridgeport, Conn., and that, it being a foreign corporation, there was no one in this State authorized to accept service.

Counsel for the plaintiff told the court that since the war the price of fibre had been soaring because glycerine, which was an important part of it, had increased 4,000 per cent. in price, and that cotton rags, used as the base of fibre, had also reached an unprecedented figure.

"The Diamond State Fibre Company," said the counsel, "has been caught on a rising market, and hopes to dodge its contract to sell us fibre from 8 to 10 cents a pound because the same quality of fibre brings from 40 to 42 cents in the open market. The price of raw material for slippers has increased 500 per cent."

Decision was reserved.

# TO BAR FACTORIES IN LOWER FIFTH AV.

### Commission on Building Zones Favors Business Only Between 23d and 34th Sts.

### REPORT READY THIS WEEK

### West Side of Madison Av., from 35th to 40th St., Recommended for Business Purposes.

Some important changes to the tentative map on building districts and restrictions will be made by the commission in its final report to the Board of Estimate, which, it was said yesterday, probably will be submitted this week. Most important of these changes will be the recommendation that the lower Fifth Avenue commercial section, from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, be eliminated from factory industrial use and restricted entirely to business of non-manufacturing type.

The changes have been advised by the commission as a result of conferences with the Central Fifth Avenue Committee and the newly-organized Fourth Avenue Association. In view of the success of the merchants in the upper Fifth Avenue retail centre in endeavoring to preserve the blocks north of Thirty-fourth Street for shopping purposes and trades of a non-manufacturing type, the merchants in the Fifth and Fourth Avenue sections below Thirty-fourth Street have made a strong plea that no more industrial trades should be permitted in those localities. The commission has seen fit to adopt that plan and will modify its original scheme to the extent of restricting solely to business as against factory trades the section from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, between Fourth and Sixth Avenues. The restriction will be further extended on Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Streets to Eighth Avenue, and the Thirty-fourth Street block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues has also been taken out of the industrial factory zone.

Probably as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision that the westerly Madison Avenue block fronts from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-eighth Streets do not come within the old Murray Hill covenant as restricted solely to residences, the commission has decided to recommend that the west side of Madison Avenue from Thirty-fifth to Fortieth Streets be open to business. Above Thirty-eighth Street the avenue is already largely given over to business, and August-Hackscher's sixteen-story office building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street has menaced the westerly border of the old restricted Murray Hill zone.

The increasing demand for homes and apartments in the lower Washington Square region has led the commission to take Waverley Place from Christopher Street to Sixth Avenue from business use and place it in the restricted residential class. Gay Street, one of the curious crooked thoroughfares of old Greenwich Village and one of the shortest streets in the city, connecting Christopher Street and Waverley Place just west of Sixth Avenue, is also placed in the residential class.

Several Greenwich streets in the westerly business section formerly put in the residential class have been recommended for business use. They are West Fourth Street, between McDougal and Sixth Avenue; Barrow Street, between Hudson Street and Seventh Avenue; Grove Street, between Hudson and Bedford Streets; West Eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and Charles Street, between West Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

One of the radical changes has been in taking the Twenty-fourth Street block, from Ninth to Tenth Avenues, from factory industrial use and putting it in the restricted residential class. This is due to the request of the Moore estate which owns the row of old-fashioned little houses on the south side of the block directly in the rear of the famous London Terrace houses on the north side of Twenty-third Street.

The Stuyvesant Square section, including both sides of Second Avenue from Fourteenth to Eighteenth Streets, will be recommended for residence use and the artistic Nineteenth Street block, between Irving Place and Third Avenue, has been restored to exclusive residence use and all of the Gramercy Park section which is covered by its old restriction has been placed in the residence class.

In the Times Square region the blocks from Forty-second to Forty-fifth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, will be recommended for industrial factory use.

Some important changes have been made in the upper west side streets, chiefly in the direction of additional business uses. The only new blocks there which have been restored to dwelling use are Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, west of West End Avenue, and Ninety-sixth Street, from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenues.

In the Harlem district a change from business to residence will be recommended on Seventh Avenue, between 110th and 115th Streets; 124th Street, between Madison and Lenox Avenues, and 135th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenues. A large part of the Washington Heights section north of 155th Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive, has been removed from the possibility of business and restricted to residence use.

Robert H. Whitten, Secretary of the commission, said that while these recommendations could not be regarded as final, he expected that most of them would be incorporated in the final report to the Board of Estimate.

## END ROWS BY LAND SALE.

### Pigot's Property the Cause of Many Suits Against Neighbors.

Having given up suits at law to defend what he considered his rights, John J. Pigot of Brooklyn has sold four acres of land in the Upper Mills district of Riverhead, L. I., to Mrs. Mary St. John Dingee of 630 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

For several years Pigot was the plaintiff in the Suffolk County Court in actions against the Perkins family and the Riverhead Electric Light Company, seeking to restrain them from various acts which he regarded as violations of his rights. He was uniformly unsuccessful in his actions, and finally erected a large sign on his property, charging that the land in the vicinity was owned by "thieves and liars," and that law and courts were "friends of the thieves."

To show that his sentiments had not changed, after being defeated in his last suit, he added the word "ditto" to the sign. The sign, however, was removed sime months ago.

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Buys Vacant Plot in Carnegie Block for Fine Residence—East Seventy-fifth Street Dwelling Sale—West Side Deals—Big University Heights Purchase—Active Leasing Market.

Private residence buying in the upper Fifth Avenue centre formed the chief feature of interest in the realty market yesterday. In Ninetieth Street, a short distance east of the Carnegie mansion, an unnamed buyer purchased a large plot for improvement with a high-class dwelling, and in Seventy-fifth Street, not far from Fifth Avenue, a large residence was purchased for occupancy.

John J. Kavanagh was the broker in both transactions. The Ninetieth Street deal involved the purchase of a vacant plot on the north side, 28 feet front by 100.8, from Mrs. Julia E. Cameron, who owns the adjoining vacant lots to the small Madison Avenue corner. The plot sold is about 280 feet east of Fifth Avenue and adjoins the Isaac Lawrence residence at 15, while next to that are the W. W. McAlpin and the George L. McAlpin homes, at 11 and 9, respectively, these three houses being the only residences in the block except the Carnegie home. The property sold has been held at $3,000 a front foot. On the block to the north, in Ninety-first Street, adjoining the Madison Avenue northwest corner, Charles MacNeil is erecting a fine residence.

The second deal involved the purchase for occupancy from H. P. Shriber of the four-story residence at 19 East Seventy-fifth Street, fronting 31 feet by a depth of 27.2. The property was assessed last year at $30,000.

**West Eighty-sixth Street Sale.**

The four-story dwelling at 127 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.8, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs for Flora R. Stettenheim to a client for occupancy.

**Buys Claremont Avenue Flat.**

The six-story apartment house known as the Lincoln, at 130 to 136 Claremont Avenue, 200 feet north of 122d Street, on a plot 100 by 100, has been purchased by the Freybell Realty Company from Augusta Oestreicher.

**Audubon Avenue Flats in Trade.**

The Henry Morgenthau Company took the two six-story apartment houses at 202 and 206 Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of 175th Street, on plot 106 by 100, from David Zipkin in exchange for the southerly block front of 181st Street, between Northern and Haven Avenues, reported sold last week.

**East 112th Street Deal.**

The six-story flat at 138 to 142 East 112th Street, on plot 53.7 by 100.7, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, has been purchased by Mrs. Gussie Raynes from Jacob Moersfelder.

**Big University Heights Deal.**

In the University Heights section facing Devoe Park and Fordham Road, a plot of fourteen lots on the north side of 188th Street, 30 feet east of Webb Avenue, has been purchased by Charles W. McDonald from the Christman estate. The property has a frontage of 375 with depths ranging from 100 to 125 feet. H. A. Douglas & Co. were the brokers.

**American Realty Co. Plot Sold.**

Morris Herman purchased from the receivers of the American Real Estate Company the plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Bryant Avenue and 165th Street and resold it to the Marmor Construction Company, which will improve the plot with an apartment house.

**Recent Buyers.**

Bernon S. Prentice was the buyer of the John N. Stearns residence at 607 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street.

Jamie Bennett was the purchaser of the dwelling at 13 West Fifty-first Street, sold recently.

Harold C. Mathews was the buyer of 105-113 West Fifty-fifth Street, sold recently by the Barney estate. He will build a nine-story apartment house on the plot.

**Sales at Staten Island.**

George Ecker has purchased two lots at Hillcrest Park, Great Kills, for improvement with a residence. Cornelius J. Koiff was the broker, and he has also sold at the same place two lots to William Larkin and a plot, 50 by 100, on Hudson Place, new Brighton, for Theodore Eberhardt.

**Sells Estate at Rye.**

William Shillaber, Jr., has sold his country place at Rye, including a four-story dwelling, with four acres of land, at Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street, to a buyer for occupancy. Mr. Shillaber purchased the property about six years ago from Mrs. Richard Deeves through Herbert A. Sherman, and has sold it for about $35,000.

**Commercial Leases.**

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the buildings at 254 and 256 Front Street for the estate of Alida R. Pettit to S. B. Penick & Co.; also the six-story building, 2 and 2½ Jacob Street, for the Euler & Robeson Company to the George F. Hills Company.

Schindler & Liebler have leased the store on the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street to Louis Hausner.

**50th Street Lease for Apartments.**

The Everett M. Seixas Company has leased for Dr. Frederick Petersen the old dwelling at 4 West Fiftieth Street to the Fourth Estate, Inc., which will remodel it into bachelor apartments. The lease is for twenty-one years. The adjoining house, at 6, was recently leased for a similar alteration.

**Private House Rentals.**

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have rented the dwelling at 215 West Twenty-second Street to Katherine M. Griffen.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Dr. A. H. Busby to Mrs. Bradford Ellisworth, the three-story dwelling at 163 East Sixty-first Street.

The Houghton Company has leased to Alice Crawford the five-story dwelling at 42 West Ninety-sixth Street, for Emil W. Oppenheim.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Julia F. Hienes the dwelling at 1,200 Park Avenue, to Edward S. Hatch, and for J. Langdon Schroeder the dwelling at 67 East Eighty-second Street, to Herbert S. Connell.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for Wells & Snedecker the dwelling at 120 West Ninety-eighth Street to J. Bush.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Henrietta M. Wilshusen the three-story dwelling at 110 East 117th Street to Adela McGinn.

**Apartment Leases.**

Pease & Elliman have leased a simplex apartment of nineteen rooms and six baths in the new building at 907 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to William C. Durant, President of the General Motors Company.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a duplex apartment of fourteen rooms and four baths in the new building at 830 Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, to Albert G. Milbank.

**Realty Notes.**

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the sale of the four-story building at 90 and 92 University Place, 38 by 59, sold last week for the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

The National Conservatory of Music of America, which occupies, under lease, the dwelling at 126 West Seventy-ninth Street, has acquired from the Armoric Realty Company the adjoining house at 128.

B. Flanagan & Son have placed a mortgage of $10,000 on 52 West Ninety-seventh Street, for William Lockwood.

### RESULTS AT AUCTION.

**AT 14 VESEY STREET.**

By Joseph P. Day.

William St, 266 and 266½, e s, about 100 ft s of Pearl St, 37.8x72.2x30.4x80.4, two three-story tenements and stores and two-story rear shop; Frank J. Bauer against Jacob Bauer et al.; Wakelee, Thornall & Wright, attorneys; Charles M. Russell, referee; due on judgment, $25,589.97; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

120th St, 335 East, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10, three-story dwelling; Joseph C. Levi, sub-trustee, against Benjamin Delguidice et al.; Walter S. Newhouse, attorney; Lewis J. Conlan, referee; due on judgment, $6,578.94; taxes, &c., $168.80; to the plaintiff for $6,830.

**AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.**

By George Price.

Southern Boulevard, 1,310, e s, 450 ft s of Jennings St, 37.5x100, four-story tenement and stores; Vyse Estate Investing Co. against American Land Credit Corporation; Action 2; Harry Robitzek, attorney; Charles E. Buchner, referee; due on judgment, $7,341.85; taxes, &c.; subject to mtg of $18,600; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Southern Boulevard, 1,308, e s, 487.5 ft s of Jennings St, 37.5x100, four-story tenement and stores; Vyse Estate Investing Co. against American Land Credit Corporation; Action 1; Harry Robitzek, attorney; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bowery, w s, 56.3 ft s of Grand St, for a two-story hotel, 25x62.9; P. Whitcomb, 32 West 23d St, owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Central Park West, 105th and 106th Sts, for a three-and-one-half-story laboratory, General Memorial Hospital, premises, owner; Bostel & Jones, 63 William St, architects; cost, $35,000.

Sullivan St, w s, 77 ft s of Prince St, for a six-story tenement and store, 48x87; Van L. Casazza, 190 Prince St, owner; G. J. Casazza, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

**Alterations.**

Items under $5,000 omitted.

87th St, 252 to 256 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. M. Slattery, 125 Broadway, owner; S. Rosenblum, 51 Chambers St, architect; cost, $5,000.

54th St, 137 East, to a three-story dwelling; Mrs. M. E. Cocks, New Canaan, Conn., owner; E. Greene, 5 Beekman St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Av, 798, to a four-story dwelling; M. Aronson and L. Steiner, 236 5th Av, owners; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost $5,000.

40th St, 145 West, to a four-story apartment and store; A. Rau, 505 5th Av, owner; W. J. Russell, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

57th St, 108 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; L. Milch, 101 West 57th St, owner; G. A. and H. Boehm, 7 West 42d St, architects; cost, $15,000.

72d St, 18 East, to a five-story and basement dwelling; C. E. M. Danforth, 10 West 53d St, owner; Beekman & Nash, 345 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

CLAREMONT AV, 130-136, e s, 200 ft n of 122d St, 100x100; Augusta Oestreicher to Freybell Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $171,300, May 24; attorney, Edgar A. Lanquer, 160 Broadway.....$100

HENRY ST, 201, n s, 24x80, Loeb Rubenstein to Sarah Goodman, 73 West 116th St, mtg $18,000, May 29; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway.....$100

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 102 ft w of Chrystie St, runs n 83x irregular with all title to 10-foot alley on e and 2-ft. alley in rear; Wolf Nadler to Zlotte Singer, 1,419 51st St, Brooklyn, May 26; attorney, Leon Burke, 61 Delancey St.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 77 ft s of Morris St, 25x77.4x25.9x77.8; Walter A. Burke, trustee, to Ely Johnson, Tuttle Av, Spring Lake, N. J., mtg $15,000, May 29.?...$27,000

11TH ST, s w s, 225 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x95; Robert Skirlvan to Edward J. Byrne, 1,019 Trinity Av, mtg $10,000, May 26; attorney, W. E. Phelps, 435 East 149th St..$100

25TH ST, 233-243 West, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 80x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $6,000, May 27.....$1

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Hugo Gutfreund to Louis Lederer, 446 West 43d St, mtg $36,500, May 20; attorney, L. & H. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, 52 East, s s, 57.6 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Lena Matherny to John J. Laine, 1,090 St. Nicholas Av, July 22, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

77TH ST, 52 East, s s, 57.6 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; 77th St. 54 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 19.6x102.2; John J. Laine to Henry Meyers, 783 Madison Av, mtg $41,000, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, 52 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Lena Matherny to John J. Laine, 1,090 St. Nicholas Av, July 22, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

86TH ST, 429 East, n s, 282 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Rosalie Cohn to Buckram Realty Co., Inc., mtg $13,000, May 5; attorney, Arthur S. Cohn, 230 Broadway.$100

103D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Giambattista Campiglia to Giuseppe Masino, 233 East 101st St, ½ right, title, and interest, May 19, 1906.....$100

112TH ST, 138-142 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 53.7x100.11; Jacob Moersfelder to Gussie Raynes, 782 Dawson St, mtg $59,000, May 26; attorney, S. S. Kogan, 320 Broadway.....$100

119TH ST, 506 East, s s, 128 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x98.9; Elias M. Stern to Julius H. Weld, 520 Wrightwood Av, Chicago, Ill., May 29; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

126TH ST, 173 West, n s, 67.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17.92x11; Santiago P. Cahill, referee, to Frances S. MacDermott, 218 West 70th St, foreclosure May 22, 1916, May 24; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St.....$10,000

152D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x90.11; Margaret L. Brown to Bromar Realty Co., Inc., 1,715 Amsterdam Av, mtg $30,000, and adjoining property; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St.....$1

153D ST, 538 West, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Fred W. Crandall to Margaret C. Webb, 599 West 178th St, mtg $22,000, May 27; attorney, Henry F. Byrnes, 600 West 181st St.....$1

**Bronx.**

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 19.10x100x16.8x100; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to Johanna Bultmann, 373 East 146th St, mtg $3,250, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, w s, 125 ft n of 170th St, 25x99; Samuel Cowen to Frieda Tompkins, 38 West 113th St, mtgs $3,400, May 23; attorney, J. Tompkins, 5 Beekman St.....$100

CARPENTER AV, s e corner of 235th St, 27x105; Samuel H. Cranston to W. M. Realty Co., Inc., 1 Park Row, mtg $1,100, Sept. 23, 1914; attorney, William Isaacs, 605 East 236th St.....$1

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, Lot 113, map of Unionport, 50x79.3; Andrew Case to Antonio Case, 1,565 Crotona Park East, May 29; attorney, Antonio Case, 1,564 Crotona Park East.....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,269, w s, 20x85; Samuel Weinreb, referee, to Max Hirsch, 210 West 140th St, May 24; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$6,000

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 75 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Gottfried Schmidt to Ellen Reilly, 426 East 52d St, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

EAST FORDHAM RD, 50.11 ft w of Hughes Av, 48.2x100; Dennis O. Riordan to Louis Meillio, 2,333 Arthur Av, mtg $26,500, May 9; attorney, N. J. Meillio, 610 Crescent Av.....$1

EAGLE ST, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette St, 40x100; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Secured Properties Corporation, 233 Broadway, mtg $30,000, May 26; attorneys, Isernberg, L. & F., 233 Broadway.....$2,500

FREEMAN ST, n s, at n w s of Stebbins Av, 81.7x110 to Bristow St x43.11; Rose Lopard to Lopard Building Corporation, Inc., May 26; attorney, N. Lopard, 884 Trinity Av.....$100

LOTS 162 and 163, map of Catholic Protectory; Adele Goldberg to William Korisek, 150 Kings Av., Queens, N. Y., mtg $3,200, May 26; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOTS 107 to 114, map of Martin Schreinlesen; Martin Schenkelsen, executor and trustee, to Samuel Kriegel, 1,057 Virginia Av, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,

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Sublet, three months, attractive living room, three bedrooms, bath, overlooking park; baby grand piano. Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, 74th, Apartment 511, after 4 P.M.

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Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 80 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

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A Bargain.—Private telephone, gas, free; 5-room, sunny, outside apartment; cool; beautifully furnished; references. Towles, 251 West 88th St. Riverside 2146.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, facing Hudson. 3 baths, for Summer, at sacrifice; linen and silver. Apply Odell, (1E,) 790 Riverside Drive. Audubon 5400.

5th, 342 West.—Charming elevator apartment; 4 light rooms, beautifully furnished, mahogany, Oriental rugs, baby grand piano. Mason.

Apartment 113 West 47th, from June 1 to Sept. 1; attractive 4-room, housekeeping apartment; large, light rooms. O'Brien.

119th, 430 West.—Two large, beautiful, outside rooms, bath, kitchen, completely furnished, $45; celebrated restaurant.

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Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

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22 Pierrepont St.—Furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, to sublet, June to October; reasonable; exclusive neighborhood.

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To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent or premises.

Two south rooms, bath, kitchenette, near park. Ideal for Summer. 1 West 64th.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

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111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, 7 rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

93D, 56 WEST.—Six light rooms, bath, hot water, steam; near "L."

61st, 106 West.—8 all sunny rooms, modern elevator apartment, $75 monthly.

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Young man, furnished apartment, two or three rooms, west side, below 120th St.; not over $35; three months. D 353 Times Downtown.

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50x100, Hunts Point Av., near Randall; free and clear; terms to suit. Lehr, 6 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

See our ad, Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

Circumstances demand me to sell this property. 7-room house with improvements, steam heat, big barn, on 2 lots, beautiful lawn, trees and hedge around house; will take now $500 down and $18 a month; title guaranteed; call at once for further information. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near L. I. R. R. Station.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, rambling roses all across porch, land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes, big garden, chicken house, large outbuilding, very comfortable home, 30 minutes out, will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

Forest Hills.—11-room, 2 baths, modern residence; sale, rent; bargain. Drummond, Fife St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

**Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.**

BARGAINS in Staten Island real estate. B. Williams, Tottenville, N. Y.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

OWNERS AND BUILDER FINANCED when property managed by this office. S. ALVIN PIZA, 7 East 42d.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

**Building Material.**

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK. Beautiful country home, just out of the city; South Yonkers; high grounds; extensive view; plot 75x100; covered with large trees; 10-room spacious stucco house; verandas 10 feet wide; sleeping porch, sun parlor; large natural stone fireplace; parquet floors; quartered oak trim; two baths; must be seen to be appreciated; 2 minutes' walk from Carylstation; 15 minutes from 6th and 9th Av. elevated roads; price $12,000; terms can be made to suit. E. A. Fairbanks, owner, 54 Manhattan St. Phone 8024 Morningside.

PARK HILL NORTH.
This wonderful section is less than one hour from the downtown extremity of Manhattan. Home builders will find these lots all their ideals of a perfect home site at a price that represents a chance of a lifetime. Restricted neighborhood. Wonderful surroundings. Thos. S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. C. Phone 9969 Rector.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—House of 10 rooms and bath for sale; on lot 50x105; furnace heat, open plumbing, gas, laundry; near public schools; within 15 minutes' walk of New Haven R. R. station and on direct trolley connection with new Westchester R. R. to Harlem River; space for garage. Owner, A. E. SCARLETT, 350 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon. Telephone 1017, or brokers.

Will sell at great bargain, my Colonial dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; 5 acres of ground; high elevation, delightful views; 40 minutes from Grand Central. Owner, 127 Times.

Along the Hudson, sale daily, building plots, Mohican Park, Dobbs Ferry; all improvements; unusual opportunity to purchase, below cost, home sites, worth $600, for $325. Murray Lent, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Bargain.—House, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; one acre; tennis court, stable, garden, fruits; near Century, Fairview, Knollwood Clubs. M. Mackenzie, 258 Broadway.

Scarsdale.—Exceptional residence plot, 1¼ acres; high, fine location; has peculiar advantages; owner, private party, must sell. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burr, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Small house, needs few minor repairs, complete, with large plot, for $1,100; waterfront privileges for boating, bathing and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; 1 block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

FACTORY PLOTS
Long Island City, Near Bridge.
Building Financed.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
489 Fifth Avenue.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Party will sacrifice two elegant actual waterfront lots, with private rights of same for boat anchorage, bath, etc.; must have $100 cash at once; balance easy. Waterfront, Box 152 Times Downtown.

POULTRY FARM, within mile of station; 35 acres; 8-room house, with gravity water; fine views; outbuildings; sacrifice price, $2,500. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 B'way.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—New 10-room cottage and garage; all improvements; 33x167. Apply owner, N. R. Hardy, 20 Milford Place, or local broker.

WHITESTONE.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, gas and electricity; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight walk from station, 10 to Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,114, 51 Chambers St., New York.

FREE!! Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best places to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN HOLLIS MANOR. ADDRESS X 204 TIMES ANNEX.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

FOR SALE.—Forty-five minutes out by electric trains, at Hempstead, L. I.; seven-room new house on quiet, attractive street. Built solidly of carefully selected materials by day's labor under owner's supervision. Refined decorations. Every modern city convenience with country environment. Large yard. This house will stand the test of time—closest inspection and comparison invited. Price, $4,850. Favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE.
Ten-room stucco house, on plot 100x100; cost $12,000. Your own terms for only $8,000. On parked boulevard in restricted Laurelton. Red-tiled roof; two baths; steam heat, open fireplace, parquetry floors, oak trim. Electric railroad service, half hour to Manhattan or Brooklyn. Fifteen minutes to ocean. Tennis and golf.
G. H. Wolff, Laurelton, L. I. Telephone 1848 Springfield.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 166 Times Downtown.

For Sale or to Rent.—Because of owner's removal elsewhere, you can get his ideal, artistic home on your own terms; 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; trees, shrubs, flowers, screens; 30 minutes from city; 20 minutes from beaches; schools, churches, &c. Phone Springfield 1945, or write E., 1,204, 27 William St.

Ocean Bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from bathing beach; good boating and fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, with all improvements; must have $290 cash, balance $17 monthly. B. Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Young couple wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful oak and hickory groves; ideal site for all-year home; plenty of work for the asking. Price $600, $50 cash, balance $5 per month. B. Russell, 349 E. 14th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $3.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,900. 'Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

For sale or exchange, West End, near Long Branch, N. J.; seashore and country; Summer or all year home, 15 rooms and 2 baths; swell section; near President Wilson's Summer home; brokers protected. Particulars, J. Mohr, 81 Monroe St., Hoboken, N. J. Have also 15-room boarding house and small cottage at Ocean Grove; will exchange for Jersey City or Hoboken property.

Small farm or gentleman's country seat; five acres; twelve-room house; stable and hennery; convenient to Westfield station on Central Railroad of New Jersey; bargain at $10,000; only few hundred dollars required. State Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J., or Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St., New York.

Bargain; $6,200; easy terms; artistic country home; plot 50x125 feet; high in healthy mountains; 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch; select neighbors; near lake; golf, tennis club; station 35 minutes out. Owner, Room 802, 41 Park Row, Tel. 8214 Cort. N. Y.

Atlantic Highlands, beautiful plots in Navesink Park, 240 feet above sea level; with direct view over Sandy Hook; also attractive bungalow sites with private bathing beach; 1 hour by fast steamer from New York. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Ridgefield Park, N. J.—For sale, house with seven rooms and bath; all improvements; very desirable corner property; $4,200; small cash payment. 116 Hobart St.

Country Estate for Rent.—Large residence, ten bedrooms; four acres; extensive view; high elevation; fifty minutes from New York. Room 1,003, 64 Wall St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

7-room stucco, hollow tile house; 37½x100; all improvements; will sacrifice, 415 33d St., Woodcliff-on-the-Hudson, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av., 45th. } Country Property.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for Booklet B. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

BRAY & MACGEORGE

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Barometric conditions are still very unstable, with a narrow trough of low pressure extending from northern Texas to Ontario, with resulting thunder showers that were substantial and quite general in the central valleys, the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee. There is also a well-defined disturbance central over the middle plateau, and local rains occurred to the northward.

In the South, Southwest, and extreme Central West the weather was fair.

Over the region covered by the showers temperatures were moderate, while elsewhere they are well above the seasonal average.

There will be thunder showers Tuesday in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States from New England to North Carolina, and possibly in the north portion of the east Gulf district, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday.

In the upper lake region and the lower Ohio Valley the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake and west lower lake region.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, although thunder squalls probable Tuesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south; upper lakes, moderate winds Tuesday, mostly north, partly cloudy weather; lower lakes, moderate shifting winds Tuesday, with thunder showers; disturbance over southeast Michigan moving east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy.

Western New York.—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Northern New England.—Showers Tuesday afternoon or night and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1915. | 1916. | | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 56 | 66 | 4 P. M. | 61 | 75 |
| 9 A. M. | 54 | 65 | 6 P. M. | 60 | 71 |
| 9 A. M. | 60 | 71 | 9 P. M. | 53 | 66 |
| 12 M. | 65 | 76 | 11 P. M. | 51 | 64 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature 77 degrees at 1:30 P. M., minimum 64 degrees at 7:40 A. M. Humidity 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
11:00—60 W. 129 St.: Charles Small.....Loss.
11:00—453 E. 170 St.; Ida Gobel.....Slight
P. M.
3:15—519 W. 58 St.; W. Dempfer & Co.Slight
7:55—2,280 B'way; Mrs. J. Yosburg...Slight
9:30—Battery Pl. & Greenwich St., (subway;) Rapid Transit Const. Co.Slight
9:40—133 W 110 St.; Daniel Levy.....Slight
11:40—838 West End Av.; Irene Bornel.Slight

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

### Police Department.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission will give weight in examinations for promotion to the ranks of Lieutenant and Sergeant, for marksmanship, as follows:

Sergeants and patrolmen who qualify as first-class pistol shot will be given credits equivalent to commendation.

Sergeants and patrolmen who qualify as second-class pistol shot will be given credits equivalent to excellent police duty.

To classify as first-class pistol shot it is necessary to obtain a rating of 96 per cent. of a possible 120 points. To classify as second-class pistol shot it is necessary to obtain a rating of from 72 to 96 points out of a possible 120.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. W. A. J. Koenig, 161, to command, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. May 30. Sergt. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, from 6 A. M. May 30. Patrol, J. J. Fitzgerald, 10, to 5 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. May 30.

To 1 Insp. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, from 4 P. M., May 30: W. F. Klernan, 16; W. J. Gallagher, 25; F. Drum, 61; D. J. O'Leary, 143; T. Hochwald, 157; J. Connors, Traffic A; V. Standing, 16; L. Hebek, 29; J. O'Connor, 143; F. Snyder, 167; J. P. Shea, 172.

To 3 Insp. Dist. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 8 A. M., May 30: T. F. Malone, 10; F. Mallon, 42; J. Adams, 62; J. Dugan, 63; J. McCormack, 26; F. Burdick, 23; R. Q. Dunham, 76.

To 4 Insp. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days, from 4 P. M., May 30: J. Lynch, 5; G. Clark, 16; F. Logan, 36; T. Kelly, 151; E. S. Gardner, Traffic A; G. Pross, 18; E. P. Donovan, 21; P. Campbell, 143; W. Duffy, 172.

To 6th Insp. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, from 8 A. M., May 30: T. E. Carmody, 5; A. McCreve, 21; B. McLoughlin, 36; E. Gross, 36; D. Shea, 36; J. J. McKenna, 61; F. Uberle, 163; M. T. Finch, 166; C. Lang, 167; J. J. Duffy, 172; T. C. Grogan, 274; E. M. Cassidy, Traffic A; J. Gorman, 15; L. Nannery, 56; A. Hanover, 36; T. Collins, 36; G. Whitney, 42; J. Polhemus, 61; J. Green, 163; C. Boldeman, 164; M. Hanley, 167; J. R. Kelly, 172; J. W. Brierton, 278; G. T. Reynolds, Traffic C.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. E. C. Cunningham, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 30; E. J. Doyle, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 30; W. C. Wallis, 37, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 1; W. C. Marxhausen, 79, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 1; H. A. Harrison, Jr., 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 31.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. H. Carmen, 29; P. F. Duane, 145.

### Fire Department.

Retired: Engr. of Steamer J. J. Smedley, H. & L. 24, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., June 1.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. B. S. O'Keeffe, Eng. 211, 36 hours, 8 A. M., June 3; Fire. 2d gr. M. M. Fox, Eng. 34, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 30; Capt. F. F. Mahoney, H. & L. 108, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 31; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Collins, No. 2 Eng. 263, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 30; Engr. of Steamer A. B. Fountain, Eng. 214, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 30; Fire. 1st gr. J. D. Kennedy, Eng. 207, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 30.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### Army.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—1st Lt. J. S. Gaul, M. R. C., from Army Medical School, this city, to Walter Reed Hospital for duty.

Capt. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf., from Organized Militia of Utah to Lincoln, Neb., as Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Militia of Neb.

Orders of April 18 relating to 1st Lts. A. H. Mueller, Cav., (then 10th Cav.,) and C. S. Hoyt, Cav., revoked.

### Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. A. H. Douglas, the Cleveland, to temporary duty Navy Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and W. E. Baughman, the Buffalo, to the Cleveland.

Ens. H. V. Bryan, the Milwaukee, to the Buffalo; G. C. Manning, the Rhode Island, to the Hancock, and B. W. Chippendale, the New Jersey, to the Minnesota.

Midshipmen H. M. Ziroli, Naval Academy, to the Jacob Jones; J. E. Williams, Academy, to the Wainwright; A. T. Emerson, Academy, to the Conyngham; H. Schmidt, Academy, to the Balch; R. E. Webb, Academy, to the Wadsworth, and E. F. Cochran, Academy, to the O'Brien.

Chief Boatswain H. A. Stanley, to Puget Sound Yard.

Gunners J. W. Birk, the Georgia, to the Nebraska, and F. Myers, the Rainbow, to the Pittsburgh.

Chief Mach. F. T. Lenz, the Alabama, to one month's sick leave.

Chief Carp. J. A. Davis, the Salem, to works New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.

Carp. W. Travenner, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Salem.

Lt. C. A. Richards died at Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y., May 26.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany at Mazatlan; Amphitrite, at Tompkinsville; Bushnell, L-1, L-3, and L-4, at New London; Cassin, Ericsson, and the Winslow, at Bath; Conyngham, Fanning, and the Vermont, at Newport; Denver, at Acapulco; Duncan, at Machias; Jenkins and Paulding, at Providence; Kanawha, at New York Yard; Kansas, at Hampton Roads; McCall, at Pleasant Bay, Me.; Melville, at Boston Yard; Memphis, at Santo Domingo City; Panther and Walke, at Monte Christi; Saturn, at Kodiak, Alaska.

Sailed—Farragut, San Pedro for Mare Island; Marblehead, San Francisco for Portland, Ore.; Solace, Newport for Cape Haitien, and the Terry, Sanchez, for Monte Christi.

The Celtic, now at Boston Yard, will leave about June 5 for New York Yard. The vessel will leave New York about June 20 for Haitien waters.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

**City.**

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on June 9 for chief actuary, (pensions.) The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; thesis, 3; oral, 3. A qualifying physical test will be given on the same day as the oral examination. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Commission on Pensions at $5,600 a year. It is contemplated, however, to increase this rate of compensation within the salary limits of this grade, which are from $4,140 to $4,740 a year.

**United States.**

The commission announces for June 21, at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior electrical engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $960 to $1,200 a year. The duties will be to conduct experiments with electrical machines, lamps, and other apparatus for the purpose of increasing the safety and efficiency of mining operations. The duties will include the design and construction of testing equipment and devices, under direction, the determination of the proper conditions for test, the making of observations, the recording of results, and the preparation of reports. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in electrical engineering, education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course in electrical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and at least one year's experience in electrical engineering work outside the college are prerequisites. Special credit will be given for experience in electrical investigative work. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea to all former students of the school at 3 P. M. on June 2. The guests of honor will be the June graduating class.

The reunion and informal receptions of the "old boys" of P. S. 11 will be held at 8:30 on Thursday at the school building. There will be dancing at 9:30 P. M. This is the first affair of this kind ever held in this school, which was erected in 1854. Admission invitations may be had from the Secretary, John A. Kennedy, 314 West Seventeenth Street.

The Kindergarten Mothers' Clubs will hold their annual convention at 4 P. M. in the Brooklyn School for Teachers, Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue.

The matter of the appointment of Messrs. Peacock, Alexander, and Regard as assistant teachers of economics in the High School of Commerce has been laid over until the next meeting of the Board of Education.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to turn over to the Education Department, for school purposes, Lot 20 in Block 4,090 and Lot 39 in Block 4,076, in Section 13 of the tax maps of Brooklyn, the same being adjacent to the property of P. S. 72.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation has deemed it inadvisable to formulate a rule with respect to the payment by the Board of Education for the expense of members of the supervising and teaching staff who attend educational conferences, &c., held elsewhere than in New York City.

## SUMMER HOMES

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**To Let—Furnished.**

For rent during Summer, gentleman's country home, completely and perfectly furnished, containing 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 large maids' rooms, breakfast room, sleeping porch; garage with chauffeur's quarters; ample shade, lawn, and shrubbery; ideally situated; desirability of tenant more consequence than rent involved; can be seen Decoration Day. Phone 3473 Woodmere.

PIERMONT-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK. For rent, furnished, Colonial dwelling containing twelve rooms and two baths; all modern improvements. Garage for three cars. Water frontage on river. HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street.

For rent in the Catskills, at Highmount, N. Y.—New cottage, with 8 sleeping rooms and 2 baths; gas in house and garage for auto; few minutes' walk from Grand Hotel Station. Inquire C. A. Haynes, Postmaster, Highmount, N. Y., or Harris Mandelbaum, 135 Broadway, New York City.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND. House with three master's bedrooms and three servants' rooms; modern plumbing, bath, and electric light; barn and 30 acres of land; view of harbor and Sound; for rent, furnished, $800. H. D. Betts, 105 Hudson St., New York City.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—To let, furnished, season or year, large cottage and garage; elegant, shady grounds; located on Clark Av.; 5 minutes' walk to station or beach. Apply to agents, or answer P. Donohue, 132 East 71st St., Manhattan.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115-$150 for season; good bathing, boating, and fishing. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach. (New Dorp 949W.) or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City. (Orchard 3767.)

To rent, a furnished 12-room house with large barn and planted garden, situated in village of Peru, on State road, 10 miles from Plattsburgh, N. Y.; photograph of house sent if desired. Address Mrs. Silas Clark, Peru, N. Y.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished 11-room cottage, with garage, to rent for season, $1,200; 3 master bedrooms, 2 master baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

Three cottages for rent; desirable; furnished; twelve rooms, two baths; $600 season each; Ocean and Scaview Avs., Long Branch, N. J. Apply on premises, or C. R. Myer, 9 Dessbrosses St., New York.

To Rent for Season—Bungalow, six to twelve rooms; all improvements and nicely furnished. The only cottages facing the Great South Bay. For particulars apply G. G. Roe, Patchogue, L. I.

**To Let—Furnished.**

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished; everything brand new; six rooms; lavatory; running water; electric light; on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.; elevation, 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season, $300. Inquire Crowley, 58 East Kingsbridge Road, New York City.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Short Hills, N. J.—Attractive house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; near station; available June 15 to Sept. 15. Address P. O. Box 97, Short Hills, N. J.

Connecticut Beach: hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

To Let.—At Norwalk, Conn., for season, beautiful private, eight-room home, furnished; all conveniences. Box I, Norwalk, Conn.

A delightful, well-furnished home at Maplewood, N. J., for 2 or 3 months at moderate rent to small family. Address Box 20, South Orange.

SPARTA, N. J.—Furnished bungalows, 5 rooms, 7 rooms, $80, $160 season. Berkan, 315 West 97th St.

LONG ISLAND—North Shore—FOR RENT Furnished cottages and estates. List mailed. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N.Y.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Up-to-date, furnished cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths; will sublet; $400 for season. Springer, 28 Prospect Place.

Rooms private family, 43 1st Av., Rockaway Park, N. Y.; double room, shower, guest bathers; half block from ocean.

**To Let—Unfurnished.**

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottages from an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Hollmann's Store.

## Furnished Houses Wanted

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

Wanted—Furnished house, Summer season, Allenhurst, Deal Beach, or Long Branch. Six bedrooms, two baths. Please give full particulars; also rental price. Address Z 315 Times Annex.

Wanted—In Westchester County, near the Sound, Rye preferred, from July 1, cottage containing at least 3 master's bedrooms; give full details and rental. L 28 West 80th.

Wanted—Furnished house near bathing beach, one hour from New York State; full particulars in first letter. S 110 Times.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

Store and basement, 1,751 Amsterdam Av., between 146th and 147th Sts., 21x75, tile floor, steam heat; rent, $2,000; commission to brokers. Owner, C. D. McBride, 524 West 143d St.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Offices; large; also small; attractive offices, $17.50 to $50 monthly; modern conveniences. Apply premises, 109 Broad St., N. Y.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

## BOARDERS WANTED

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**West Side.**

167H ST., 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms, all new; improvements; table excellent.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; transients.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually arranged suite, sitting room, bedroom, and complete bathroom; shower, electricity; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 181 WEST.—Two minutes subway, elevated express, parks, river; desirable vacancies.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, large room; excellent cuisine; Summer rates.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor large and small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; five baths; good home cooking; ideal location.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"Little House"; rooms; delightful Summer location; table guests; references.

**West Side.**

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; superior board; homelike surroundings; table guests accommodated. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; board optional; references; Summer rates.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor and dining; excellent table; moderate.

23 WEST 86TH ST.
Unexcelled table board.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; beautiful location; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests; reasonable.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful front room, with dressing room; electricity; board optional.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished for two people; table guests.

A COUPLE WITH ELEGANT
house in exclusive neighborhood will accommodate one or two adults, with or without board; first-class; reasonable. 783 Madison Av., 66th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has beautiful furnished rooms, facing Drive; suitable for two. 4570 Audubon; Apartment 6 B.

THE BROWN LODGE,
8 Eighth Av.
Spacious drawing and music rooms, modern and up-to-date dining room and exceptional cuisine. Phone 7448 Prospect.

**Brooklyn.**

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Near Borough Hall.—Homelike, attractive rooms; excellent table. Main 1159W.

## COUNTRY BOARD

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Staten Island.**

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies; COUNTRY PARSONAGE. S 95 Times.

**Long Island.**

Sheepshead Bay, 2,621 East 26th St.—Delightful Summer home; screened porch; one block bay; boating, bathing, fishing; good home cooking; moderate terms. Phone 755—R, Coney Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH. Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

BEECHHURST, L. I.—The White House; 25 minutes Penn. R. R.; 2 minutes station; on Sound; elegant accommodations; excellent meals. Phone 711 Flushing.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th, Bay Ridge.

**New Jersey.**

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

CHARMING family house; high standard; newly decorated and furnished; excellent chef and service. 137 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

**Westchester County.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

**Vermont.**

GENTLEWOMAN owning modern house on lovely wooded bluff, directly overlooking Lake Champlain, opposite PLATTSBURG training camp, offers home of rare beauty and charm to few cultured people seeking home atmosphere and conditions not readily obtainable in hotels or Summer resorts; invigorating air; no mosquitos; fishing, tennis, bathing, motoring. Telephone 2395 Circle. 88 West 50th St.

**New York State.**

Board, residence, farmhouse, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining room; delightful locality; near fishing and golf. Silton, Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

**Virginia.**

Country board; bathroom; fishing; shade. Miss Sallie W. Smith, Shadwell, Albermarle County, Va.

## Country Board Wanted

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

YOUNG business couple desires plain board and room all season in private family vicinity Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, L. I. Moderate. Box 808 Times, 2 Rector St.

ROOM AND BATH; must be near seashore; commuting distance; no boarding house; June to October. S 121 Times.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

FOR SALE—Planing mill and lumber yard in Buffalo, N. Y.; buildings and plant in A1 condition; doing business of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars annually, on railroad with private siding; ill-health reason for selling; RIGHT PRICE TO PARTY MEANING BUSINESS. Further particulars, SCHERM & STEPHAN, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre; bona fide opportunity to sublet theatre at sacrifice; seating 1,400; thickly populated section; rent $8,000 a year; security $3,000; principals only. Fitzer & Fleming, Room 1,514, Times Building.

Legitimate, already proven development connected with present going business; capital needed for plant and tools for confectionery; active partner preferred; interview welcomed. K 155 Times.

Experienced business man can examine manufacturing and selling proposition; investment and services as manager required. Real opportunities like this are scarce. P 273 Times Downtown.

Partner in going business; an active man who has experience in automobile fabric accessories; unlimited possibilities; right party can get control. S 102 Times.

Excellent Opportunity.—Manufacturer, established, needs equal partner, active only; investment $4,000; references exchanged. D 307 Times Downtown.

Agencies wanted by Danish merchant, no matter which trade; now is the time to introduce American goods on the Danish market. Applicants should send in replies, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., to Oluf Killendahl, Sollested, Denmark.

Patents secured, trade marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 185 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg., Phone Barclay 7594.

Services as manager and investment required to push manufacture and disposal of product; electrical; 7 years on market; great merit; examine. D 352 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer with complete machine and assembling plant now open for contracts on staple metal goods of any description; no munitions; Newark. K 118 Times.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. Z 350 Times Annex.

## Business Notices

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

**Printing and Multigraphing.**

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $5.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 3294.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

Private family must sacrifice immediately practically new late model Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine and extra touring body; seven-passenger; luxuriously equipped; $675; also exceptionally fine Westcott six-passenger touring, like new; Delco electric starter; many extras; $650; inspection, demonstration, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout. Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet. Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout. Mercer, 1914, touring.

Stearns Knight Special, four-passenger, Clover leaf body with disappearing top; demountable rims, wheels; runs, looks like new; very smart. See Rubin, 602 West 52d St.; 1976 Columbus.

Oakland light 5-passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect; electric starter, &c.; $425. Mrs. Burns, 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Delaunay Belleville landaulet, Rothschild body; A1 condition; running every day; $550; cost $10,000. R. Rochester, 85 Wall St. Hanover 168.

1916 Eight Cylinder Stearns Limousine. Gold Trimmings, Beautiful Job. Big Saving Inquire of Mr. Tindall, 1,761 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Mercer, 22-70 sporting, 6 passenger; run 2,900 miles; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packards, all models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Mercer 1915 Speedster; 1915 Mercer touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

For hire or sale, private Packard limousine, 1912. Franclet, Circle 3193.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

I would like to rent a five-passenger, 1916 model car, $1,000 class, July 1 to Aug. 15; excellent opportunity reduce your costs; engineer, experienced; best references. D 356 Times Downtown.

Private party wants seven-seated car, 1916 model; state full particulars and lowest price. Address S 109 Times.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

**Automobile Supplies.**

BEARINGS
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58 St. (at B'way). Tel. 3856 Columbus.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. High-Class Renting Service. Beautiful Cars, Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

FOR RENT.
CADILLAC LANDAULET, 8-CYL.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE. Inquire Schuyler Garage, 249 W. 80th St. Phone 5707 Schuyler.

For Rent—By hour, day, week, or month, a handsome Packard car; rates reasonable. The Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st St.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly basis preferred. Mundola, Columbus 2908.

For hire, 1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Telephone 8040 Lenox.

**Automobile Repairing.**

BROOKS - OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs. Storage. Sale of used bodies.

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

*Forty-five cents an agate line.*

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—$12 suits, $1 down, $1 weekly. Men's snappy clothes, ready-made, made to order; superior tailoring; lowest prices; no security; confidential. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors, 171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Large line second hand safes, bank vaults, and safe deposit boxes. Good as new. Bargains to close out. Remington & Sherman Company, 359 Broadway.

**Furniture.**

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

**Typewriters.**

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
845 Broadway, at Leonard St. 356 Broadway, at 23d St. 149 W. 42d St., at Times Square 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6333 Cortlandt. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

Underwoods, Remingtons, Smiths, Olivers; $15 up; rented monthly $2.50; convenient terms; two-year guarantee; open evenings; repairing. Harlem 1617. Patten Typewriter Exchange, 53 West 125th.

## FURNISHED ROOMS

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with, without bath; breakfast optional.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with or without private bath; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.) Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

**West Side.**

12TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated, medium sized room; private house; reference; gentleman.

15TH, 154 WEST.—Comfortably furnished airy rooms, $1.50-$2.50; large parlor, $5.

37TH, 27, 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms; $4, $7, $9, $10, $14 weekly; kitchenettes, private baths; phones.

48TH ST., 10 WEST.
607 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone; $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large, attractive room and bath; refined home.

52D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, large room, adjoining bath; plenty of hot water; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

52D, 58 WEST.—Second floor, large room, adjoining bath; plenty of hot water; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable, large front parlor; private bath, electricity, kitchenette; reasonable.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—3855.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy basement; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; $6; other rooms, $3, $4, $7; excellent location.

64TH ST., 107 WEST.—Attractive and elegant parlor; neatly furnished; double and single rooms; running water; bath, telephone.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large front room with running water, adjoining bath; also medium-size room.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity, shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Luxurious front cool suite; use kitchen; modern apartment; reasonable; also cheerful room, gentleman, $5. Vane.

71ST, 208 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large parlor for studio, second floor, medium room.

78D, 272 WEST.—Large, cool room; one medium; near Riverside; Summer rates; references.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

78TH, 54 WEST. (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $5-$10.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor, private bath; $12; large room, $9.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; comfortable, homelike; refined family; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without bath; electricity, telephone; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

80TH ST., 225 WEST.—Corner apartment, cool, single rooms, suites, private bath, overlooking Hudson.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, connecting baths; electricity, telephone; $8.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room; southern exposure; bath, kitchenette; $6 weekly.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing park.)—Large room, also ballroom; electricity; references.

**West Side.**

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent second floor connecting rooms; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; near park; private family.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom; suitable for two. Koenig.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite; also single; conveniences; private. Tharp.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Front suite, suitable gentleman, couple; electricity, telephone; private bath. Batke.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and "L," large rooms, $5, $6; electricity; telephone.

93D, 251 WEST.—Southern exposure, sitting room, bathroom connecting. Crane.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private house; no other roomers; gentlemen; telephone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers front rooms; piano, elevator, telephone. Gill.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; near subway, "L." Marsh.

96TH, 231 WEST.—At subway express, attractive suite large rooms, facing Broadway; running water; piano; kitchen privileges; also single rooms; high class. 3-D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable 1, 2; running water, telephone; private house.

163TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath, also front room; modern. Copeland.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; electricity. Telephone Academy 1240. Clinton.

109TH ST., 203 WEST.—Attractive, outside room, in apartment; modern conveniences. Cowles.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside

# HOSTS TO MARCH BESIDE VETERANS

## Largest Numbers Expected in Memorial Day Parades Since Spanish-American War.

## WHITMAN TO REVIEW LINE

### Commander Lord Predicts That Half of 1,600 G. A. R. Men in Manhattan Will Take Part.

There will be Memorial Day parades today in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, and it is expected that the present high pitch of patriotism caused by the preparedness campagn will make the demonstrations, both in point of the number of paraders and spectators, greater than any Memorial Day exercises since the year following the close of the Spanish-American war. In addition to the parades many other exercises will be held.

The parade in Manhattan will start at 9 o'clock from West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street and proceed thence to Riverside Drive and up the Drive to Ninety-second Street, where the parade will end. The official reviewing stand will be between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets in Riverside Drive. Governor Whitman will be the reviewing officer, and with him will be, among others, General Horace Porter, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Rear Admiral Charles Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; Borough President Marks, Perry Belmont, George McAneny, Henry Clews, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, and Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman. Grand Marshal Frank M. Tiernan of the Grand Army of the Republic will review the parade at Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive.

Commander Joseph B. Lord said at G. A. R. headquarters in the City Hall yesterday that he expected fully half of the 1,600 G. A. R. veterans in this county to be in line today. One feature that will be missed from the Manhattan parade will be the picturesque Zouaves, who will march in the Brooklyn parade this year.

The parade will move in six divisions, and will be led by a battalion of Coast Artillery from Fort Wadsworth, under command of Major Maicolm A. Young. Behind him will march a battalion of marines and sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the warships now in the harbor.

**Militia in First Division.**

In the first division the following National Guard organizations, under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, will march in the order named: First Brigade, Seventy-first Infantry, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Seventh Infantry, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Ninth Coast Defense Command, First Field Artillery, First armored Motor Battery, Squadron A, Machine Gun Troop, First Battalion of Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, First Naval Battalion, and Quartermaster Corps.

Behind the guardsmen will be the following G. A. R. posts: Lafayette, James C. Rice, Sumner, Koltes, Robert Anderson, George G. Meade, Reno, P. J. L. Riker, Alexander Webb, Shields, Corcoran, Naval Veteran, Naval Farragut, Adam Goss, Monitor, Ella Bixby Daughters of Veterans, J. A. Wadsworth, John A. Dix, W. G. Mitchell, Kimball, Aspinwall, McQuade, Rawlins, Steinwehr, and Gilda. The second division will include these posts: Noah L. Farnham, Phil Kearny, Cameron, Joe Hooker, Morgan, Peter Cooper, Claflin, Dahlgren, Andrews, and Thaddeus Stevens.

The Veterans in this division will comprise the third division. There will be three battalions, composed of fifteen camps, in line. In the order given will follow the Army and Navy Union, Army and Navy Veterans, Union American Guard, nine cadet corps, and Boy Scouts.

The National Guard parade in the Bronx will be under command of Colonel Elmore F. Austin of the Eighth Coast Defense Command. The Eighth will march with Batteries E, F, and G of the Second Field Artillery, under Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines. There will be a number of civic organizations, Boy Scouts, and cadet corps in the procession, which will start at 9 oclock. The line of march will be from Bergen Avenue and 149th Street west to Courtlandt Avenue, north to 158th Street, and east to Elton Avenue. The parade will then swing into Washington Avenue, north to St. Paul's Place, east to Fulton Avenue, and south to 169th Street. There the marchers will head east to McKinley Square, where Borough President Matheweon and other officials will review them.

**Usher to Review Brooklyn Parade.**

The parade in Brooklyn will start at 9 o'clock from the fountain in Bedford Avenue. The line of march will be through Bedford Avenue to St. John's Place to Washington Avenue and thence along Eastern Parkway to Plaza Street. The marchers will be the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, First Cavalry, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, Second Field Artillery, Company B of the Signal Corps, four divisions of G. A. R. men, and the Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans, and the United Boys' Brigade. The parade will be reviewed by Rear Admiral N. A. Usher from the stand in Eastern Parkway just east of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch.

In all the parades the regulars and guardsmen will march in service uniforms of olive drab.

The Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States will have charge of the services at the Maine Monument in Columbus Circle. The services will begin at 4 o'clock with Bernhart Wall as Chairman. The Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine, will make the only address. A wreath will be hung on the monument by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, retired, who was in command of the battleship when it was blown up at Havana on Feb. 15, 1898.

Memorial services under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held tonight in Carnegie Hall. Borough President Marcus M. Marks will preside and there will be a long musical program by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

**"White Wings" to Attend Service.**

Services for the members of the Street Cleaning Department who have died within the past year will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. Dudley Field Malone will deliver the principal address. Samuel A. Baldwin will be at the organ and Tali Esen Morgan will direct congregational singing. The uniformed force of the department will meet at Stable C, 130th Street and Broadway, at 7 o'clock and headed by the "White Wings" Band will march to the college.

The New York County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America will attend mass at 10 o'clock in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Madison Avenue and 129th Street. The mass will be for the repose of the souls of the men who were killed in the Dublin riots.

At 4 o'clock today services for the dead who have been buried in Roman Catholic cemeteries will be held in Calvary. The services will be on an improvised altar erected near the Chapel of St. Callixtus. The sermon will be by Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney. Exercises in memory of the children who have been run over and killed in Eleventh Avenue will be held from 4 to 5 o'clock in the pergola in De Witt Clinton Park, Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn will have charge of the exercises at Grant Tomb, Riverside Park, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The principal address will be made by Senator Sherman of Illinois. Pupils from Evander Childs High School will sing hymns and the audience will be asked to join in singing "America." Prayer and benediction will be by the Rev. John F. Steen.

Two hundred from the Preparedness Chorus will sing the "Stars and Stripes" at 10:30 o'clock this morning when the national banner is raised over the headquarters of the Vacations Association, Inc., at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. The flag to be unfurled was presented by Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim. Miss Robinson Smith, President of the association, will deliver an address.

At 2:30 celebrations, including the salute to the flag and patriotic recitations, will be held at the following playgrounds in Brooklyn and Queens: Red Hook, Richard and Pioneer Streets; McLaughlin, Jay and Tillary Streets; McCarren, North Driggs and Lorimer Street; McKibbin, Siegel, White and McKibbin Streets; Bushwick, Putnam and Knickerbocker Avenue New Lots, Sackman and Christopher Streets; and Betsey Head, Hopkinson and Dumont Avenues.

## TO HONOR STUDENT PATRIOTS.

### N. Y. U. Services for Those Who Died in the Civil War.

According to a statement made yesterday by Harold T. Johnson, Chairman of the New York University Carnival Committee, the Faculty has agreed to permit the burlesque on the Hall of Fame announced recently in connection with today's celebration at the University Heights campus. The university authorities will allow the students to take part in the fun making, provided the impersonations of famous deceased Americans is not included in the caricature.

The original plan, which included a burlesque upon ex-President Roosevelt, Henry Ford, Bryan, Wilhelm II., Villa, as well as the revival of famous American statesmen, authors, and men of science, raised a storm of protest on the part of the Faculty. Among those who were strongly opposed to the idea were Chancellor Emeritus Henry M. MacCracken, Dean Archibald Bouton of the College of Arts and Pure Science, and Dean C. E. Snow of the School of Applied Science. Since the plan for the caricature of the famous corridor became known to the university officials the latter have become reconciled to this feature of the carnival, with the exception that none of its present occupants be included in the jollity.

The carnival and pageantry which will be staged on the University Heights campus today is the first of its kind ever attempted by New York University. Memorial Day exercises, including the reading of the long list of names of former students of the university who lost their lives in the War of the Rebellion, an exhibition drill by Battery F of the Second Field Artillery, and speeches on various phases of preparedness will be among the principal numbers of the program.

The celebration will commence about noon with an opening address by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, followed by a concert by the Second Field Artillery regimental band.

## TOURING SEASON OPENS.

### Decoration Day Marks Unusual Activity Among Autoists.

More automobiles will be out Decoration Day this year than in any previous season, according to the preparations made in advance. Decoration Day marks the opening of the touring season, and in this particular character it has come to be an event not only of importance to every branch of the automobile trade, but also to all the touring points in this part of the country. It is generally accepted as a forecast of what may be expected during the season.

Inquiry yesterday indicated that this will be by far the greatest touring season in the short history of the automobile. At the Automobile Club of America it was reported that requests for information as to tours were 25 per cent. larger than in any previous year. All day the telephone rang, and many motorists visited the Bureau of Tours in person. At the offices of the American Automobile Association there was the same busy scene. At this place the inquiries were estimated to be 25 per cent. greater than last year. In the main the drives will be to points on Long Island, Westchester County, the Berkshires, and Delaware Water Gap.

An accurate measure of the increase in the number of automobile tours planned for today was obtained at the New York City Automobile License Bureau of the Secretary of State. Frank F. Redmond, the deputy in charge there, said:

"Last Saturday was the busiest day for applications for licenses by new owners that we have had since the rush days at the beginning of the year. There will be many more automobiles out for touring tomorrow than in any previous year, judged by the great increase in the number of owners' licenses we have issued thus far this year as compared with last year. Up to Decoration Day last year this office had written 76,000 licenses for owners. This year for the same period the figures are 102,000. Our fees in total for this period last year were $720,000; this year they amount to $980,000. A gain is also reflected in the applications for chauffeurs' licenses. Up to Decoration Day last year we had issued 44,000 licenses to chauffeurs. This year the number is 55,000."

## EXPECT THUNDER SHOWERS.

### Weather Bureau Predicts Rain at Intervals on Memorial Day.

Heavy thunder showers for today was the forecast made by the Weather Bureau at 10:30 o'clock last night. It was stated that the high temperature of yesterday showed that a storm was headed this way, and when the reports from the other Weather Bureau stations began to come in it was said that New York's Memorial Day would likely be marred by intermittent showers.

With a temperature that went from 68 at 8 o'clock in the morning up to 77 degrees in the shade at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, yesterday was the hottest May 29 since 1895, when the thermometer stood at 82 degrees in the shade. In the late afternoon, however, a wind sprang from the southeast and the temperature was lowered.

## "GOLD MILLIONAIRE" HERE.

### Papassimakes, Who 'Struck It Rich' in Ontario, Visits New York.

John Papassimakes, who made a big "gold strike" up in Ontario a short time ago, and after whom the new mining territory at Boston Creek was denominated "The Greek Strike," arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. According to A. W. ("Lucky") Scott, who is also at the Waldorf-Astoria, he made Mr. Papassimakes, in New York three months ago, an offer of $125,000 in cash and 250,000 shares in a $2,000,000 company that was to be formed for his share in the "location" he had marked out, but Mr. Papassimakes refused. Later Mr. Scott paid $30,000 for 50 per cent. of one claim.

The story of Mr. Papassimakes, as it has come to New York from the Canadian gold fields, is one of romance. Report credits him with being a member of a noble Greek family. Anyhow, he was a painter of pictures when he went up into the wilds of Ontario, looking, not for gold, but for scenery to paint. The discovery of the yellow metal was purely an accident, and now Mr. Papassimkes does not have to make pictures except for pastime. He held on to the majority of his claims, and is rated among the "gold millionaires."

## PROF. NOYES SEEKS SERVICE

### British Poet Sails, Hoping to be of Use to His Country.

Professor Albert Noyes, the British poet, who has been lecturing on English literature at Princeton University for the last six months, sailed yesterday for Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, with his wife, and expects to return to America next Spring. He said that his plans were indefinite, but he hoped to be able to do something in the way of active service for his country, even if it was only ambulance work.

"The War Office officials declined my services once," Professor Noyes continued, "but there is a better opportunity now, I think, since the Conscription act was passed. I am not doing any writing just now, and have not been able to do any since the war began. It seems rather inhuman to me to write a poem about the war. It looks like making capital out of the death of a dear friend. Some of the writers have become very callous in their essays on the war."

# SEYMOURS IGNORED BY J. P. MORGAN & CO.

## No Comment from Banking Firm on Lawyers' Munition Contracts Activities.

## WIRETAPPING IN MANHOLES

### Father Farrell, Despite Denial from Commissioner, Insists Police Are "Listening In."

Although Frederick Seymour of the firm of Seymour & Seymour had already promised District Attorney Swann that he would make a complaint against William J. Burns for breaking into his office in the Equitable Building, he intimated plainly yesterday that certain things had occurred since the first hearing before Magistrate McAdoo, when he agreed to make the complaint, to cause him to reconsider his decision.

Mr. Seymour insisted that his letter to Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Investigating Committee, in which he intimated that J. P. Morgan & Co. had been spying upon his office for purely business reasons, presented a complete vindication of his firm. He said he had no fear of any revelations that might be made by William J. Burns, because he was certain that neither he nor his office could in any way be implicated in any evidence of crime.

The lawyer declined to give out any further details concerning the big transaction in which he invited J. P. Morgan & Co. to participate and which he described in his letter to Mr. Moss as being "as important a matter in the industrial world as could come up." He said J. P. Morgan & Co. had made no reply to his invitation.

Mr. Seymour said he saw no reason why he alone of all the witnesses who appeared before Magistrate McAdoo should have been asked to sign a waiver of immunity. He thought the same request should have been made of Martin Egan, the representative of the Morgan firm who employed Burns to spy on the Seymour office, and other persons who might have known of or sanctioned the proceedings, he said.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday there was no desire on the part of any member of the firm to comment on the Seymour letter to Frank Moss. It was stated that the company had no intention whatever of entering into a newspaper discussion with Mr. Seymour concerning his activities in the field of munition contracts.

It was denied at Police Headquarters yesterday that a new "tap" had been put upon the telephone wire of Father Farrell of Brooklyn. Deputy Commissioner Frank Lord said:

"Father Farrell's telephone wire has not been tampered with by the police in some time. Father Farrell's statement, if he made one, that the police are still 'tapping' his wire is untrue. His line is free and clear as far as the police are concerned."

Father Farrell, when he heard of this denial, said:

"I know that they are still at their old tricks, and I have been warned to be careful of what I say over the telephone. I talked with John L. Swayze, chief counsel of the New York Telephone Company. He gave me information concerning the continued tapping of my wire. However, it is not necessary for the police to do the tapping through telephone headquarters. They can tap it from one of the manholes, and that is just what they are doing. I am going out of town for several days to get a rest from wiretapping and to give the wiretappers a rest also."

Mayor Mitchel was out of the city yesterday, and it was said at the City Hall knew what the Mayor's intentions were concerning the bringing of criminal charges against the priests involved in the recent investigation.

The committee of five appointed by the United Independent Democrats of Kings County to present to Governor Whitman resolutions demanding the removal of Mayor Mitchel did not call upon the Governor yesterday. The Governor was at the Hotel St. Regis, but said he was a private citizen on this visit. The resolutions have reached him through the mail, but he has given no indication as to what he intends to do with them.

No comment upon the action of the Kings County organization was forthcoming at the City Hall.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and Special Deputy Corporation Counsel William H. Hotchkiss, who were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury last week, charged with wiretapping, told District Attorney Harry E. Lewis yesterday that he intended to make several motions preliminary to the trial of the two men including a request for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Lewis was served with a subpoena from the Thompson Investigating Committee to appear on Friday with the "phonograms" that were produced at the Grand Jury investigation into the wiretapping scandal. Mr. Lewis sent word that the "phonograms" were part of the Grand Jury records and could not be made public and the subpoena was withdrawn.

## TAP WIRES, BUT LOSE CASE.

### Magistrate Discharges Alleged Bookmaker on Police Evidence.

Police wiretapping testimony was rejected as evidence by Magistrate Walsh in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, when detectives of Inspector McElroy's staff appeared yesterday against Harry Borax, who was arrested a week ago on the charge of bookmaking in his home in Howard Avenue, Brownsville. Detectives McCann and Kelfer said they had climbed a pole near the Howard Avenue house and by tapping a telephone wire leading into the rooms of Borax they had heard wagers being placed on the Jamaica races.

The Magistrate held this testimony was not convincing as legal and material evidence and dismissed the complaint.

## HIS 'WIRETAPPERS' FIREMEN

### But They Had a Hard Time Convincing Inspector Bolan's Men.

James Bolan, Inspector of Police for the Third Inspection District, looked from the window of his office in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening and saw men busily stringing wires on the roof of the five-story apartment house at 143 West Thirtieth Street, across the street from the police station. Realizing that he should be cognizant of any wiretapping which might be going on in his territory, he sent two plain clothes men to investigate.

"What are you fellows doing—getting ready to start a poolroom?" demanded the plain clothes men, as they burst out upon the roof. The wire riggers obliged the policemen to show their shields, and then laughed at them.

"We're members of the Fire Department," they said. "The Tenderloin reporters are moving. And we're connecting up a fire alarm for them."

"The reporters are across the street. They've been there for twenty years," retorted the policemen.

"And you call yourselves policemen and don't know about the reporters moving?" was the retort of the firemen.

They showed their order for the work from Commissioner Adamson and hunted up a reporter to verify their story before the policemen were convinced.

The reporters who "cover" the Tenderloin district are moving from their old quarters at 130 West Thirtieth Street, known as "The Shack" to the modern apartment house building across the street. Inspector Bolan had not been informed of the change.

### Sheepshead Bay Flying Ends.

The aviation meet scheduled for today at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway had been canceled, the management announced yesterday, because of the shortage of aviators in New York. Most of the aeroplanes which have been performing at the Speedway have been removed to Washington.

## STARTS APPEAL FOR WAITE.

### Convicted Poisoner, Silent in Tombs, Shows Little Interest.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite spent a day of quiet meditation in the Tombs yesterday and saw no one but his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, who is about to prepare an appeal from the conviction of his client for murder in the first degree. In this the dentist showed little or no interest.

Whether he would desire it or not, the appeal must be made, as the law requires the Court of Appeals to confirm every conviction of murder in the first degree. Mr. Deuel said yesterday that the trial was perfectly fair, but that a reasonable appeal could be based on the exceptions to some of the rulings of Justice Shearn at the trial.

Dr. Waite sent word from the Tombs that he was likely to be in a talkative mood within the next few days. It was understood that he was engaged in the preparation of some impressions of his trial. All of the poetry which he has written he has intrusted to his brother, Frank A. Waite, who has thus far shown no disposition to surrender it for publication.

It was said yesterday that Frank Waite exhausted all his financial resources in paying for his brother's defense, as did the dentist's father.

## BLUEING USED TO TINT LAKE

### Thus Scenic Color Scheme for Newark Pageant Is Perfected.

Three barrels of blueing solved a difficult artistic problem yesterday in connection with the staging of Newark's historical pageant, which is to be given in the amphitheatre in Weequahic Park for four nights, beginning tonight.

After about 450,000 gallons of water had been run into the lagoon in front of the natural stage it was found that the clay and sand had caused the water to turn yellow. Thomas Wood Stevens, the director, observed that the water must have a green color or the artistic effect of the stage settings would be spoiled.

The lagoon, 300 feet long, 165 feet wide, and two feet deep, is one of the main features of the open-air stage. It was Mr. Stevens's idea that the lagoon should produce a certain effect in connection with its natural surroundings. He had taken it for granted the water would be green.

Yesterday when Director Stevens and his assistant, Sam Hume, were going over final details of the amphitheatre they were confronted with the yellow water in the lagoon. They were in a quandary as to how to overcome this difficulty, when H. Wellington Wack, executive advisor of the Newark Celebration Committee, came along. The pageant masters explained the dilemma to Mr. Wack, who suggested the blueing. It worked.

## FIRE IN NEW SUBWAY.

### Short Circuit Sent Flames Near Blasting Dynamite at Battery.

A small crew of night workers in the new Seventh Avenue subway was put to flight last night when the interior woodwork of the tunnels under the Battery Place elevated station was ignited by a short circuit in the current operating the pumping machinery. The flames spread to within forty feet of the dynamite storage chamber.

There were six men near the pile of blasting dynamite when the fire began. They tried to extinguish the blaze, but were forced to leave the work to the firemen and escape to the street. The firemen got the fire out before the supporting framework of the subway had been much damaged.

The electric system is used to operate emergency pumps day and night to keep down the flow of water from several underground streams which have caused much trouble to the contractors. When the fire had been extinguished one of the pumps started again, the water had gained considerable depth in the tunnels.

## LIGHTNING SHATTERS TREE.

### Fragments of Giant Locust Scattered Over Five Acres.

ISLIP, N. Y.—May 29.—Lighting yesterday shattered an immense locust tree on the farm of E. F. Davis at Coram. The great tree was torn to bits and scattered over five acres of land. The bolt was the only one of that part of the storm, and there was no lighting before it nor afterward within a couple of hours or more.

The tree was more than 100 years old. It was 100 feet high, and there was not a branch within 40 feet of the ground. It stood out over everything about, and was a landmark. It is said that it was worth $100, Mr. Davis not long ago having refused an offer of that sum from a man who wanted the trunk as a pole.

The crash of the bolt was heard here and at Eastport, fifteen miles from the Davis farm. A corn field near the site of the big tree is covered with splinters, and two or three cords of wood have been gathered up. Some of the fragments in the field were buried two and three feet down where they had struck end first.

A part of the heart of the tree, thirty feet long, and weighing nearly a ton, was hurled one hundred feet into a peach orchard. Not one of the trees was damaged. Two splinters were driven into the side wall of the Davis stable, fifty feet from where the tree stood. They went through close to a team of horses, but the horses were unharmed.

## MORTGAGE FILLS A BOOK.

### Penn. Utilities Co. Files Security for $50,000,000 Bonds.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 29.—Two of the largest mortgages ever received by County Clerk G. H. Mutchler of Warren County are soon to be recorded in two separate books which they will require because of their length.

One of the mortgages is given by the Pennsylvania Utilities Company to the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, as trustee, to secure $50,000,000 in bonds. Three millions of the bonds will be put upon the market at once. The mortgage contains revenue stamps to the amount of $1,500, and it occupies 140 pages of printed matter.

The other mortgage is made by the Pennsylvania Utilities Company to the Philadelphia Fidelity Company, as trustee, and is for $1,250,000. It secures notes given for ten years, secured by gold bonds. The obligation bears interest at 6 per cent. The mortgage has $625 worth of revenue stamps on it and requires 100 pages of printed matter. It covers the Columbia Water Power Company on the Pauline Kill at Columbia, Warren County, also the Phillipsburg Light and Power Company at Phillipsburg. The fee for recording the two mortgages is $190.

## WOMAN DIES IN CEMETERY.

### Grief Overcomes Mother While Decorating Daughter's Grave.

Several men and women ran to the assistance of an elderly woman who staggered and fell as she left Woodlawn Cemetery at the gate at 233d Street and Jerome Avenue, Bronx, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They found she was senseless, and carried her back into the cemetery, where the women attended her until Dr. Vienek arrived from Fordham Hospital. The physician found the woman had died from heart disease.

It was some time later when, through letters in her handbag, George Erlwein of 589 Wales Avenue, husband of the woman, was found and brought to the Wakefield Station, where he identified the body as that of his wife, Rose, who was 69 years old.

Mr. Erlwein said his wife had visited the cemetery early yesterday to attend the grave of a daughter who had died two years ago. She had carried several plants to put on the grave and had told him she meant to arrange to have the plot cared for throughout the Summer. He thought grief had brought on the attack that killed her.

# LYMAN SUSPECTED AS A SPY, HE SAYS

## Tells Talesmen He Fled Because He Was to be Accused of Putting Bombs on Ships.

## CONDUCTSHIS OWN DEFENSE

### Asks Jurors as to Their Knowledge of the Difference Between Speculation and Investment.

For the first time since he was arrested in Petersburg, Fla., and brought back here, Dr. John Grant Lyman yesterday told why he fled from New York. He made his explanation before Judge Wolverton in the Federal District Court, before whom he is being tried upon a charge of fraudulently using the mails in connection with the operations of the brokerage firm of John H. Putnam & Co. of 30 Broad Street. When the case was called, Lyman, who has been in the Tombs, announced that he would act as his own lawyer, and when the day's session ended he was questioning the talesmen.

The explanation of why he fled came when Assistant United States Attorney Edwin M. Stanton objected to one of his questions. In the examination of Louis H. Brown, William J. Hurley, and Robert S. Watts, summoned as talesmen, Dr. Lyman asked them whether their sympathies were with the Allies or the Teutons. Judge Wolverton asked the reason for the line of questions, and Lyman replied that he had feared arrest as a German spy, and that was the real reason for the flight that ended in his arrest in Florida.

"You know," he said, "an attempt may be made to show that flight is prima facie evidence of guilt. I feared that I was about to be arrested and accused of being a German spy, or of placing bombs on steamships. I have a letter from Captain Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, which I will later introduce in evidence. I have been under suspicion of having placed bombs on ships, and if such astute detectives as Captain Gaunt and Chief Flynn of the Secret Service were deceived, how much easier would it be for an ordinary man to fall into the same error."

**Says He Felt the Stigma.**

Dr. Lyman said he felt deeply the stigma of such suspicion. This is the question the court excluded: "If I were publicly charged with being a spy and involved in plots against the Allies, would that charge tend to prejudice you if I were unable to present proofs of my innocence?"

The examination of the talesmen proceeded quickly, and soon the twelve chairs in the jury box was filled, subject, however, to challenges. When all were seated Dr. Lyman took up the examination for the defense. He had a set of questions which he read to each one of the talesmen. Mr. Stanton and the court both pointed out to the defendant that it would save much time if he read his questions and allowed the talesmen to answer in chorus. This he refused to do, nor would he be persuaded into shortening the process.

"I have been ready for trial since March," said he, "and time has been delay after delay. This is my day in court and I am entitled to it. I desire to question those in the jury box separately."

Each one was asked whether they had ever speculated in Wall Street and particularly as to their knowledge of the difference between a safe investment and a speculation, where there were known risks and the speculator had to take chances. There was laughter when Dr. Lyman spoke of a broker who would give one a run for his money. He saw the point instantly and replied that he had not meant it in the sense accepted.

The court took a short recess in the afternoon because Lyman complained that he was ill. Indeed, he staggered, placed his hand to his head, and called for a drink of water. "I am far from well, he said. During the brief interval Lyman went to the rear of the courtroom, where he held a conference with his wife.

**Questions of Veracity.**

"If the United States Attorney should make an assertion unsupported by evidence and I should make a statement unsupported by evidence, whom would you believe?

Some of the prospective jurymen were undecided, and those in the courtroom who remembered the prisoner's flight and arrest smiled.

The examination was a sort of heart-to-heart affair, and Dr. Lyman, well dressed and exceedingly affable, stood at the end of the jury box closely watching the men he questioned and sometimes talking so low that even the court could not hear.

At the close of the afternoon Dr. Lyman complained of being fatigued with his efforts as his own lawyer and adjournment until tomorrow morning was announced.

While Lyman was conducting his own case in court, Stanley W. Dexter of 71 Broadway, made public his report as Master in Bankruptcy, in which he found that the accused promoter is amenable to the bankruptcy laws here. Lyman, through his lawyers, Prince & Nathan, 19 Cedar Street, contended that he was not amenable under the 4 months residence law. The referee decided otherwise.

The receivers in the case will apply within a few days for a judicial acquiescence in the findings, and this will give them about $100,000 for the creditors. The report reviews the career of Lyman from the time of his birth in Auburn, N. Y., down to his trouble in California, where he fled while out on bail. It traces the wanderings of the elusive Dr. Lyman to New York, to Boston, to Chicago, to Panama, and to many other places where his activities carried him.

The report continues:

"I find that the frequent changes of residence in his nomadic career were not in good faith intended to be permanent in view of the circumstances of his extraordinary career. He was a pure adventurer, a soldier of fortune, living on his wits and seeking opportunities of enrichment."

## TO GRADE EATING PLACES.

### Health Department Ratings for All Hotels and Restaurants.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, head of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs in the Department of Health, will send out a force of inspectors next week to investigate every hotel and restaurant in the city with a view to determining the sanitary conditions and methods under which food is prepared and served to the public. The inspection will include not only the premises and the places for storage of foodstuffs, but also the personal cleanliness of the cooks and waiters and the lesser kitchen assistants.

All restaurants as soon as inspected will receive a printed card certifying that "sanitary conditions and methods in this place have been graded by the Health Department" as either good, fair or bad.

Each of the three grades will have a card of a distinctive color, that of the "bad," for instance, being black.

In order to attain the highest grade a hotel or restaurant will have to comply with a list of fifty conditions, twenty-six of which are termed "compulsory." If any one of these twenty-six conditions is not met, the place will be graded either "fair" or "bad," depending on the conditions.

Dr. Brown hopes to educate patrons to the point where they will demand to see the department's rating before ordering their meals.

### Federal Judge Davis Sworn In.

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—United States District Attorney J. Warren Davis of Salem was sworn in by Judge Rellstab today as a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. At the conclusion of this ceremony Judge Davis administered the oath of office to Charles F. Lynch of Paterson, his successor as District Attorney. Mr. Lynch announced that he had recommended to Attorney General Gregory the appointment of Joseph I. Bodine of this city as first Assistant District Attorney.

## OPPOSE FREE LIGHTERAGE.

### Jersey Interests File Complaint with Commerce Commission.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—Economic and industrial advantages, which it is asserted will be beneficial alike to New York and New Jersey, are set forth in detail in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by George L. Record and Frank H. Sommer, representing the Committee on Ways and Means appointed by Governor Fielder to prosecute alleged railroad rate and service discrimination at the Port of New York.

Joined with the committee as complainants are the State Board of Commerce and Navigation and various municipalities, including Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Paterson, and Perth Amboy. The defendants are sixteen railroads operating directly or otherwise at the Port of New York.

One of the chief points made in the complaint relates to the practice of the railroads of furnishing free lighterage service between New Jersey and New York, thereby compelling the payment of the same rates for shipments to or from points in New Jersey as New York City pays, notwithstanding that in the former case no actual lighterage cost is involved.

The complaint points out that an equitable adjustment of these rates would go far to relieve present traffic congestion at the Port of New York, would permit a better utilization of New York's water front by the city, and would be mutually beneficial to the business interests of the two States and for the carriers themselves. The complaint asks that rates to and from New Jersey cities on traffic shipped to or from trunk line territory and beyond via the trunk line railroads, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Central Railroad of New Jersey, New York Central Railroad Company, (West Shore Railroad Company,) with terminal at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, N. J., be established lower than those charged by the same lines on traffic to and from New York and Brooklyn to and from the same territory to the extent of the difference of the cost of service, and that reciprocal switching arrangements be established for the interchanging of freight between the railroads having their terminals at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, at a reasonable distance from the terminal.

The complaint asks also that all freight consigned to New Jersey towns have the same period of free storage as that sent to New York and Brooklyn.

## FREIGHT CONGESTION OVER.

### Railroads to Dissolve Committee Formed to Handle the Problem.

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central Lines, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference, announced last night that the freight situation in the East had so improved that the conference formed two months ago, when embargoes were necessary to make it possible to move freight in the East, would be dissolved on May 31.

The reports made to the committee showed that the total of loaded cars held by Eastern railroads was 25,000, which was about normal. On March 23, when the conference took charge, it was 61,000, and the total number of loaded cars held by connections for New Haven on May 19 was 2,137, as compared with 15,213 loaded cars held for the New Haven by connections on midnight of March 16.

Mr. Smith issued a statement in which he said:

"The situation as regards embargoes has shown steady improvement during the last few weeks. The committee is hopeful that the situation will continue to improve so that unrestricted movement of freight to New England territory will soon be possible, and it feels, therefore, that no further necessity exists for its continuance."

Mr. Smith's statement thanked the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commissions of the States affected for their aid. It concluded:

"Nothing has occurred in recent history of transportation that has demonstrated more clearly the necessity for co-operation between the business interests of the country and the transportation interests for a continued realization of the necessity of fair treatment of the subjects essential to this necessary service than the action of the railroads to be fairly compensated and place them in a position to furnish reasonable and necessary facilities.

"A proper appreciation of these conditions and co-operation by the shipping public will vaoid these costly, undesirable congestions. In closing its labors the committee urges such co-operation on the part of all interests."

## PHYSICIANS GO TO GERMANY

### Dr. McDill, Surgeon in Cuba During War, Heads Expeditions.

Dr. John R. McDill of Milwaukee, who during the Spanish-American war was chief operating surgeon for the Seventh Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee in Cuba, and organizer and for many years Director of the Philippine General and other hospitals, sailed yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam for Europe to place himself at the disposition of the Central Powers for medical relief work.

Dr. McDill is manager and Director of two medical relief expeditions going to Europe under the auspices of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, which already has three large hospitals working in Germany. Of these hospitals, Ambassador Gerard recently wrote from Berlin: "They are a great success, and the authorities here are very glad, indeed, to have them."

The two units under Dr. McDill are being financed by the German and Austro-Hungarian Relief Society of Chicoga. Dr. Carl Beck of Chicago, a representative of the Physicians' Expeditions Committee, and a committee of Chicago physicians have selected the members of the two units.

With Dr. McDill sailed two of his assistants, Dr. Edmund Mensing, also from Milwaukee, and Dr. George Korby of Chicago.

Tomorrow on the Frederik VIII. of the Scandinavian-American Line five more surgeons and eight nurses from different large Western cities will sail to complete the units, each of which will consist of four surgeons and four nurses. The staffs of nurses will be augmented from the ranks of volunteer nurses in Germany and Austria. Each unit will then be able to take care of a hospital of from 300 to 400 beds.

### Woman Falls from Trapeze.

Hannah Farancotti, 20 years old, of 44 West Forty-third Street, a trapeze performer, was removed from the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to New York Hospital last night by Dr. Heddens suffering from a fracture of the right arm, lacerations, and possible internal injuries. She was balancing herself on a chair resting upon a trapeze 20 feet above the stage, when she lost her balance and fell, causing some excitement in the audience. The curtain was quickly rung down, and after a delay of several minutes the program went on.

# USED TRAP DOORS TO HIDE BAD MEAT

## Health Official Charges Packers Had Lookouts to Report Approach of Inspectors.

## ELEVENTH ARREST IS MADE

### Commissioner Wallstein to Have Veterinarian Inspectors Arrested in Bribery Plot.

Because of the revelations made by those implicated in the plot by which unfit meat was allowed to enter the retail markets in Brooklyn, Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein announced yesterday that it was probable that several veterinarian Inspectors of the Department of Health would be arrested and forced to face criminal prosecution for having accepted bribes. To the list of those already arrested was added yesterday Harris Bulnick, a packer, in business on Dumont Avenue, East New York, and living at 265 Grafton Street, Brooklyn. Like the other ten under arrest he is charged with having violated Section 378 of the Penal Code, which refers to bribing public officials.

The complainant against Bulnick is Dr. Frederic W. Schoneweg, Inspector of the Health Department, who, with William H. Boyle, investigator in Commissioner Wallstein's office, uncovered the plot. Dr. Schoneweg, posing as a dishonest Inspector, was at work in the Bulnick plant on April 7, when, he said, Bulnick came to him and said:

"I want you to be easy with me and I will fix you up right."

Schoneweg wanted to know what the other meant by "fixing," and he says the packer then offered him a bribe.

"How much are you going to give me?" asked Schoneweg.

"I usually kill good cattle," he quotes the butcher in his complaint, "so I don't have to have bad ones, and I usually gave the other fellow $25 a week."

In order to obtain corroborative evidence of bribing the Inspector asked the slaughter house man to meet him outside. They met in the Ritz Restaurant, 10 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, and there Schoneweg introduced Boyle as James Calhoun, a detective. It is charged that the defendant, in the presence of Schoneweg, gave Boyle $25.

In return for his money Bulnick, it is charged, told Schoneweg: "Take care of me on the cattle so that I don't lose too much. You will get along all right and you should let me know when there is anything wrong so I can bone them (the carcases) so no one else will see them."

Bulnick telephoned in the morning from the office of his attorney, Ira L. Bamberber, 309 Broadway, to Commissioner Wallstein that he was ready to surrender, and Philip A. Joh